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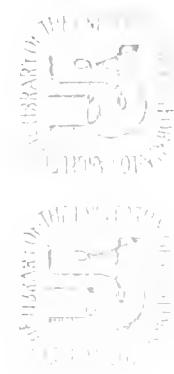
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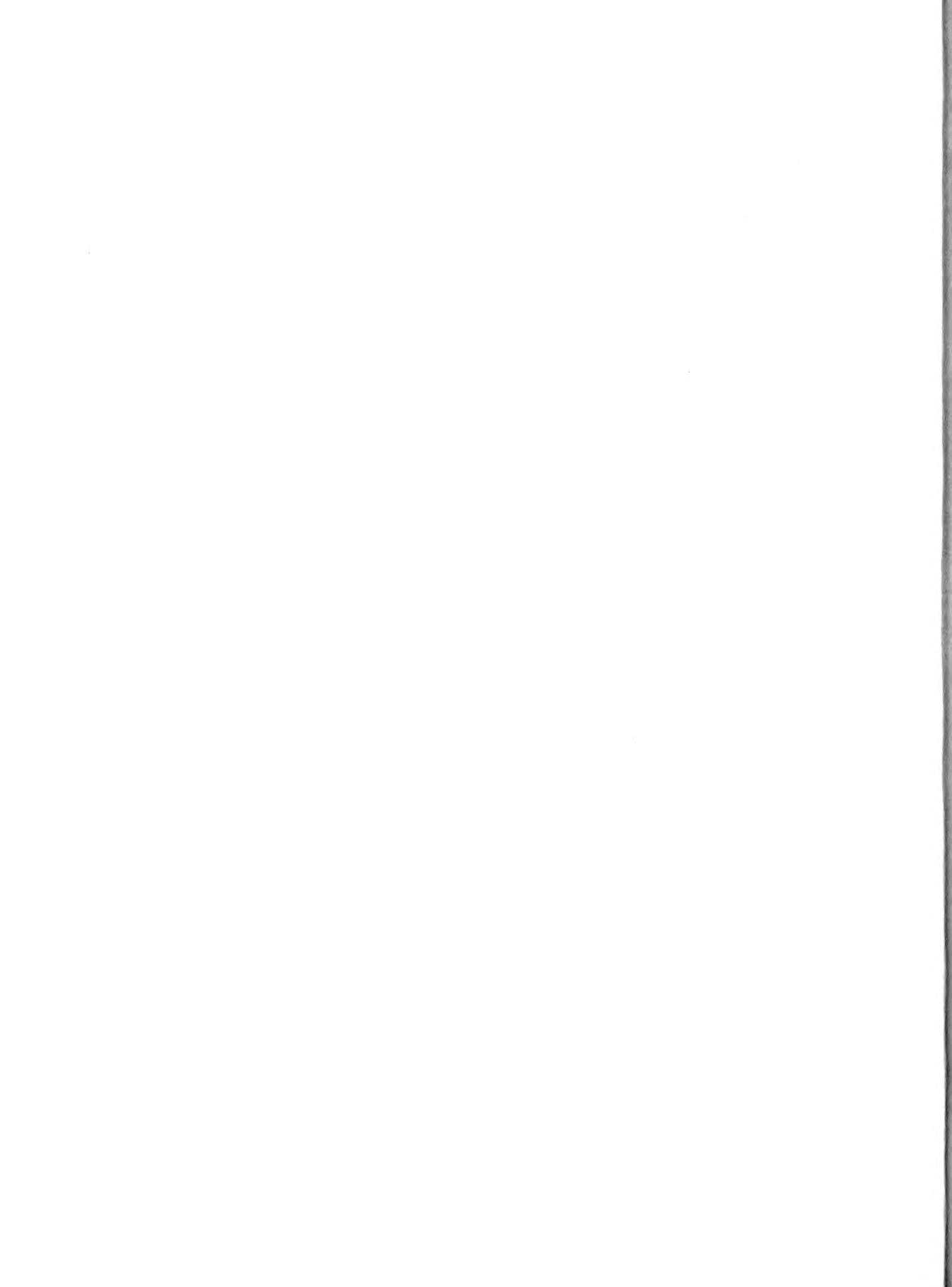
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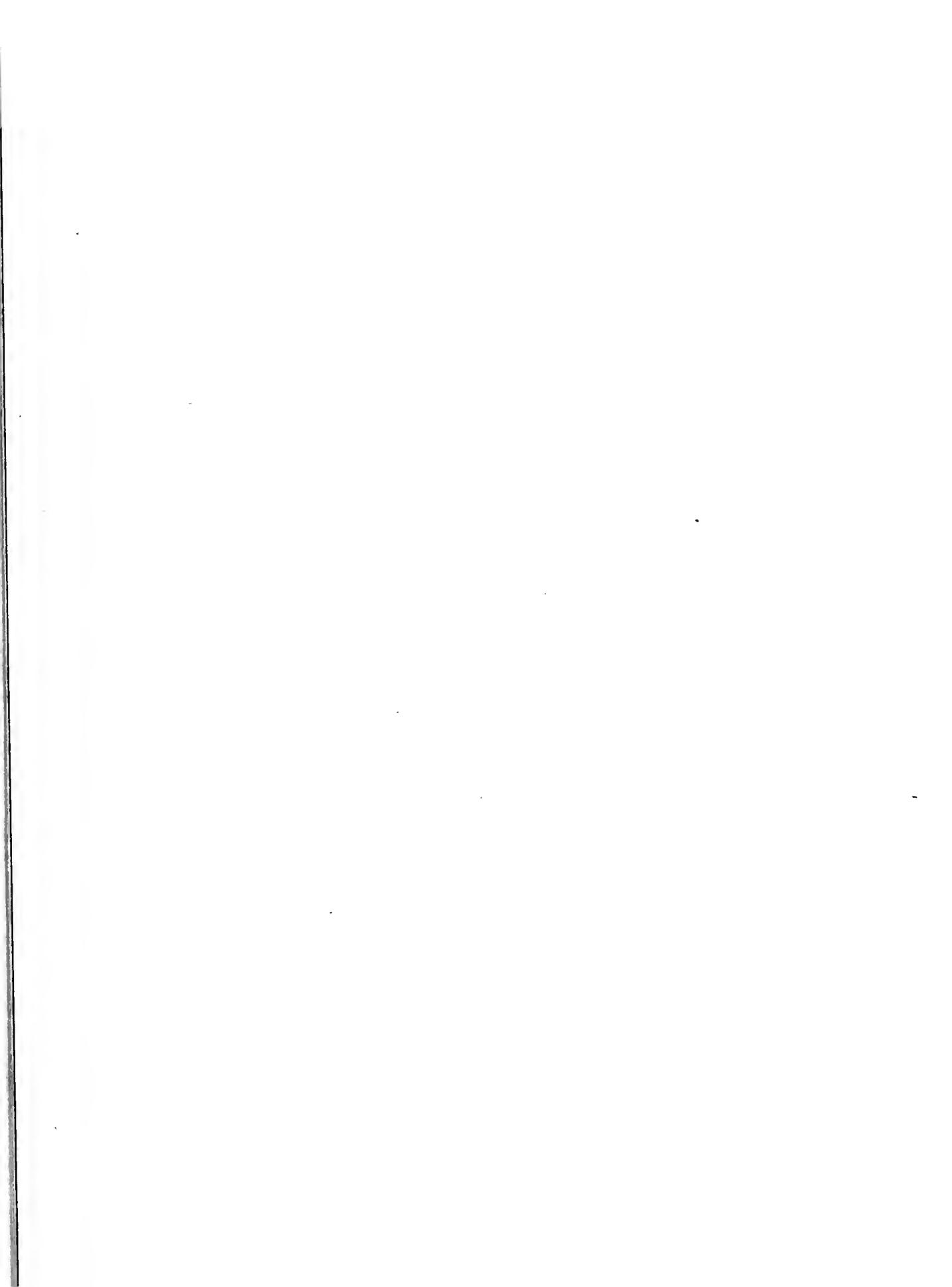
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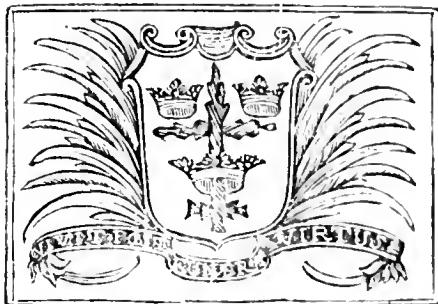


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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE
TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM;
CONTAINING
THE WHOLE OF THOROTON'S ACCOUNT OF TILIT PLACE,
AND ALL THAT IS VALUABLE IN DEERING.

BY JOHN THROSBY,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE VIEWS AND EXCURSIONS, AND THE ADDITIONS TO THOROTON'S NEW EDITION OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.



SOLD BY BURBAGE AND STPLTON, TUPMAN, WILKINSON, AND SUTTON, BOOKSELLERS IN THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

1795.

Leicester, June 30, 1794.

To HAYMAN ROOKE, Esq.

Dear Sir,

FINDING, on perusal, that my collections respecting the town of *Nottingham* and Shirwood Forest, intended for the additions to the new edition of THOROTON's *Nottinghamshire*, which I am publishing, to be of some import to the public, I have formed them into an historical series of events ; incorporating therein THOROTON's account of *Nottingham*, and the substance of the most material things noticed by DEERING, in his history of that place. This compilation, or rather the few copies purposely detached from the general history of the county, taken off on royal paper, at the request of some friends, I take the liberty of addressing to you, (waving the usual custom of asking a gentleman permission to be complimented in public) to whom I am under particular obligations for the kind assistance you have given me in aid of my *Nottinghamshire* labours.

This public manner, Sir, of returning you thanks for acknowledged favours, I hope, you will consider as the best testimony of my gratitude and esteem.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOHN THROSBY.

A

SECTION I.

The Origin and History of Nottingham down to the Conquest;

SECTION II.

*Its History and Antiquities continued till it became chartered or governed by
Mayors.*

SECTION III.

*Its History and Antiquities &c. under the government of Mayors, successively,
down to the present time.*

SECTION IV.

Religious Houses, Churches and Hospitals.

SECTION V.

The Earls of Nottingham.

SECTION VI.

Its present state.

SECTION VII.

Shirwood Forest.

S E C T I O N I.

N O T T I N G H A M.

S N O D E N G A H A M.

UNHAPPILY the accounts of the origin of this place, like many others, (altho given by men of ingenuity, penetration, and much learning; and notwithstanding what hereafter may be written on such subjects) we may fear will remain in doubt and obscurity. The lapse of time has cast such a veil over the transactions of our early progenitors, that the venerable image of those distant times, which to view, through the medium of an unclouded sun, would be glorious, is covered with halituous vapour. Man with all his boasted acquirements, in such pursuits, often wanders from the smooth path way into the thicket, and from the thicket into a labyrinth of perplexity and confusion. Perhaps DEERING is not much in the wrong, where he says "the farther an author retires into the dark recesses of antiquity the more he clouds his subject, and too often renders his veracity in other particulars suspected."

THOROTON's early account of this place is as follows.

a. John Rowse, canon of *Osney*, in his history written to King HENRY the Seventh, saith, that King EBRANC builded *Nottingham* upon *Trent* upon a dolorous hill, so called from the grief of the Brytans, of whom King HUMBER made there a very great slaughter in the reign of ALBANACT.

If it was so the British name is utterly lost, for nothing can be more manifest than that this is of Saxon original, importing a woody, or *b.* forest dwelling, or habitations in dens or Caves cut in the rock, whereof there are very many still to be seen.

This John Rowse, (who was also a monk of *Warwick* as well as canon of *Osney*,) whom THOROTON quotes, places the antiquity of *Nottingham*, so high as 980 years before the birth of Christ. DEERING, to shew the improbability of Rowse's relation, reverts to the condition of the Britains in the time of Julius Cæsar, immediately preceding the birth of Christ; when they were found living in scattered huts of the simplest formation, and almost in a state of nature, particularly in the inland parts of this country. *c.* This gentleman *conjectures* that on account of the convenient situation of that

a. Ex Hist. J. Rowse. Warwicens. *b.* Diction. Sax. Semel.

c. How often, even at this distant period, do we meet with wretched dwellings in some of our villages, but little better than those described by Cæsar. Two parallel dirt walls, a dirt floor and thatched roof constitute the abode that shelters human forms, almost without cloathing, from the inclement seasons of each revolving year.

part of the forest, which lies near the town of *Nottingham*, or on the site of the present town, there might have been formed colonies of the Britons, "where they were "cherished by a warm southern air as well as plentifully provided with water."

Other accounts, which have but little to support them, would have us understand that a British King, whose name was *Coilus*, was buried here about a thousand years before the Christian era. However no one can doubt but that the rock-apartments which have been discovered near *Nottingham*, and those still visible, are monuments of men's labour at very distant ages. *a*.

Dr. DEERING, in his introduction to the history of *Nottingham* informs us, that the then Lord Middleton, about the year 1740, from motives truly laudable, caused an hollow-way between two sand hills to be levelled, which stood near the entrance of the town on the *Derby* road. The labourers, having removed a great portion of sand from one of those eminences, found here and there a solid rock which, in some parts, appeared like partition walls of several rooms, cut out of the rock. "These," he says, "having no mark of Roman contrivance, nor any thing being found there to give room to suppose it, I take to be British." To support this conjecture he brings another not more plausible: which is that because the sand which covered these supposed rocky dwellings must have been carried hither, it was taken from the rock on which the town stands in forming the vaults, cellars, &c. of that place. The best support of his opinion, I think, is that where he says that these habitations, and others that have been discovered under similar hills, are all without the boundaries of the old wall, made in the Saxon's time by Edward the Elder, when he fortified this place. But this, till it be proved that those hollows in the rock, were ever human abodes, must rank with other opinions of writers, to use his own words, "who are fond of the marvellous," and "have recourse to the fertility of their own brains."

The rock-holes in the park, near *Nottingham*, close to the river *Leen*, are described thus by *SURELEY*. A representation of which is annexed.

"One may easily guess (says the Doctor) *Nottingham* to have been an ancient town of the Britons; as soon as they had proper tools they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in, and I doubt not here was a considerable collection of colonies of this sort; that which I have described in Plat: 39. will give us an idea of them; 'tis in the Duke of Newcastle's park: What is visible at present, is not of so old a date as their time, yet I see no reason to doubt but it is formed upon theirs.—This is a ledge of perpendicular rock, hewn out into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. The church is like those in the rocks of *Bethle-hem*, and other places in the holy land; the altar is natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall, a steeple I suppose where a bell hung, and regular pillars; the river winding about makes a fortification to it, for it comes at both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain in the middle, the way into it was by a gate cut out of the rock, and with an oblique entrance for more safety; without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy

a "Nottingham. The name is nothing but a soft contraction of the Saxon word *Snottengaham*, so called by the Saxons, from the caves and passages under ground, which the ancients for their retreat and habitation, inlined under the steep rocks of the south parts, toward the river *Lind*, whence it is that affection render the Saxon word, *Snotteng-ham*, *Speluncarum domum*, and in the British language it is *tui ego domum* which signifies the same, viz. a house of Dens." DEERING.

fancy their place of judicature, or the like ; there is regularity in it, and it seems to resemble that square called the Temple in the Pictish castle, plate 38. in *Scotland*. Between this and the castle is an hermitage of like workmanship."

Various have been the opinions of this "ancient pile of building," as DEERING is pleased to call it. These hollows in the rock are called by the people of *Nottingham*, generally, Papish-Holes, *a.* they are formed, but not built, and have the appearance of a ruin of magnitude, destitute of design : they neither afford the mind an idea of grandeur nor simplicity. Here the chisel seems to have attempted something, and there nothing. There is not any thing, upon the whole, to gratify or disgust. All appears to have destroyed the effects of nature ; or rather, together, they have formed an hermaphroditical rock on a site pictorial.---Of the town-wall and ditch DEERING thus speaks.

EDWARD the elder for the better security and defence of this place, incircled it with a strong wall, about the year of Christ 910. And William I. in the second year of his reign did build a castle on the same rock where the old tower stood. The wall of the town did join the outer wall of the castle and thence ran Northward to Chappel-Bar. Of this are manifest footsteps remaining. About the midway between the castle and Chappel-Bar in part of the ditch where now a reservoir is made, (of which in another place) are some ruins still to be seen of a postern which was erected in obedience to a precept of HENRY III. dated October 18. 56 HENRY III. whereby he commands " his bar-
" liffs and burgesses of *Nottingham* without delay to make a postern in the wall of the
" said town, near the castle towards *Lenton*, of such a breadth and height that two armed
" horsemen carrying two lances on their shoulders might go in and out, where William
" Archbishop of *York* had appointed it, who made the King understand that it was ex-
" pedient for him and his heirs, and for the castle and town." From this Postern a bridge went over the town ditch, which place though now filled up as well as the whole ditch between this and Chappel-Bar, bears to this day the name of Boston-Bridge a corruption of Postern Bridge. The ditch itself is now converted into kitchen gardens, and is called at this time Butt-Dyke, from some neighbouring butts where the townsmen used to exercise themselves, in shooting at a mark with bows and arrows.

From Chappel-Bar farther North and round to the East, the true ancient wall is not to be traced above ground, however, there are very old persons still living, who being labourers have within these 20 years, met when digging, with that old wall in different places, and by what they have shewn me, I may reasonably conjecture that from the Bar it went slanting through a close called Roper's close and the next to it, thence crossing the *Mansfield* road, along behind the North of the Backside, cross Boot-Lane by or under a summer-house called Dr. Greave's summer-house, through a close called Panier close crosses the North road and Back-side excluding the House of Correction, along part of Coalpit-lane and through a cherry orchard at present the property of John Sherwin Esq. and on the outside of two closes belonging to the same gentleman, where a ditch is observed to run towards the *Newark* road, thence it mounted again and crossing at the end of Cartergate, extending Westward along the rock by the coal-yard to the Hollow-Stone, where a portion of the wall was lately visible. The Hollow-Stone being a narrow passage cut out of the rock, the South entrance into the town, was secured by a strong

post.

a. In the time of the civil wars, in the last century, it is said, that the parliament's forces destroyed a part of them as being relics of popery, DR. SALMON supposes them to have been British store-houses for grain.

port cullise, of which not long ago there were plain marks to be seen; within this gate on the left hand going up to the town, just turning the elbow of the Hollow-stone, there was a cavity cut into the rock, able to hold about 20 men, with a fire place in it and benches fixed, besides a stair-case cut out of the same rock; this had been a guard-house, and the stair case leading up to the top of the rock, was for centinels to spy the enemy at a distance; this no doubt was of good service to the parliament party during the civil war, if it was not contrived by them. A little farther up the Hollow-stone, against and over the rock there stood an house the property of his grace the Duke of *Kingston*, who upon application made to him, has given leave to the corporation to pull it down, being generously willing to forward their design of making the hollow-stone a more gradual descent and enlarging the South entrance into the town, so that two or more carriages may conveniently pass each other, to which purpose men were set to work on Tuesday the 17th of December 1740, and this useful and pleasant way into the town was compleated in a few weeks. On the top of the rocks on the left side of the passage into *Nottingham* town, the workmen met with a portion of the town-wall, the stones of which were so well cemented, that the mortar exceeded them in hardness. Hence the wall extended itself along Short-Hill and the High-Pavement, at the lower end of which it runs down a hill cailed Brightmore-Hill, and at the bottom forms an acute angle, and runs again up Mont-lane, in a kind of a curve to the Week-day-Cross; both these passages are open, and it is difficult to guess how they were formerly secured, or whether they are of a more modern date, as well as the Long-stairs by Malin hill. The wall continued along behind the houses of the Middle-Pavement and over against Bridlesmith-gate, there stood an ancient postern, till within these 10 years, on the East side of which where now the Bull's head is, was a gatehouse, where a guard was kept, as is to this day plainly to be seen; on the West side stood an house formerly called *Vout-Hall*, [‡] once the mansion house of the family of the *Plumptre's*, after in the possession of Alderman Drury, whose eldest son Mr. William Drury, sold it to Mr. *Gawthern*, the present proprietor. From this gate the wall goes to *Lifter* gate the bottom of the Low-Pavement, where tho' built upon, it is still visible in divers places. Here, I mean at the end of *Lifter*-gate, over against *Peter-lane*, in the remembrance of some old persons were to be seen the marks of a stone gate leading towards the river *Leen*. From hence the wall on account of the buildings in *Castle* gate is quite hid, but it seems more than probable, that it went along the South side of *Castle* gate, including St. Nicholas's church-yard, and so run upon the rock West to join the castle near *Brewhouse*-yard. Insomueh that *Cartergate*, *Fishergate*, the *Narrow* and *Broad-Marsh*, and all other streets and buildings, between the meadows and the South rock of the town, made a suburb. And this is what I have been able to gather concerning the ancient wall of this town, which was built so long ago as 830 years. But I should not forget to take notice of a wall of less antiquity which runs from *Chappel* Bar in a straight line Northward to *Coalpit-lane* and excluded part of the ground between *Chappel*-Bar and *Broad-lane*. This wall is plainly discernable,

[‡]. It had its name from very large vaults which were under it, where in the time of the staple of *Calais*, great quantities of wool used to be lodged. In one of these vaults, in the reign of King *CHARLES II*, the dissenters privately met for the exercise of their religion, as they did after the act of toleration publicly, in a house at the upper end of *Pilchergate*, which is since pulled down, and a new one built in its room, the property and present minister house of John *Sherwin*, Esq. this place on account of Mr. *Whitlock's* and *Reynold's* (imperial minister of St. Mary's) officiating in it, obtained the by-name of Little St. Mary's.

discernible, it serving for a foundation to many houses between the gate and Cow-lane, and where now a middle row of houses is built at the end of Cow-lane, there stood a gate facing the North, and the town wall is still to be seen in the cellars of these houses. Probably this wall was erected in HENRY II. reign, after Robert Duke of Gloucester had demolished it, in the war between King STEPHEN and Empress MAUD. DEERING.

Before we pass to the history of times, in which we are less liable to be deceived either by artifice, conjecture, or romance, it may not be amiss to remark that there appears some injustice in opposing reason to relation, which is often done of transactions handed down to us of these remote times; particularly by those who live at this distant period. Have not the most wonderful things come to pass, in our day, which have astonished the world, that even nothing short of a supernatural power had the least reason to suspect? of such an enormity are they, of such a long continuance, and in such a rapid succession have they followed each other, that posterity will unwillingly give credit to the recital. And yet, forsooth, because we meet with some relations of ancient times, in history or tradition, which agree not with our calm reasoning in a closet, we must reject them as romance or fable. Many things which we meet with in early story, were as much likely to have happened as the astonishing events which have recently taken place in Europe, the most enlightened part of the world, where philosophy was to have erected a paradise, and reason shut out crimes. But alas, what has it done? It has made a human slaughter house of one of its grand divisions, and destroyed the glorious fabric of religion; and with it those comforts which support declining life, in the prospect of a glorious eternity!

It undoubtedly appears strange, that men of the present day should possess art and sagacity, sufficient to give us better information of events, which happened a thousand years since, than those who lived five or six centuries ago, and who were undoubtedly as solicitous to come at truths perhaps as we are at present. What a clamour is sometimes raised up against Monks and other learned men, who have given us testimonies of certain facts they have related, from then accepted evidence, and often from their own knowledge. Truth, all must allow, is lovely and desirable; but, I am afraid, we have little less temptation and inclination to deviate from that desirable object than our ancestors. As to imposition, in this our boasted enlightened time, we find some men wittily apt at, and others as credulous in receiving, as those in days of yore. Witness the trick, a few years since, played off upon the learned body of Antiquaries with the Hardicanute-stone. I mean this as no reflection upon that body of gentlemen to whom the world, I am persuaded, are under considerable obligations. For my own part, I am confident, that I am possessed of too small a portion of antiquarian knowledge to oppose tricks of much less credibility.

Nottinghamshire, before the Roman invasion, constituted a part of the portion of Britain inhabited by a race of men called the *Ceritani*.

Proceed we now to the times of the Romans, when this country became subject to imperial sway; leaving the uncertainty of prior events to the discussion of those, whose penetration makes rocks and mountains subservient to their will.

The learned Dr. Gale, Dean of York, in his Commentaries upon Antoninus' Itinerary
tho'

thro' Britain, places GAUSENNÆ at *Nottingham*. a. This rout of Antoninus is from DUROLIPONTE to AGELOCUM i. e. from *Gormancchester* to *Littleburgh*. Baxter places *Grantham* in this route instead of *Nottingham*, thus :

| Antoninus. | Gale. | Baxter. |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| DUROLIPONTE. | Gormancchester. | Gormancchester. |
| DUROBRIVIS 35. M. | Brigcasterton 35. M. | Caster 22. M. |
| CAUSENNIS 30. | Nottingham 30. | Grantham 24. |
| LINDUM 26. | Lincoln 26. | Lincoln 26. |
| AGELOCUM 14. | Littleburgh 14. | Littleburgh 15. |
| <hr/> Total 105. | <hr/> 105. | <hr/> 85. |

Altho' Gale perfectly agrees with Antoninus, with respect to distance, and Baxter differs materially; yet distance is not at all times to be depended upon. But where distance nearly agrees with the Roman admeasurment, and the place fixed upon abounds with Roman reliques; such as coins, pottery &c. there is but little reason to doubt of that being a station. But I cannot reconcile myself to *Deering's* opinion that "antiquarians should have some exact standard to go by, they should either insist upon distances and marks of antiquity together, or should at least hold to distances." This seems to carry absurdity on the face of it; the contrariety of judgement among the learned evince it; for some who have chosen distance as their infallible guide, have been flatly contradicted by others, who regardless of distance, fix on places where nothing but marks of Roman antiquity are to be found to support their assertions, and *vice versa*. There is reason, doubtless, to support opinions where a place fixed on, is not at any considerable distance from the line of the route, and where evidences abound; but when a site is chosen which leaves the line at a material distance, with scarcely a single testimony of antiquity to support the choice, its agreeing with distance alone, will appear, to every unprejudiced mind, a weak foundation for opinion or conjecture: the superstructure built thereon, must fall with the first contending power. We may therefore reasonably conclude, that the pretensions of *Nottingham* to Roman honours are but slightly supported. Ingenuity and learning, when combined, are insufficient to impress the mind with ideas favourable to an hypothesis of this sort.

THOROTON

¶. Causennas itaq: lego, per illas autem intelligo *Nottingham*. De illa Canibdenus : " A præruptis Saxis in australi parte fluviolum Linum de spectatei Castrum sublimne in rupe surgit. Nec dubito quin operæ illæ cryptæ, concamerationes, cavernæ subterraneæ è vivo Saxo excise, romanam loquantur magnificenciam, ut ut illæ aliae quæ Devæ et Iseæ Silurum celebrantur eosdem Authores habuerint, adde his suppositionem distantia, à Causennis ad Durobrivas (*Nottingham* et *Bridgcasterton*) pulchritate cum numeris Antonini concordare, ut etiam cum illis quos inter Causennas at Lindum locat. Causennis aliter Gausennis rectius Gofennis vel Govennis. Ceven et Govennæ et Covennæ sunt rupes conglomeratae. In Comitatu Eboracenæ rupes prope Ottey dicuntur the Cheven. In illo Cantii, oppidum Savennoc i. e. Chevennoc ito dicuntur à vicinis collibus. Gevennus est tum mons tum fluvius in agro Monmouthensi unde Gobanius Antonio. Saxonibus fuit oppidum hoc *Nottingham* Speluncarum Domus. Britannis in antiquis Kaff vel Kaou Caverna. Si itaq: minus arrideat conjectura nostra quæ Gauvennas a Ceven derixit, originem illius distinctionis a Kaff vel Kaou petas licet quod non minus nostram confirmabit Sententiam de situ hujus Stationis. Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illustratum. 1709. p. 95. 96. Gale.

THOROTON observes, and perhaps justly, that if it were a place of note, and preceding the Saxons, its name must have been lost, *for nothing*, he obseive, *can be more manifest than that this place is of Saxon original, importing a woody, or forest dwelling, or habitation in dens or caves cut in the rock, wheret there are very many still to be seen.*

DEERING, in his introduction to his history of *Nottingham*, lays, “ The Saxon, who were next possessors of Britain, affords us a more satisfactory account concerning our town, and tho’ history does not furnish us with the name of the founder, or the exact year it was begun to be built in; yet all our best historians agree, that it was a considerable place in the 8th century, provided with a strong tower, that it was called by the Saxons in the time of the Heptarchy *Snoden gabæ* as Dr. THOROTON has it, or rather *Snottengabam* from *Snottenga* Caves, and *Ham* Home or Dwelling place. Cauden and others gives us a British translation of it, viz. *Tui ego bœu;* or more rightly as Mr. Buxter has it, *Din ego valle* or *Din egoboco*, which however none pretends to be the ancient British name. This Saxon name was doubtless given to it by that people, from the condition they found the neighbourhood in, before they themselves made improvements by building. It belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and a part of that kingdom took afterward, in King ALFRED’s reign, its name from this town *Snottengabum-syre*, now *Nottinghamshire*.”

“ Before I proceed to the time of the Saxon Kings of all England, I will take notice that in several parts of *Nottingham*, structures of a very considerable extent, arched in a regular manner, and supported by columns with carved capitals, &c. framed for places of worship, hewn out of the rock, have been discovered by workmen when digging for foundations, with very obscure entrances, hardly to be suspected, and also other apartments for lodging places, such were observed under divers houses on the row, on the South-side of the great Market place called Timber-Hill, and one Edward Goddard, a bricklayer yet living, assures me, that when he was an apprentice being at work on the East-side of the Weekday-Cross, he there got into one of these subterraneous fabrics, which he found supported and adorned with pillars as has been mentioned, and that he made his way from one spacious place to another till he came as far as the upper end of Pilchergate, and under a small close at present the property of John Sherwin, Esq. one of his Majesty’s Justices of the peace for the county of *Nottingham* at large, and opposite to his dwelling house: he the said Goddard says, that in one of these places he found a wooden cup and a wooden can, which seemed to be found and whole, but that when he took hold of them, they mouldered into dust. These places being of the Gothic order, I conjecture to have been contrived in the time of the Heptarchy, when the Danes who were Pagans, made frequent inroads into the kingdom of Mercia, where they in a more extraordinary manner exercised their cruelty upon Nuns and Friars, and indeed Christian Priests of all kinds. To these they might in time of danger betake themselves as places of refuge, and where they might exercise their religious functions, without being exposed to the fury of those persecuting idolaters.”

“ Edward Senior, between 919 and 924 according to Marianus Scotus did build a Bridge over the *Trent*, and on the other side a little town over-against the old town of *Nottingham*, now called *Briageford* ^{a.}”

^{a.} THOROTON, p. 62 seems to be somewhat too hasty in taking up Mr. Carden for saying it was *Brigeford* which Edward the elder built over against *Nottingham*; — his words are these: “ That might likely enough

In another place in his introduction is this passage ; “ For my part if I consider that the Fosse way is on the South of the river *Trent*, and that the Romans always made their Vallum on the South-side and where the ground was rising, I can hardly forbear thinking that there was a station in that neighbourhood, where now *West-Bridgford* stands, (almost directly over-against *Nottingham*,) a little town not built till many ages after, and that from the remarkableness of the many caves in the opposite rock they might give the station the name of *Causennæ* or *Causennæ*, and what seems to add to my conjecture, is what Dr. STUKELY informs us of, that one Mr. Cooper, a man of 72 years of age, told him, that there was found at *Wilford* a pot of Roman coins, a town which lies on the same side of the river, and at a very little distance from *Bridgford*, the high road only, parting the parishes.”

We find in Dr. DEERING’s appendix, page 286, some very sensible and judicious remarks, made by a gentleman relating to Dr. GALE’s opinion, that *Nottingham* was a Roman Station, occasioned by his perusal of DEERING’s introduction. These remarks, altho’ connected with them, there be some extra matter, I cannot withhold from the public.

“ Concerning Roman remains, I have never yet met with any thing to induce me to believe there are any. And Dr. GALE’s endeavours to fix Antoninus’s *Causennæ* at *Nottingham* have not at all been agreed to by later writers, viz. BAXTER, STUKELY, SALMON, HORSELY. His subterraneous cavities you justly disallow to have any of the Roman taste in them ; and there are no appearances of a Roman road leading from the southward to *Nottingham*, or from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) northward. Nor perhaps has the doctor any advantage over Mr. BAXTER, from the number of miles in the iter : If I understand you right, the miles you set down from Mr. BAXTER are the present computed miles ; and antiquaries by comparing these with miles in the itinerary in places about which there are no doubts, have found that the itinerary miles are to be computed most commonly at 4 to 3, but sometimes at 5 to 4, and according to this last reckoning 105 in the itinerary make 84 computed miles, which is within one of your number from BAXTER.”

“ If by the arguments which have been brought against Dr. GALE, *Nottingham* be thrown out of the iter, they will hold equally strong against *Bridgford*’s being in the iter. And as to its having been a station, if ever it was one, it must have been only a *statio adiutoria*, as it lies a considerable distance from any military way ; but as there are no indications remaining of any station thereabouts, except the pot of money found at *Wilford* ; the evidence seems too slight to prove one ; and especially considering that Dr. STUKELY is a man extremely liable to mistakes. I have not his book here in the country, but I remember three from amongst several, that have fallen accidentally under my observation. In speaking of the garden in Stoney-street, he mentions it as belonging to one Flurst, a name never heard of there ; he says that at *Chester* there are but four churches, when

“ enough be, if that was not mistaken for some buildings, which may have been within *Nottingham* on the south side of *Trent*, where there is ground enough within the limits of it, near the Bridge-end for such a purpose ; and I rather suspect it, because before the Saxon government was changed, I find *Bridgford* a Member of *Clifton* loc and not of *Nottingham*. &c.” Stow is express that *EDWARD* the elder, built a new town over against the old town of *Nottingham*, and a Bridge over the *Trent*, between the two towns. A few fragling houses which only may have been, cannot with any colour be called a town, and a town being built opposite to *Nottingham*, does no ways infer that it must needs belong to *Nottingham*, besides *Nottingham* has no ground enough to build a town upon near the end of the *Trent*-Bridge.”

when I was there, I had ten named to me, exclusive (I think) of St. *Oswald's*, which is in a crofs-isle of the cathedral, separated from the rest by a slight partition, and in some editions of Camden's Britannia it is expressly said *Chester* has eleven parishes. In describing the famous inscription on Julius Vitellis's tomb stone at *Bath*, the doctor gives a reading of one part of it, which is not only different from what plainly appears there, but inconsistent with any sense of grammatical construction."

"These instances shew how superficial an observer he was; and therefore in this account of the pot of money, I shou'd be glad of a little farther satisfaction, as whether the old man who told him of it, was one who could distinguish roman from any other ancient coin, and indeed whether he named any sort of coin at all, but upon its being found in a pot, the doctor's own strong imagination, full of antiquarian ideas, might presently convert the pot into an urn, and the money into roman coin."

"Upon which I took the liberty with all due submission to offer to that most judicious gentleman's farther consideration,—This Reply :—

"I readily agree that Dr. STUKELEY commits many errors, where he has only cast a transitory eye upon places and things, or not maturely weighed every circumstance. I could mention a number of mistakes, besides thote you have pointed out, one only shall suffice at this time, which if it is not a wilful one, shews the utmost degree of indolence. He says p. 113. That below *Rochester* bridge there lie about 50 of our biggest first rate men of war: when by asking any common sailor he might have been informed, that we have but seven of that rate: Yet in other places where he has bestowed due attention, his observations are not to be slighted, which I take to be likewise your opinion of the doctor, since among other late writers you are pleased to make use of his name against the dean."

"For my part I always read him with caution, as appears by some of my notes, which probably may have escaped your notice. *So much of the doctor.*"

I frankly confess I never yet could find any roman remains at *Nottingham*, (tho' I have seen a considerable number of roman coins, said to be found in the parish of *Plumtree*) but I may notwithstanding be allowed with some eminent antiquaries, Dr. Plot, Soemmerring, and others, to be of opinion that distance, and the neighbourhood of military ways are not very slight proofs. All antiquaries agree that *East-Bridgeford* was a roman station; they also allow that the distance from one station to another is commonly observed to have been 8, 9 to 10 miles, this being granted, would not one reasonably conjecture our *Bridgeford* conveniently situated near the river *Trent*, and not quite 5 itinerary miles N. W. of the *Fosse-way*, and between 8 and 9 itinerary miles distant from the other *Bridgeford*, to have also been a station? The distance from the *Fosse-way* ought not to be looked upon as a great one, for the Romans did not always place their stations near their roads as is plainly apparent in *Littleburgh*, which lies upwards of 9 computed miles N. W. of the Roman highway, and would perhaps not have been made a station had it not been situated so near the river *Trent*, which same reason favours our *Bridgeford*, and if besides the pot of coin Dr. STUKELEY speaks of, should prove to have been Roman, our title will not be so weak as it may at first appear; nor is it very improbable, if we consider that the roman coins found about *East-Bridgeford* and elsewhere are most of them bras, pretty large, and thick, and the British and Saxon coins generally smaller and thinner, and most of the latter silver or mixed metal, and that they are commonly found

found scattered and in small quantities, and seldom in pots or urns; to which if we add, that upon finding this pot, doubtless divers people were acquainted with it, and the clergyman of the parish, or some person more knowing than the old man, might have told him that the coin was roman."

"As to what relates to the miles, you will find upon examination that GALE and BAXTER use much the same measure, be they therefore itinerary or computed ones, the dean in this particular holds the same advantage over BAXTER as before, and consequently it does not clearly appear that *Nottingham* is fairly thrown out of the iter."

"In order to be the better satisfied, which of these two learned gentlemen's conjecture is the best founded, it will not be amiss to let Mr. BAXTER speak for himself: p. 65. he says:

Cantennis: Ita enim ausus sum repenere in Antonino pro vitiis Cauennis vel Geuennis ut esset sim'crus, quod nibil esse necesse est. Solute quis scripseret eant en (vel an) isc, sive ambi-tus vel fieri ea que. Hicc urbs bedis Grantham est in majoribus iconis fize Lindensi conuenit. Siquidem idem huc Britannis Grant quod & Cant sicuti supra docimus in vece ad Lazarum: Et Grantham istam ibridi compositione profertur pro Grant etiam. Annis scilicet in natura."

"Now having set down the opinions of these two authors in their own words, the case stands thus:"

"Dr. GALE with a very small and allowable alteration, changes *Cauennis* into *Cantennis*, and without straining makes the etymology suit *Nottingham*, he supports this opinion by making his distances agree with the itinerary, besides which it may be said in favour of him, that the station, *East-Bridgeford*, is at a proper distance for *Nottingham* or *West-Bridgeford* either, to be likewise one, and that the *Fosse-way* coming from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) runs, at an inconsiderable distance on the left hand of it, not to say one word of the pot of coin."

"Mr. BAXTER assumes an authority, hardly (if at all) allowable, to make a very considerable alteration in the name, when in favour of his *Grantheam* he turns *Cantennis* into *Cantennas*, and from the turning of the river near *Grantham* and no other concuring circumstance, he positively affirms *Cantennas* to be *Grantheam*, tho' there be no Roman road from *Gernanchester* to *Grantheam*, at the same that, using the same measure of miles with Doctor GALE, he is no less than 20 miles short of the itinerary."

"You mention that later writers have not at all agreed with Dr. GALE, this (with humble submission) is pleading authority. I would willingly read these modern gentlemen with as little prejudice in their favour as I do those who have gone before them, especially when I find some of them commit grosser errors than their predecessors. I cannot help wondering to see such a palpable mistake as a certain dignified author in his additions to *CAMDEN* makes, about the situation of *Fleawford* church; speaking of *Lenton* he says: "At a little distance from hence there stands in a large field, a church with a spire-steeple, called *Fleawford* church, the burying place of *Kuddington* a great country town "above half a mile west from it, &c." whereas *Lenton* lies on the north side of *Trent*, and the church he speaks of stands near three miles south of that river, and that large country town is but a village: besides talking of *Stanford*, he immediately mentions its neighbour *Custon*, which neighbour is at least between five and six statute miles distant from it. Another antiquary would fain make *Lenton* (a village a mile distant from *Nottingham*, known only for a priory of clauac monks) the noted *Lindum* of the Romans; I will not bring any more instances of this kind, tho' it were easy for me to produce a many.

many. Some of the late writers of antiquities are strangely carried away by the fertility of their own imagination, all are highly beholden to the old ones for the solid foundation of their inquiries, and it is too frequently seen that when a new antiquary is at a loss for new discoveries in certain places, rather than be thought a mere transcriber of the labours of others, he racks his brain to advance something contradictory to what has been said by other men."

" That you have observed this in the course of your reading of authors of this class, I dare not doubt. What I have said upon this subject will I hope not draw upon me the imputation of being tenacious of my own opinion, for far from desiring that any one should acquiesce with what I offer unless upon good grounds; I am so fond of the beauty of truth in any respect, that I would at all times gladly embrace it, tho' it should lay open to me the vanity and fruitlessness of my application for seven years past, and that I do not only fancy myself so, but am really of that mind, I conclude from these signs: In the first place, that I can look upon things as yet with an unaltered eye, and take in objects as they really appear to the senses; and in the second place, that my imagination hitherto is not over-stock'd with antiquarian ideas, and that I see myself still at a vast distance from the enthusiasm of that study, which I look upon to be a great happiness."

That portion of the country, it may be just remarked, which the Romans called Coritani was afterwards included, in the Saxons time, in the kingdom of Mercia. But not intending to swell this section with things which belong more particularly to the history of England, than to this province, we will pass on to notice some events which happened at this place upon record.

In the year of CHRIST, 863, the Danes who had invaded the kingdom of Mercia, and during the winter, had entrenched themselves at *Nottingham*, were besieged by *BUTHERD*, king of Mercia, and *ETHELRED*, king of the west Saxons; but an accommodation took place without much blood shedding. *a.* Shortly after the Danes plundered this part of the kingdom of Mercia, in consequence *BUTHERD* the king retired to Rome where he died. *b.* In 942 the Danes were in possession of *Nottingham*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford* and *Derby*, which they held till king *EDMUND*, in 944, retook them. But in 1017 these places, with the whole kingdom, became subject to the dominion of the Danes, under *CANUTUS*.

DOOMSDAY Book, that pure source of knowledge of ancient things, like the luminary of the earth is beneficent. This testimony of long past times is highly propitious to provincial as well as national story: view it on a large scale, it is of the utmost national consequence and dignity; on a more contracted, or in its division, it is grand and benevolent. *c.* Extracts that relate to *Nottingham*, from Doomsday Book, are both in *THOROTON* and *DEERING*.

The forme, says " In the time of King *EDWARD* the confessor in the burrough of *Nottingham* were one hundred seventy and three burgesses, and nineteen villains (or husbandmen). To this burrough lay six carucates of land to (or for) the kings geld (or tax), and one meadow, and small wood six quarentens long, and five broad. This land was parted between thirty eight burgesses, and of the rate or rent [censu] of the land and of the works of the burgesses yielded 75s 7d. and of two minters [Monaster.] 40s. Within it had Earl *Tolfa*

a. Saxon Ann. *b.* ibid.

c. This book was, by the order of William the Conqueror in 1086 begin. It contains a survey of the lands, goods and chattels of all his subjects what each was wont to pay in the Saxon times. It was completed in 1086.

Tofti one carucat of land, of the soc of which land the king was to have two-pence, and the earl himself the third. (Afterwards when WILLIAM the conqueror surveyed) Hugh the sheriff, the son of (or Fitz-) Baldric, found one hundred thirty six men dwelling there, (when DOOMSDAY BOOK was made, towards the latter end of his reign) there were sixteen less. Yet that Hugh himself made thirteen dwellings or mansions in the land of the earl, in the new borough, which were not there before, putting them in the cencie or rate of the old borough.

In *Snettingham* in the demesne of the king was one church, in which lay three mansions of the borough, and five bovats of land of the above said six carucats, with sac and soc, and to the same church five acres of land and half, of which the king had sac and soc. The burgesses had six carucats to plow, and twenty bordars, and fourteen carucats (plows, carts, draughts, teams, or plowlands.) They were wont to fish in the water of *Trent*, and at that time made complaint that they were prohibited to fish.

In the time of king Edward (the confessor) *Snettingham* yielded in rent 18l. when DOOMSDAY BOOK was made 30l. and 10l. of the mint, [*de moneta.*]

Roger de Busly had in *Snettingham* three mansions, in which were feated eleven houses. The rent 4s. 7d.

William Peverel had forty eight merchants houses (or tradesmen.) The rent 36s. and thirteen houses of knights (or horsemen) [*equitum*] and eight bordars.

Raph de Burun had thirteen houses of knights, in one of these dwelt one merchant. Guilbert four houses.

Raph, son of (or Fitz-) Hubert, had eleven houses, in these remained (or dwelt) three merchants (shopkeepers or tradesmen.)

Goisfrid de Alscelin had twenty one houses.

Acadus the priest [Presbyter] two houses. In the croft of the priest were sixty houses, and in these had the king sac and soc.

The church with all things which belonged to it, was 100s. per annum value.

Richard Fresle had four houses.

In the ditch [*fossa*] of the borough were seventeen houses, and other six houses.

The king granted to William Peverel ten acres of land to make an orchard.

In *Snettingham* had king Edward one carucat of land, with the geld. The land two carucats. There (when the survey of DOOMSDAY BOOK was made) the king had eleven villains (or husbandmen) having four carucats, and twelve acres of meadow, in Demesne nothing. In the time of king Edward the confessor, and then likewise the value of this was 3l. which is now called *Sneinton*."

It appears also by this valuable book that in *Nottinghamshire*, if any person should plough or make a ditch in the king's highway, viz. the *fossè* road to *Yerk*, within two perches, he should be fined 8l. two thirds to the king and one to the earl whose office then was not only honorary but of great power. The *Trent* and the road was taken care of by *Nottingham*. It appears by this book also that the *Trent* was navigable before the conquest.

And now with the end " of the Saxon government in England, ended also the Saxon name of this town, being thenceforth called *Nottingham* i. e. from the time of William Peverel, natural son of William I. was made lord of it, who in his foundation deed of the priory of *Lenton* calls it by that name, where he gives to that monastery among other things of greater importance the tythe of the fish of the fishing of *Nottingham*. Some will have the alteration of the name of this town, taken from the vast quantity of hafells growing

growing about and near this place, *Nottingham*, nor does it seem very improbable, since we have a like instance in a neighbouring seat of Sir Charles Sedley, situated about three miles north-west of this town, which upon that account, bears the name of *Nuthall*."

About the year of christ, A. D. 910, the town was fortified and enclofed with a strong wall, by the elder Edward. *a* On the rock whereon the castle stands, we are told, stood a grand tower, prior to the walling of the town. *b*.

Thus briefly is shewn the state and condition of *Nottingham* prior to the conquest, from authorities, in general, which time has stamped with some degree of credit. A slight review of that period which has been noticed, in this introductory section; or rather a transient glance at the origin, condition, &c. of our ancestors, may not be considered as improper here, before we bring into view, particulars respecting *Nottingham* subsequent to the conquest :

The English are descended, it is known, from a variety of nations: the *Aborigines* of the land, the Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans have respectively had a share in the propagation of that people, but none in so eminent a degree as the Saxons who were originally of the German race. The Welch in their native tongue still call them *Saxons*, the Scotch *Saxons* and the Irish *Saxomach*. *c*. Their language is a medley of many; the Welch, only, retain that of the ancient Britons.

In war the Saxons were brave, they used the bowing broad-sword, a short shield and the crois-bow. *d*. They sacrificed to and worshiped idols, antecedent to their receiving the christian faith. They counted time by nights from which practise we still retain the expression of *seennight* and *fortnight*. In doubtful cases they tried offenders by the ordeal, which was by combat, red hot-iron, hot water, and cold; that of hot iron was the most severe: the party accused and denying the fact, was obliged to take up red-hot-iron with his bare hand, or be adjudged guilty. *e*.

As Egbert the subduer of the seven petty kingdoms of the Saxons about the year 800 gave the name of England to all, so the great Alfred divided the whole into shires, and gave them appropriate names. This great man has the reputation of associating into small bodies, consisting of ten men each, all the freemen of the realm; who were mutually bound by an oath to inspect into the conduct, and answer for the crimes of each other. *f*

It appears that our Saxon ancestors distinguished the places of burial of those slain in battle from the ordinary ones, by raising over their bodies clods and turves of earth, these places are visible in many counties in England, and are now called Burrows and by

a. Nothing of this wall now remains. Its appendage, the ditch, is to be traced at this distant period, near the castle hill, to which it joined and extended northward towards Chapel bar.

b. See the next Section for an account of the castle.

c. Verstegan, on the original of nations.

d. *Bow* from houghs of trees of which bows were originally made.

e. Emma, the mother of king Edward the Confessor, was accused of adultery with Alwine, bishop of Winchester, she was in consequence, led blindfolded to a place where glowing hot irons were laid at certain distances, and passed over them bare-foot to prove her guilt or innocence. She having passed them all without injury was pronounced innocent.

f. *English* is supposed to be derived from the Teutonic tongue. If you ask a Dutchman how he would in his language call an *angel like man*, he would answer *ein-English-man*. The particular names of shires were given, many of them, from situations, as Buckinghamshire from *Buck* or *Beaten*, trees and *Fifer* from the east Saxons.

Verstegan. *f.* *Ibbetson.*

by some Barrows. About a mile from *Nottingham*, at a place called *Nottingham-bill*, are some lines of fortification, between which are three or four of these sort of eminences, which are now called *Burrow*, in one of which have been found great quantities of human bones.

Of Saxon names still in frequent use among us we may include the following, *Allan* or *Alon*, *Arne*, *Baldwin*, *Bernard*, *Charles*, *Edmund*, *Edward*, *Eric* or *Herick*, *Everard*, *Franc*, *Frederick*, *Gerard*, *Gilbert*, *Darman*, *Henry*, *Herbert*, *Hugh*, *Humphrey*, *Lambhert*, or *Lambert*, *Leonard*, *Osmund*, *Oswin*, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Roger*, *Resamund*, *Rowland*, *Walter*, *Williams*, *Wine* and many others, which in a great measure shews the influence and power of this people in Britain.

Of customs still remaining amongst us, whose origin may be said to be saxon one I will notice, but will not assert that it had its origin before the conquest.

“ *Shrove* is an old Saxon word, of which *Shrove* is a corruption and signifies confession. Tuesday on which day all the people in every parish through England, during the Romish times, were obliged to confess their sins, one by one, to their own priest, and in his own parish church; and that this might be done the more regularly, the great bell in every parish was rung at ten o'clock, or perhaps sooner, that it might be heard by all, and that they might attend according to the custom then in use. And altho' the Romish religion has given way, in our opinion, to a much better, yet the custom of ringing the bell, in our ancient churches, at least in some of them, still remains, and has obtained by some means the name of pancake-beil. Perhaps after confession it might be customary for people, on that day, to refrain from meat, and dine on pancakes and fritters, or such like provisions, whence the custom of dining on pancakes on Shrove Tuesday still remains in many parts of England.” ^a

Speaking of a religious ceremony leads me to say a word or two of our ancient church architecture. The sometimes beautiful, formal zigzagged semicircle arches, which are to be met with in our old churches, are generally attributed to our saxon ancestors; but many attribute them to Norman origin, be this as it may, they doubtless are indications of the highest church antiquity in this island. These, says Dr. *Warton*, in his pleasing specimen of local history, that of *Kiddington* in *Oxfordshire*, parochial churches, seldom consisted of more than one aisle or pase. In this I must differ in opinion from that gentleman, for in my visits to churches in this county, *Leicestershire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Bedfordshire*, I have seen several containing a nave and side aisles, built originally with the churches. To be sure some of them were not originally parish churches; but were members of religious houses, which have been, since the reformation, converted into parish churches. The series of rude grotesque ornaments, in stone, resembling the heads of *terrible* animals &c. is a strong mark of church antiquity. They are doubtless the sculpture of a remote period. And as our saxon ancestors built these churches, frequently, on the sites of heathen temples, so they might retain some imitation of their rude sculpture in the churches, as ornaments.

Of old fonts in churches, some of which are curious relics of early baptism, the largest, or rather the most capacious, within, are esteemed the most ancient. The total immersion of the infant was long in practice. In larger towns few of those remain; but very capacious ones are frequently to be seen in village churches, especially where the hand of what is called improvement has not removed them.

SECT. II.

SECTION II.

Its History and Antiquities till it became chartered, or governed by Mayors.

AFTER the Norman conquest *Nottinghamshire*, as other counties were, was divided by King **WILLIAM** amongst his kindred and those who had shared in his victory; among whom we find the name of Peverel, who had given him, in this county, 55 lordships and 48 tradesmen's houses in *Nottingham*. **THOROTON** has given us an account of the consequence of this family which it seems was seated here: it is as follows, under the history of

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

“ There is no mention at all in this most exact survey,” (DOOMSDAY BOOK) of the Castle of *Nottingham*, *a.* which is therefore concluded to be built by William Peverel, or King **WILLIAM** the first, his father, though 'tis supposed there might have been some old fortres there before. He also builded the monastery at *Lenton*, as it seems he did another at, or near *Northampton*, dedicated to St. James, the registry whereof certifieth that he died the fifth of the kalends of Febr. 1113. 11 H. 1. and the Lady Adelina his wife the fourteenth of the kalends of February 1119. 18 H. 1. and that Sir William, son of the said William Peverel, died 16 kal. May, 1100. *12 WILLIAM RUFUS, b.* which cannot be true, except he had another son William, for I find that William Peverell, at the intreay of his faithful wife Adelina, gave to the monastery of *Lenton* at (or nigh) the very foundation, the churches of *Hecham* and *Randia*: *c.* to which deed were witnesses Robert de Ferrariis, Avenell de Haddon, Robert, son of Drogo, Robert, son of Warner, Raph Hanselin, &c. William Peverell his son, by ill advice, took them away for a long time, but repenting, he for love of the worship of God, and for the safety of the souls of his said father and mother, by the consent of his heir William the younger, restored them again: *d.* the witnesles to this deed were Hugh de Burun, William Avenell, Adam de Morteyn, Oddo de Boney, Robert de Heriz, Gilbert de Macuinci, Norman de St. Patricio, &c.”

“ In the fifth year of King **STEPHEN**, William Peverell of *Nottingham* gave account of 23l. 6s. 8d. of the pleas of the forest. *e.* And the Sheriff in his account that year of the dane-geld, saith, that Adelina, the mother of William Peverell of *Nottingham*, was pardoned 18l. by the King's writ, which shows there is some error in that said register of St. James of *Northampton*, concerning the time of her death, as there is also a manifest

one

a. “ A. D. 1068, **WILLIAM** the conqueror with his army went to *Nottingham*, in his march against the Earls of *Chylor* and *Northumb* *l*and, and there built a castle.”—**DEIRING.**

b. Reg. St Jac. de Northamp. *c.* Reg de Lent. p 114. *d.* ibid. *e.* Rot. pip. 5 Steph.

one in the computation of the year of our Lord, and of the King's reign in all the three, which may justly lessen the credit of that part of it."

" *Anno 1155* King HENRY the second disinherited William Peverel, because of poyson given to Ranulph (Earl) of *Chester*." a.

" About those times there were three Peverels of great note, viz. Peverel of *Dover*, and Peverel of *London*, and our Peverel of *Nottingham*, who is certainly intended by the best noted chronicle, as may further appear by an instrument (yet remaining in Sir John Cotton's library) sealed by Henry Duke of Normans, &c. (afterwards King HENRY the second) being then at the Divises, to Ranulph Earl of *Chester*, wherein he gave him, besides the said Earl's own inheritance in *Normandy* and *England*, wholly as his ancestors ever had it (that in *Normandy* very particularly recited) the whole honour of Earl Roger *Pictavensis* where-ever, and all the said Duke Henry's honour of *Blye*, where-ever it was in *England*, and the honour of *Eye*, as Robert Malet, uncle of the said Earl Ranulph's mother ever had it. Moreover he gave him *Stafford* and *Staffordshire*, and the county (or earldom) of *Stafford* wholly whatever he had there in fee and inheritance, except the fee of the Bishop of *Chester*, and of Earl Robert de *Ferrariis*, and of Hugh de *Mortuomari*, and of Gervas *Paganell*, and except the *forest* of *Canoe*, which he (the said Duke) then retained in his hand. He gave him the fee of Alan de *Lincolne*, who was (also) uncle of the said Earl's mother, and the fee of Ernis de *Burun* as his own inheritance, and the fee of Hugh de *Scotiney* where-ever it was, and the fee of Robert de *Chatz* where-ever it was, and the whole fee of Robert *Fitz-* (or son of) *Od*, and the whole fee of Norman de *Verdun*, and the fee of Robert de *Stafford* where-ever it was, and 30l. land which the said Duke Henry had in *Grimesby* he gave him, and *Nottingham Castle*, and the borough, and whatever the said Duke had in *Nottingham* in fee and inheritance he gave to him and his heirs, and the whole fee of William Peverell where-ever it was, unless he could [diratione se] clear himself in the said Duke's court of the wickedness and treason, except *Hecham*. And if Engelram de *Albamarle* would not take with the said Duke, nor Earl *Simon*, and he the said Duke could take the said *Hecham* by force, he would restore it to the said Earl Ranulph if he would have it, and *Torchesey* and *Dwardesey Wapentac*, and *Derby*, with all the appurtenances, and *Maunfeld* with the *Soc*, and *Roilar* with the *Socb*, and *Stanley* by *Coventre* with the *Socb*, and of *Belver* he would hold him right as soon as he should be able as of the said Earl's inheritance, and to the said Earl's six Barons he would give each an hundred pound land, which they should chuse of those which the said Duke should happen to get of his enemies, and to all the said Earl's friends, [parentibus] he would restore their inheritance, whereof he had power, &c. Howbeit the said Earl Ranulf of *Chester* did not enjoy any long possession of those places in this county, for the sheriffs answered to the King for the profits of the lands of William Peverell, and the scutages of the tenants of his fee, as in the pipe rolls of HENRY the second, and the succeeding Kings may be seen, and in divers other places of this book for the rest."

" Margaret, the daughter and (at length) heir of William Peverell of *Nottingham*, was wife of William Earl of *Ferrars* and *Derby*, son of Robert the younger Earl of *Ferrars* and of *Nottingham*, and she had a son Robert Earl of *Ferrars*, who in the time of King HENRY the second, perhaps, because he could not inherit, was the more willing to burn *Nottingham*, which he did it seems, together with his son William, grandson of the said William and Margaret, which said William Earl of *Ferrars* the grandson was

outed

outed of his earldoms of *Nottingham* and *Derly* by King RICHARD the first, who gave them to John Earl of *Mereten* (afterwards King) his brother, who thereupon 'tis like grew more willing to interest himself in these parts, which he did by granting a charter to this town of *Nottingham*, and some way or other pleasing of the gentry of the country so well, that he led the most of them into rebellion, as in sundry places of this book, concerning divers particular persons of them, may be observed."

" But of these Peverells I have found no more, saing that there was a fine in the King's court at *Nottingham* the Friday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 4. Joh. before J. Bishop of *Norwic*, Hugh Bardulf, John de Gestling, Mr Roger Arundell, Hugh de Bobi, the King's Justices, and others, then there present, between William Peverell, Petent, and Beatrice de Curcon, tenant, of two bovats of land in *Palterton*, thereby passed to her and her heirs, paying 6d. per annum, &c."

" 'Tis certain then that from the beginning of the reign of HENRY the second, this castle of *Nottingham* hath for the most part belonged to the crown, neither is there any place any thing near so far distant from *London* that I know of in all *England*, which hath so often given entertainment and residence to the Kings and Queens of this realm since the Norman conquest."

" It is said that in the year 1194, King RICHARD being first loosed from his bonds, the castles of *Nottingham* and *Tykebnull* resisted with force, but the castles of *Lancaster* and *Merleburgh*, and *Mount Michael* rendered themselves." a.

" King JOHN in the sixth of his reign commanded Regina'd de Clifton, that immediately upon sight of his letters he should deliver to Robert de Veteriponte the castle of *Nottingham*, &c. b. The like command at that time had Hugh de Nevill for the c. stle of the *Pcc*; William de Biiewer for that of *Bellefleur*; and Sampson de Straclee (Streiley) concerning the castle of *Harcston*."

" Raph Fitz-Nicholas, 10 H. 3. was warden of *Nottingham* castle (he was steward to William de Ferrariis Earl of *Derby* it seems.)" c.

" King Henry the third being at *Windfor*, 29 April, 32 H. 3. committed to Robert le Vavassur the counties of *Nottingham* and *Derly* to be kept, paying to the King 10cl. per annum at his exchequer for the issues of the said counties, besides fifty marks which he was to pay every year to the warden [custodi] of *Nottingham* castle for the keeping thereof." c.

" After the battle at Lewes between King HENRY the third, and the Barons, for determining the strife Edward the King's eldest son was delivered for pledge, and afterwards was freed from that custody, for the safety of whom, and of the kingdom, the King, 49 H. 3. committed to his said son the castles of *Dovor*, of *Scardeburgh*, of *Baunburgh*, of *Nottingham*, and of *Cirff*, as hostage for five years." d.

" The same King HENRY the third by his precept dated at Westminster, October 18, 56 H. 3. commanded his bayliffs and burgesses of *Nottingham*, without delay, to make a posterne in the wall of the said town near the castle towards *Lenton*, of such a breadth and height that two armed horsemen, carrying two lances on their shoulders, might go in and out, where W. Arch-bishop of *York* had appointed it, who made the King understand that it was expedient for him and his heirs, and for the castle and town."

" Now for that the castle, park, and meadows belonging thereunto are not within the county of the town, I will expres what I mean touching them in this place. When

“ this castle was built I certainly find not, but doubtless it was by Peverell. In the record of DOOMSDAY there is no mention of a castle, only I find there that William Peverell had licence from the King to include ten acres *ad faciendum pomerium*, which after the forest measure contains above fifty statute acres, and that I conceive to be near the proportion of the old park of *Nottingham*, but this is only my conjecture, which I will be bold to retain till some body tell me where those ten acres do lie after the measure of that time, which was long before the statute *de terris mensurandis.*” *a.*

“ It appears, 1 H. 4. that Thomas Moubrey Duke of *Norfolk* held 20*l.* rent out of *Nottingham* castle, with the file and title of Earl of *Nottingham*, granted by King RICHARD (the second) and that Thomas Moubrey, knight, son and heir of the said Duke, was then fourteen years old.”

“ The exactest survey I find of this castle, and the appurtenances to it, is the account of Jeffrey Knyveton, constable of the castle, and clark of the forest, 25 H. 6. First, twenty four acres of meadow called the King’s meadow; a close called castle appleton; a cloete called the constable holme; a piece of meadow called the milne damme; a piece of meadow called the milne place; two pieces of meadow lying by the King’s bridge, and the roch-yard; the castle hills without the castle walls; the outer ward within the castle walls; the dove-coat; the pindage of the castle; the castle milnes; the conygarth which I conceive to be the old park; and the castle it self, which in that account answered nothing, being the habitation of the constable.” *b.*

“ The castle and the park of *Nottingham* were granted to Francis Earl of *Rutland*, in the latter end of whose time many of the goodly buildings were pull’d down, and the iron, and other materials, sold; yet there was left enough at the beginning of the late rebellion, to make it chosen by King CHARLES the first, as the fittest place for the setting up his Royal Standard, which, as I remember, was there erected on Munday, August 22. anno Dom. 1642. but shortly after the King’s departure Sir John Digby dismissed those soldiers of the trained bands of this county which only were left there, and so it soon became a garrison for the parliament, which it continued till the end of the war, after which the last governour Captain Thomas Poulton had orders and money given him to pull it down, yet some parts of it though ruinous were not utterly demolished at the return of King CHARLES the second, since when the Duke of *Buckingham* (whose mother the Dutches was only daughter and heir of the said Francis Earl of *Rutland*) sold it to the Marques of *Newcastle*, now also made Duke, who this present year 1674, though he be above eighty years of age, hath a great number of men at work pulling down and clearing the foundations of the old tower that he may build, at least, part of a new castle there. The park pale he repaired at his first entrance.”

“ The rectory of the castle of *Nottingham* was 6*l.* Now I find nothing of it, but the brewhouse yard is a constabulary, wherein there are many houses, some in the rock, others out of it, all which, being now of no parish, are a great receptacle for fanaticks, and other like people, who would not live conformable to the laws.”

DEERING treats Dr. THOROTON’s account of the castle with some degree of asperity. Some may think that the modest and doubtful account, of the founder of it, which he has given, is quite as well as the former’s positive assertion, that it was built by WILLIAM the conqueror “ to secure a retreat in case of necessity, and to keep the town in awe.” All writers agree that it was built about the time of the conquest, or an old castle, which stood on this bold rock, was then much enlarged and repaired. Very great additions both

a. Anonymous M. S. *b.* *ibid.*

of strength and beauty it received by EDWARD the fourth and RICHARD the third. Those works done by the conqueror were called the old works those by the latter kings the new. *a.*

Leland who visited the castle says “ The bas court is large and mighty strong, and “ there is a stately bridge (with pillars bearing beasts and giants) over the ditch into the “ second ward, the front of which at the entrance is exceeding strong, with towers and “ port-cullices.” *b.* “ Within is a fair green court fit for any princely exercise. The “ south-east parts of the castle are strong and well towered, within the old tower there is “ another court tho’ somewhat les than the last mentioned,” *c.* “ in the midst whereof “ there is a stair-case of stone, about six or seven feet above ground, in which there is a “ door to enter and steps to lead, (of late much worn) through the main rock to the “ foot thereof and the bank of the river *Leen*; by this passage (the keepers say) ED- “ WARD the third’s band came up through the rock and took Earl Mortimer prisoner. “ The dungeon or prison stands by south and east, and is extraordinary strong *et natura* “ *loci et opera.*” *d.* In the first court we go down many steps with a candle lighted into a “ vault under ground, and rooms cut and made out of the very stone, in the walls “ whereof the story of *Christ’s passion* and other things are engraven, by DAVID King of “ *Scotiland*, (as they say) who was kept prisoner there.”

In Leland’s time it was partly in ruins.

Tradition informs us that there were three wells, three chapels, and a college of secular priests in the castle. In the time of HENRY the third there was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary in the rock under the castle. *e.* DEERING has preserved a curious piece of information from “ The accounts of Geffry Knyveton, constable of the castle and clerk of the forest, the 25th of HENRY VI. which I have taken *literatim* from a forest book wrote for the use of the mayor of *Nottingham*, Robert Alvie, by his serjeant at mace William Marshal, in the year 1588, the 30th of queen Elizabeth, John Nody and Nicholas Sherwin being sheriffs.”

“ The accompte of Geffry Knyveton fro n the feast of St. Michael the archaungle in the xxvth. yeare of kinge HENRY the sixth, unto the same feaste next followinge by one whiele yeare for the castle of *Nottingham*.”

“ 1st. He gives accompte of xii. 8s. corninge of xxiiii acres of meadow, lying in a meadow belonging to the castle of *Nottingham* called the king’s meadow. The price 3s. 2d. so letten this yeare.”

“ And of xivs. the latter agistment of the same meadow betwixt Michallinas and Martiemas happeninge.”

“ And of liis. iiiid. of the farme of the close called castle-appleton.”

“ And of xxxvis. 8d. for the farme of another close called the constable-holme, so letten to the men of *Nottingham*.”

“ And of xxivs. of the farme of a pece of meadow called the milre-dame.”

“ And xiis. of the farme of two peces of meadow lyeinge by the king’s bridge and the rock-

a. *Camden* and *Holinshed* say that *Nottingham* castle was remarkable for strength and magnitude, and that it was built by the conqueror. Most of the places which had strong forts or castles in the time of the Romans, still retain the terminations *Castrum* *Castrum* *Castrum* &c. from which we may infer that *Nottingham* castle, or the fort *Notting* on the rock where *Nottingham* castle stands, was probably founded either in the time of the Saxons or Normans.

b. Anonymous M S. *c.* ibid. *d.* *Canb. Britt.* *e.* *Tanner.*

rocke yard."

" And viii. of the castle-hills without the castle wall."

" And xxv. of the farme of the pindage of the castle so letten to the men of *Nottingham*."

" And of xv. of the farme of the outward, within the castle walls."

" And of the profit of the dove-cott nothing this year, but it was wont to give 3s. 4d."

" And of for the castle-miln "

" And of the 13s. 4d. of the farme of the coneygarth of the castle this year &c." a.

Nottingham old castle it seems was in a ruinous state at the breaking out of the civil wars; at the restoration it was nearly demolished. A copy of a plan taken by Smithson in 1617, of *Nottingham* castle is preserved by DEERING. From the present building was erected in 1683, b. it was begun by William Cavendish, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of *Newcastle*, who purchased it of George Villiers, second Duke of *Buckingham*. It was finished by Henry his son, as appears by an inscription over a back door of the castle which was not legible in DEERING's, but preserved by a servant in the household of Henry Duke of *Newcastle*.

" This house was begun by William, Duke of *Newcastle*, in the year 1674, (who

" died in the year 1676,) and according to his appointment by his last will and by the

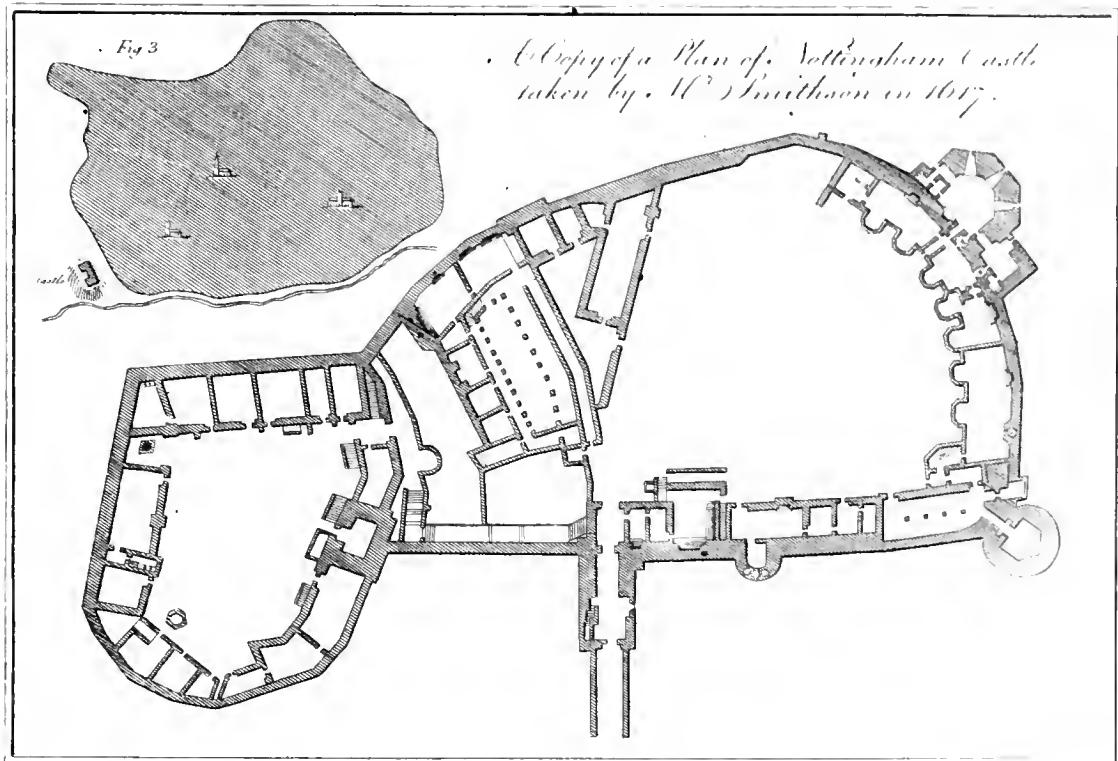
" model he left was finished in the year 1679."

The founder of this noble edifice, it is said, intended it to be one of the most grand buildings,

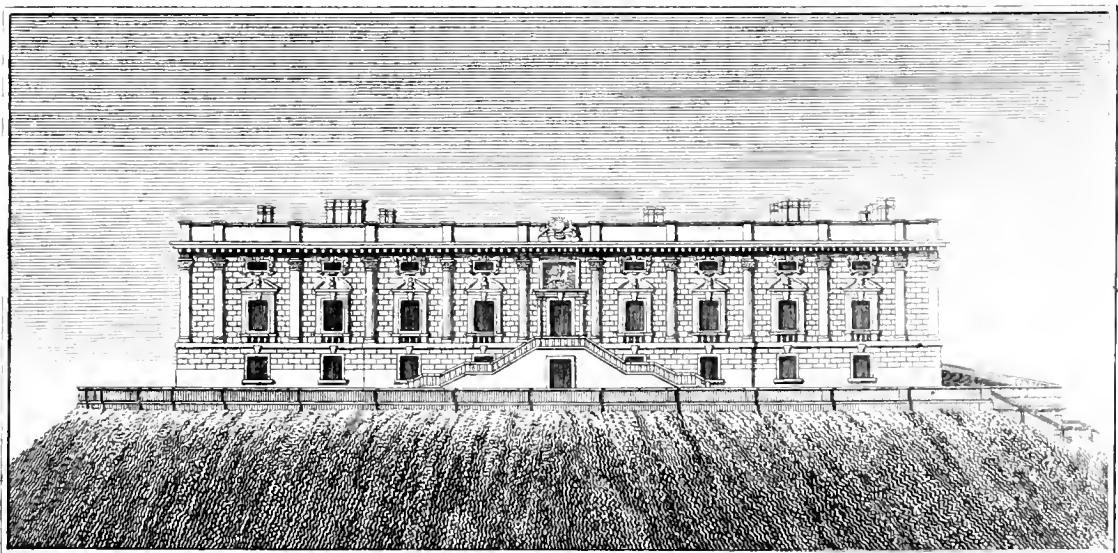
a. " This survey was taken three years before HENRY the VI. made the town of *Nottingham* a county by itself, in which charter he excepts the king's-hall, and the castle of *Nottingham*, both which remain at this day in the county at large." DEERING.

b. " An account of what *Nottingham* castle cost building, beginning February the 12th 1680, and ending April the 4th, 1683."

| | | £. s. d. |
|--|--|---------------|
| | His Grace the Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> paid with 500 b. of wood. | 4731 11 5 |
| | And his Grace Henry Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> , Oct. 16. 1680. | 7259 6 7 |
| Feb. 5th. } 1680 } To Mr. Wright for cedar wood. | 120 0 0 | |
| 12th. } 1680 } To ditto for marble chimney pieces. | 52 0 0 | |
| | To packing them. | 3 13 4 |
| | For a saw for the cedar. | 1 10 0 |
| | More paid from the 12th of Feb. 1680, to the 20th of Aug. 1681. | 351 13 6 |
| | More paid from the 20th of August 1681, to the 12th of November following. | 552 14 5 |
| | More paid from the 12th of November 1681, to the 18th of February following. | 253 2 11 |
| | From the 18th of Feb. 1681, to the 14th of April 1683. | 677 5 7 |
| | Total | £. 14002 17 9 |
| | | DEERING. |



A View of the Front of Nottingham Castle.



buildings, as a seat, in England, towards the accomplishing of which he devised the income of certain estates out of his domains. DEERING says,

“ The 1st Duke of *Newcastle* and founder of the present castle of *Nottingham*, was William Cavendish, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, (younger brother of William the first Earl of *Devonshire*) and Catherine daughter and heir to Cuthbert baron Ogle, married to him the 4th of CAR. I.”

“ This William had a brother Sir Charles, who died without issue.”

“ He was the 8th of James I. made knight of the Bath at the creation of HENRY prince of *Wales*. King CHARLES I. made him governor of the Prince his eldest son.”

“ In the year 1642 upon the great defection of the king’s subjects the 18th of CAR. I. he first manned and fortified the town of *Newcastle* and the castle of *Timmouth* for the king’s service, and afterwards levying other forces in the midst of winter, routed the greatest part of those rebels that had made head in *Yorkshire*, taking most of the strong holds in that county. His victories at *Gainsborough* in com. *Linc.* *Chesterfield* in com. *Derb.* *Piercy-brigg*, *Secroft*, *Tanckfley*, *Tadcaster*, *Sheffield*, *Rotheram*, *Yirum*, *Beverley*, *Ca-*
wood, *Selby*, *Halifax*, *Leeds*, and *Bradford*, all in *Yorkshire*, testify’d his courage and conduct, in the last of which, having vanquished their greatest northern army, (himself leading on) he took 22 cannons and many colours.”

“ In 1642 he received the queen at her landing at *Briallington* in com. *Ebor.* who brought with her supplies of arms and ammunition, and conducted her safely to the King at *Oxford*, for which services he was by letters patents bearing date at *Oxford* the 19th of CAR. I. created Marquis of *Newcastle* and Baron *Cavendish*.”

“ Afterwards he stoutly defended the city of *York* for three months space against three powerful armies, and at last upon the depression of the royal interest in England followed King CHARLES II. into banishment, during the continuance of the usurpation, by whom he was created knight of the garter, and soon after the restoration viz. the 17th of CHARLES II. anno 1664, advanced to the title of Duke of *Newcastle* and Earl of *Ogle*.”

“ He married two wives, 1st. Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to William Bassett of *Blore* in com. *Stafford*, Esq. widow of Henry Howard, a younger son of Thomas Earl of *Suffolk*, by whom he had issue.”

“ Charles, who married —, daughter to Richard Rogers of *Brianston* in com. *Dor-set*, and died without issue in his father’s life time.”

“ Henry his successor and three daughters. viz.”

“ Jane, wedded to Charles Cheney of *Cheham leys*, in com. *Bucks*, Esq.”

“ Elizabeth, to John Eggerton Earl of *Bridgewater*; and

“ Frances, to Oliver St. John, after Earl of *Bolnroke*.”

“ He married to his second lady Margaret daughter to Thomas Lucas, of St. John’s near *Colchester* in *Essex*, Esq. a very learned lady and philosopher, but by her had no issue.”

“ The second Duke of this family was

“ Henry Cavendish, Duke, Marquis and Earl of *Newcastle*, Earl of *Ogle*, Viscount *Mansfield*, Baron *Cavendish* of *Bolsover*, *Bethal* and *Hepple*, also Baron *Ogle* and knight of the garter. He was in the reign of JAMES II. one of the privy council and governor of *Berwick*, and Lord Lieutenant of the counties of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham*, and died 1691.”

“ He married Frances daughter of William Pierrepont, second son of Robert Earl of *Kingsbroun*,

Kingston, by her he had issue:

“ Henry Cavendish, styled Earl of Ogle, his only son, (of the privy council to King CHARLES II.) who married Elizabeth daughter and heir to Joceline Piercy Earl of Northumberland, whereupon he assumed her title and bore her arms, but died without issue at London 1680.”

“ The late Duke thus deprived of male issue, the ducal estate devolved to

“ John Holles, fourth Earl of Clare, in right of his wife Margaret, 3d daughter of Henry Duke of Newcastle. This nobleman appeared with a spirit like his noble ancestors, and that with the earliest, in the just assertion of the liberties of these nations from the bondage of popery and tyranny; in consideration of which he was in the 6th year of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY 1694, advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, having been before sworn of their majesties most honourable privy council; also in the 10th of King WILLIAM III. 1698, installed knight of the most noble order of the garter.”

“ In the year 1700, when the Lords in parliament framed and passed an act for authorizing certain commissioners to treat of a union with Scotland, his Grace was then nominated for one of them, but the treaty at that time not having its desired effect, he was in the 5th year of Queen ANNE 1706, by commission under the great seal of England, again appointed of that number, under whose management that great and remarkable work was accomplished. By another act passed in the 4th of Queen ANNE as lord privy seal, he was appointed one of the lords justices, 'till the arrival of a successor, and in the 7th of Queen ANNE, upon the unhappy loss of George Prince of Denmark, was appointed one of the lords commissioners for holding the first parliament of Great Britain, having before been constituted lord privy seal, and sworn of her Majesty's most honourable privy council; he was also lord lieutenant of the county, and of the county of the town of Nottingham, lord warden of the forest of Shirwood, lord lieutenant of the east and north ridings of the county of York, and governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull. He had by this lady one only daughter, the lady Henrietta, now countess dowager of Oxford and countess of Mortimer. This Duke having likewise no issue male, settled the ducal estate upon his nephew.”

“ Thomas Lord Pelham, eldest son of Thomas Lord Pelham and Grace his second lady, youngest sister of John Duke of Newcastle, was born the 21st of July, 1694. He had this large estate left him by the last will of his uncle, bearing date July 15th, 1711, and that he should bear the name and arms of Holles.”

“ The Pelhams are an ancient and renowned family; they took their name from the lordship of Pelham in Hartfordsire, and mention is made that the said lordship in the 21st of EDWARD I. was part of the possessions of Walter de Pelham; in the reign of King EDWARD III. John de Pelham gained great fame, being with that King at the battle of Poictiers, which was fought on Monday September 19, 1356, the 30th of EDWARD III. He was competitor with Sir Roger de la Warr in taking John King of France prisoner in the battle, and tho' above ten other knights challenged the taking of that King, yet it was found that Sir Roger and Sir John de Pelham were most concerned, wherefore in memory of so signal an action, and that king's delivering his sword to them, Sir Roger had the chape or chape of his sword, for a badge of that honour, and John de Pelham afterwards knighted, had the buckle of a belt as a mark of the same honour, which was sometimes used as a seal manual, and at others on each side a cage, being the emblem of -captive

captivity of the said King, and was therefore borne for a crest ; the buckles were likewise used by his descendants ; and the second coat in his Grace's achievement is charged with two belts having buckles to them." ^{a.}

But to return to the castle. Whatever might be the intention of its noble founder in erecting this building cannot be certain. If for a family residence its situation is no ways fitted for that purpose; as an object of admiration to the surrounding country, *in union with the rock on which it stands*, it falls very short of our wishes and expectation. Could nature, in all her wanton sports, effected a better site for a study of architectural harmony than this ? Far and near it strikes the beholder with ideas of the sublime if not beautiful ; when contrasted, at a near view, with the delightful meadows below, it is a venerable object, delectable from its apparent years. Art should here have been in effect as bold as nature : a lofty and massy pile towering towards the heavens, with turrets and embattled walls, the taste of ages past, placed on its brow, instead of the present formal and squat edifice, would have created a scene of splendour, not in seemingly irregular order.

The

^{a.} " In the year 1714, the 26th of October, his Majesty King George I. was pleased to advance him (Thomas Lord Pelham above named) to the dignity of Earl of *Clare* in com. *Suffolk*, and Viscount *Haughton* in com *Nottingham*, with remainder to the honourable Henry Pelham his brother, and to his heirs male."

" He was on the 28th of October 1714, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of *Nottingham*, and Custos Rotulorum thereof, the 16th of November following.

" On the 10th of November 1714, he was constituted Custos Rotulorum of the county of *Middlesex*, and Lord Lieutenant of the said county, and of the city and liberty of *Westminster* the 28th of December following; also in the same year he was constituted steward, keeper and warden of the forest of *Shirwood* and park of *Falwood* in the county of *Nottingham*."

" And his Majesty farther considering his great merits and zeal to his service, was graciously pleased on the 2d of August 1718, to create him Marquis and Duke of *Newcastle* with remainder to his brother the right honourable Henry Pelham. On the 13th of April 1717, he was declared lord chamberlain of the household, and sworn of the privy council the 16th of April ; also at a chapter held at St. James's the 31st of March 1718, was elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, and installed at *Windfor* the 30th of April following. On the 22d of July his Grace was one of the peers commissioned by his Majesty who signed at the cockpit *Whitchall*, in conjunction with the imperial plenipotentiary and others the treaty of alliance between his Brittanic majesty, the Emperor, and the King of *France*, pursuant to a convention between his Majesty of *Great-Britain* and the *French King*."

" On the 19th of May 1719 he was declared one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, which honour he had likewise in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727."

" On the 4th of June 1719, being commissioned by the sovereign with Henry Grey, Duke of *Kent*, Lord privy seal, and John Duke of *Montague* ; they installed at *Windfor*, Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of *Kingston*, a knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. He was likewise in commission with the said Duke of *Kingston* the 24th of May 1720, and installed Charles Spencer Earl of *Sunderland* a knight companion of the said order ; on the 2d of April 1723, his grace resigning his post of chamberlain of the household, was declared one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and on the 8th of the same month took his place at the board."

" In April 1726, he was chosen recorder of *Nottingham*. At his present Majesty's accession to the throne his Grace was continued in all his places, and sworn of his privy council. In July 1737, he was chosen high steward of *Cambridge* : and in 1740, he was one of the regents, during his Majesty's stay beyond the seas. Also in 1749 he was chose chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*."

The following is taken chiefly from the English Peerage in three quarto vols. printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, 1790.

" The Duke of *Newcastle* (to whom this edition of *THOROTON* is dedicated) Henry Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of *Newcastle* under *Line*, Earl of *Lincoln*, knight of the garter, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of *Nottingham*, Reward,

The views from this rock abound in variety, some are extensive and others beautiful: The Trent forms a fine curve near *Wilford*; in its passage towards *Clifton* it presents a silvery broad bosom. On the *Hollaton* side, over the park, are a variety of attractions. A rich valley, interspersed with woodland, leads your eye into *Derbyshire*, where distance appears boundless. A vast space is seen hence between *Ruddington* hills and *Colwick*, in which *Belvoir* castle appears majestic. The bird's-eye view, over the town of *Nottingham*, is far from formal; the romantic scenery, just below, and many of the buildings create a pleasing variety. The town of *Nottingham* seen from the terrace at the southwardly angle forms a figure, taking in the little river *Leen*, nearly thus. See fig. 3. facing page 22.

The architect of this castle was March, a *Lincolnshire* man, whose name is now of no celebrity whatever it might have been. It stands on a rustic basement, the order corinthian. You approach the grand apartments over a double flight of steps. An equestrian statue of William Duke of *Newcastle* is placed over the door of the north east front, hewn out of a single block of stone, by one Wilson. a. The area, or rather the court yard, is encompassed with a stone wall breast high, where the air blows briskly. "On the north side there is a spacious green court, much larger than that mentioned in the old works, because the structures of the new tower took up a great part of this ground, which is likewise encompassed by a stone wall, not so high as to hinder any prospect; in this court, facing the middle of the north front, is a wooden door opening into the park; about twenty odd yards west of this, there was a door leading by a stair-case cut in the rock, into the great and strong tower built by **EDWARD IV.** which tower was half an octagon,

steward, keeper and guardian of the forest of *Shirwood* and park of *Folwood* in the county of *Nottingham*, high steward of *East-Retford* in the county of *Nottingham*, auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer for life, comptroller of the customs in the port of *London*, high steward of *Wesminster*, president of the *Wesminster* hospital, doctor of laws, and fellow of the royal society."

"This nobleman was born the 20th of April 1720. He succeeded to the title of Earl of *Lincoln*, upon the death of his brother April 30, 1730. He succeeded to the title of Duke of *Newcastle* upon the death of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, in the county of *Northumberland*, Marquis of *Clare*, Earl *Clare*, and Viscount *Pelham*, who by King **GEORGE the II.** was created Duke of *Newcastle* under *Line*, in the county of *Stafford*, with remainder to **Henry Earl of Lincoln** (now Duke of *Newcastle*) and died November 17, 1768."

"The Duke married October 16th, 1744, Catherine, daughter of the right honourable **Henry Pelham**, brother of Thomas Duke of *Newcastle*, by which lady, who died July 29th, 1760, he had issue, 1st. **Henry Finnes Pelham**, Earl of *Lincoln*, who married **Frances**, daughter of **Francis Earl of *Hartford***; by which Lady, who died in 1760, he had issue. His Lordship died October 22d, 1778. 2d. **Thomas Pelham** Earl of *Lincoln* born in 1752, who had a chief command in *America* the last war, and **John Pelham** who died in 1781."

"The family of *Clinton* is descended from **William Chamberlain of Normandy**, whose three sons came over to *England* with **William the conqueror**. They took their name from the lordship of *Clinton*, now *Glimpton* in *Oxfordshire*." Their descendants have been long distinguished for their honourable alliances, their distinguished appointments as commanders by sea and land, and for holding, under the crown, high offices of trust.

CREATIONS. Earl of the county of *Lincoln* 4th of May 1572. Duke of *Newcastle* under *Line* in the county of *Stafford*, 13th of November 1736. The chief seat *Clumber park* *lodge* in this county.

a. "Wilson, **DEERING** says was an ingenious artist, of whom it is remarkable that after this performance of his, he was for a time despised for a statuary; because a *Leicestershire* widow lady, the Lady *Putley*, who was possessed of a very large jointure, falling deeply in love with him, got him knighted, and married him; but he living up to the extent of his apron-string estate, and his lady dying before him, Sir **William** returned to his former occupation, and the public recovered the loss of an eminent artist."

octagon, the walls of which were upwards of 12 feet thick ; this passage Mr. Paramour remembred very well ; besides the bridge which goes over that part of the ditch where the ancient fortified bridge once stood, another was built across the mote more directly opposite to the old gate of the outer ward, after this new palace was finisched for the more convenient driving a coach up to the castle, but the foundation of this was so badly secured that the north side of it fell down some few years after ; this has lately been made good with earth and is railed on each side and covered with green sods, and is now become a pleasant way into the green court, between which and the north front of the castle there are many steps leading from east to west down into a paved yard, by which, when his Grace and family are here, the trades people who serve the house with provisions can go into the kitchen and other offices under the main building ; at the west end of this yard there goes a door out of the rock where his Grace the present Duke in the year 1720, caused a convenient slaughter-house to be built, whither oxen, sheep, deer, &c. were brought immediately from the park, and when dress'd, by the just mentioned door through this lower yard into the kitchen and store places ; at the east end of this yard is to be seen a place walled up with brick, this opened the way into the dungeon of which *Leland* speaks, and also Mr. *Camden*, where tho' figures we have spoken of before were engraven on the walls His grace when at *Nottingham* in the year 1720, as I am informed, had this place opened, in order to see whether any thing of them was yet to be found, but it being almost entirely filled up with rubbish, no discovery could be made." b

That celebrated passage in this rock, called *Mortimer's-hole*, is now much in the same condition as in *DEERING*'s time. Much credit appears to be due to the circumstantial account of it by *DEERING*, and some other things appendages to the castle, which he carefully inspected, and by his industry has thrown much light on that dark tradition, *that the passage noticed was cut as a hiding place for the favorite Mortimer*. I therefore think it but justice due to his care that I insert here his account of it in preference of any relation I might substitute, observing only that this subterraneous passage leads through the body of the rock to the bank of the little river *Leen*.

" This vault undoubtedly must have been in a much better condition in *Leland's*, *Camden's*, and even in my anonymous author's time, than at present, wherefore I cannot help wondering at their incurious inspection of it, which has led them into diverse errors concerning the name it bears. This way through the rock was provided with no less than six gates, besides a side one on the left hand going down ; the first was above ground leading from the turret down to the second, the place where the turret stood is now covered by part of the modern fabrick, and the passage to the second gate is filled and the gate itself walled up with stone, to this leads a new passage cut out of the rock since the building of the present castle, without the wall of the paved yard. The distance between the first and the second gate I take to have been about 16 yards ; from this we step down 14 yards and meet with the marks of another, and 15 yards lower was a fourth ; about 45 yards below this on the left hand we observed a gate bricked up, which with seven or eight steps did lead up into some works of the old tower, (as the late Mr. Jonathan Paramour informed me) in whose time it was bricked up ; about eight yards below this stood a fifth, and the sixth and lowest which opened into the rock yard and is

now

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b. *DEERING*. The figures here spoken of were the passion of our Saviour, made by *DAVID*, king of the *Scots*, when a prisoner here.

now also bricked up, is still about nine yards lower, so that the whole length of this once well secured subterraneous passage from the court of the old tower to the foot of the rock is 107 yards or 321 feet: This vault is 7 feet high and six wide, had all the way down broad steps cut in the rock, the which are at this time almost entirely worn out in the middle, but may plainly be perceived at the sides; there are all the way down till within 15 or 16 yards of the bottom, openings in the side of the rock to convey light into this passage, and to serve the soldiers to shoot their arrows through upon the enemy, in the upper part are cut out several regular port-holes, which shew, that during the civil war, cannons were planted there, which commanded all the meadows; there are besides in this part of the vault observable, many holes or excavations about a foot in height, breadth and depth, these seem to have been made to lodge cannon-balls in, to prevent their rolling to the bottom."

" By this account taken from the present appearance of this place, it may easily be judged, that it was contrived for a much weightier purpose than to carry on a love-intrigue, as a certain author will have it, viz. that *Mortimer* ordered this passage to be cut out, for a private way to come to the Queen's apartments, and that from thence it got the name of *Mortimer's-hole*. A very ill grounded conjecture. What occasion had he to come privately to the Queen, when the posts and employments the Earl was in, during the minority of the King, not only furnished him with frequent opportunities of going publicly to her, but the urgency of affairs made it indispensably necessary that he should often attend her Majesty".

" Had Mr. *Camden* been more exact in observing the place we are speaking of, he would hardly have fallen into the error of imagining that it got its name, " because *Mortimer* had it made to hide himself in, being afraid of himself out of a consciousness of his own guilt." Is it not reasonable to suppose, if the Earl of *March* had ordered this place to be made for his concealment, he would likewise have taken care that it should have been made convenient for that end, whereas the whole vault is one continued stair-case without so much as one single shelf in the side of the rock for a person to sit down upon "

" Besides if we lay aside the consideration of the structure of this passage, the opinion of Mr. *Camden* will hardly be approved by any thinking person, that that nobleman, generally known to live in the castle with the Queen, should chuse to hide himself in a rocky cave, when at the same time he could be in the royal apartment, and that with full as much safety, for the Queen had the keys of the castle delivered to her every night, and laid under her pillow; moreover the Earl of *March* when the place was surprized, was not found there but in the apartment of the Queen; in short had the Earl designed this vault for his security, it must be supposed he would have taken more particular care that it should be sufficiently guarded against any sudden surprize, whereas it seems no extraordinary care was taken of it, else it would have been out of the power even of the governor to have given King *EDWARD* the opportunity of coming into the castle that way".

" But there just now comes to my hand a manuscript *English* chronicle, which by the language seems to be wrote in the reign of King *HENRY VI.* this positively affirms, that neither *Mortimer* nor the Queen knew any thing of this passage; these are the words: Chap. 222.

" And in hast ther came unto Kyng *EDW.* Sir *William Montague*, that he was in his castell and privelyche told him, that he ne none of his companions shulde not take the *Mortimer*

“ *Mortimer* without courfaile and helpe of William Elind, constabill of the same castell.
 “ Now certis quod King EDWARD I leue you full well, and therefor I counsill you
 “ that ye goo unto the saide constabill, and commaunde him in my name that he be your
 “ frende and your helper for to take the *Mortimer*, all things left upon peyne of lise
 “ and lymme. Sir quod Mountague my lorde graunte mercye. Tho went forth the
 “ saide Mountague and come to the constabill of the castell and told him the Kyng’s
 “ wille, and he answere, the Kyng’s wille shulde be done in all that he myght, and he
 “ wolde not spare for no manner of deth and so he swore and made his othe. Tho
 “ saide Sir William Mountague to the constabill in heryng of all them that were helping
 “ to the quarrel. Now certis dere ffrendes us behoveth for to worche and done by
 “ your Queyntyse to take the *Mortimer*, sith ye be the keeper of the castell and have the
 “ kayes in your warde. Sir quod the constabill woll ye understande that the yats of the
 “ castell beth loken with lokys, and Queen ISABELL sent hidder by night for the kayes
 “ thereof, and they be layde under the chemsell of her beddis heide into the morrow,
 “ and so I may not come into the castell by the yats no manner of wyse, but yet I know
 “ another weye by an aley that stretchith oute of the ward under the earthe into the castell
 “ that gooth into the west, which aley Queen ISABELL, ne none of her meayne, ne the
 “ *Mortimer* ne none of his compayne know.ith it not, and so I shall lede you through the aley,
 “ an I soye shall come into the castell without a spye of any man that beth your enemies, &c”.

“ It is therefore much more probable, that as the King and his band came up this
 passage on purpose to seize *Mortimer*’s person, and as the Earl after he was taken prisoner,
 was brought out of the castle through this very same passage, it was in remembrance of
 this event called *Mortimer*’s-hole. There is no account when this vault was made which
 I have met with, except what Collins in his peerage quotes from Drayton’s barons war,
 viz. “ This wonderful passage had been hued and dug during the *Danish* invasion by
 “ some of the *Saxon* Kings for the better security in case of a siege”. For my part if I
 consider how strongly this place was provided with gates, I cannot help thinking that it
 was designed to relieve the castle with men and provisions, in case an enemy should be in
 possession of the town, the opening of it being both without the town and castle walls, and
 the rock yard being covered with two round bastions, in the outer wall of the castle facing
 the south, of which a good part is yet standing, and that after the *Norman* conquest, it
 was made use of in time of peace to convey the meal and beer, which was ground (espe-
 cially after the *Leen* was brought to run by the castle) and brewed for the garrison, the
 nearest way into the castle”.

“ The rock yard into which the last and lowest gate in *Mortimer*’s hole opens, is called
 in old writings the brewhouse of the castle, and indeed it had no other houses in it but
 such as served for the convenience of brewing for the garrison; until King JAMES I. by
 a particular grant under the broad seal, separated it from the castle.”

“ This grant was made to one Edward Ferres, of *London*, mercer, and Francis
 Philips, of *London*, gent. exemplify’d to John Mitten, and William Jackson, bearing
 date the 18th of King JAMES of *England*, and the 55th of *Scotland*, anno 1621; since
 which time a pretty many houses have been built in it, especially in the close, which in
 the ground is called Dovecoat close. In this yard stood also the mill of the castle, which
 used to grind all the corn for the support of the garrison.”

“ Farther west in the yard within a piece of ground now turned into a kitchen garden,
 are to be seen the remains of a stair case, opening to the east and leading up into the
 rock,

rock, wherein several rooms are formed with pretty even floors. Here formerly was the malt-office belonging to the castle, as appears plainly by the kiln, which to this day is to be seen".

" The brewhouse-yard was lately part of the jointure estate of Mrs. Collin, relict of the late John Collin, Esq; alderman of *Nottingham*, and mother of Langford Collin, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of *Nottingham*; the kitchen garden and an houte on the right hand going into Brewhouse-yard, only excepted, which house and garden were given by Mr. Peacock, to a society of people who formerly used to meet here and called themselves the family of love; these premises are at this time in the possession of master Ring, an infant, and grandson of the late Thomas Smith, Esq".

" It is a constabulary which Dr. THOROTON with Mrs J. M. is pleased to call a receptacle for fanatics, and other like people, who would not live conformable to the laws. This censure seems to me too severe, inasmuch as it not only favours of a persecuting spirit, but is founded on a false supposition, as if this place (being in the county at large) were any more exempt from the obedience to the laws of the land, than any other place in the county, and that in a reign where no visible corner of the kingdom could shelter any number of persons from the rigorous execution of that coercive law the *Act of Uniformity*".

" From the bastion of the east corner of the Brewhouse-yard, the ruins of the outer walls of the castle run north, and over against a street called *Castlegate* are seen the ruins of the largest round bastion, in the middle between this and the outer gate in the wall which bends a little westward, a low gate is observed, which I dare venture to say was a sally-port. The main gate is placed between two bastilles: From hence the wall almost due west to the park, there, make an angle, and extending itself in a line northward did join the postern, of which notice has been taken.

" The outer-ward within the outer wall, is spacious, on the right hand of which was the pindage of the castle, and on the left where now a garden and nursery of trees is planted was the dove-coat, as I am informed by the above-mentioned Mr. Jonathan Paramour, who lived with duke William when the foundation of the new castle was laid".

" The ditch round the castle was a dry mote of a considerable depth and breadth, as may easily be discovered even at this time".

" On the other side of the ditch at the farther end of that part of the rock whereupon the new tower stood, there was till within these 18 or 20 years, an hole opening somewhat towards the east, called by the common-people *James Scot's hole*, which as the tradition goes, did lead across the park, under ground, quite to *Lenton*, a good mile in length; this being a vulgar error, I will here take an opportunity of clearing up the matter. Had such a passage ever been made, it would be hard to find out a use for it adequate to such an herculean labour, and whosoever considers how low the valley is betwixen the castle rock and the high hill where *Lenton* stile is placed, will with much ado allow it possible to be done, but hardly deem it probable that such a piece of work should ever have been undertaken: To be short, let the reader but cast an eye upon the plan of the old castle here annexed, and he will readily be convinced that the truth of the matter is this: When by order of his Grace William Duke of *Newcastle*, the old works of the new tower were clearing, the labourers by flinging some pretty large stones down the side of the rock, beat in the ground and made accidentally this hole, which shewed the

curious

curious a way into the rock, this turning at first a little to the right and the quantity of rubbish rendering the going far into the rock very difficult, has made them fancy that passage went directly west and consequently to *Lenton*, tho' nobody has ever offered to shew any opening at *Lenton*, to answer this pretended subterraneous way, and the above mentioned plan clearly shews, that the hollow in that place was nothing else but a way into a range of cellars under the several royal apartments and buildings on the north and west part of the rock. The name of *James Scot's* hole proceeded from a mistake of the *Scottish* King **DAVID II.** who is said to have been prisoner in this castle, which moves me to examine how far the story related of that King is well or ill-grounded".

" The dungeon or prison of the castle was widely distant from the hole we have been speaking of, for according to *Leland* it was south from the hole, i. e. under the first steps which lead up to the paved court of the present castle. That there were such rooms as Mr. *Camden* speaks of, many steps deep in the rock, into which persons were obliged to go with a candle light, and that these steps went from the first court, as also that the passion of our Saviour *Christ* and other things were engraven on the walls of those rooms, we may credit him who relates it as an eye-witness; but that those figures were made by **DAVID King of Scots**, is not quite so clear: For that great antiquarian does not assert it directly, but with these cautionary words, (as they say). I will not deny that that King might be a prisoner in the castle of *Nottingham*, tho' *Stow* takes notice that he was brought to *Westminster* the 2d of January 1147, and thence in the sight of all the people conveyed to the tower, and there lodged in the black nuck near the constable's guard, and that he was afterwards removed to *Oldham* castle, where he remained prisoner till ransomed; because as he was taken prisoner the 17th of October 1146, according to the same author, and could not be brought to *London* with the rest of the prisoners on account of his wounds in the head; it is very probable that he was brought to *Nottingham* and remained confined in the castle till he was able to travel: But all this is still so far from proving that King the author of the above-mentioned figures, that it rather creates a suspicion to the contrary, because his wounds in the head would not admit of such a work if they disabled him from travelling."

" On the north-side of the castle without the wall, is a close which takes in the major part of the castle-hills, and went from thence by the name of the hill-close, in the middle of this on a flat and round spot was set up King **CHARLES the 1st.** standard, since which time it bore for many years the name of standard close, 'till of late some of the *Nevil's* having rented it, the town's people call it *Nevil's*-close; where the standard was fixed there stood a post for a considerable number of years, in the room of which when pulled up, the father of *John Nevil*, Esq. to perpetuate the memory of that remarkable event, planted several elms successively, none of which escaped the unruiness of the lads of the town."

" It is a commonly received error, that the royal standard was erected on a place called *Derry-mount*, a little farther north than the just mentioned close; for it is an artificial hill raised on purpose for a wind mill to stand upon, which formerly was there; besides this hill is not within the jurisdiction of the castle."

" This our castle when in its glory (says *William of Newborough*,) was made so strong both by nature and art, that it was esteemed impregnable except by famine, if it had a sufficient garrison in it, that it had never undergone the common fate of great castles, being never taken by downright storm; once it was besieged by *Henry Duke of Anjou*, but

but in vain, at which time the garrison had burnt down all the buildings about it; it was once also taken by surprize, by Robert count de Ferraris, in the barons war, who burnt the town, and deprived the people of all they had."

Within the castle I found nothing to attract; the pictures, which once adorned the walls of the apartments, are removed, and the chief of the furniture. Here remains only some starved tapestry, in some of the rooms, that require notice. In the state bed-room I judge it to be most excellent. I remember being shewn a state bed in this apartment thirty or forty years ago, said to have been slept on by Queen ANNE; but that has journeyed hence, probably to return no more. Some of the rooms I found occupied by a Miss Kirkby; lately a part of the castle was used as a boarding school.

Some eventful periods, respecting *Nottingham* castle, may be found under their respective dates.

The park belonging to the castle is small, and the surface very uneven, it is a great place of resort in the summer season. It has now no deer, and scarcely any trees in it. In 1793, the barracks thereon, was built by a grant from the Duke of *Newcastle*. Near the rock-holes, which are mentioned page 4, is a celebrated echo, "which repeats," DEERING says, "every word distinctly, tho' beginning with a consonant, unless it be with an M, N, S, or V."

NOTTINGHAM BRIDGE may next claim our attention for its antiquity.

GOUGH, from M S Cott: Tit. A. xxiv, says, That it was antiently called *Heithebithe-bridge*. It at present consists of 20 irregular arches apparently repaired at a variety of periods. This bridge spans the river *Trent*, which river Stow's chronicle informs us, was dried up in 1110. Knighton, also notices this event. There was a bridge built over the *Trent* so long back as the time of the elder *EDWARD*, which had stone piers and the rest wood; but it was in a great measure destroyed by the ice after a very severe frost which began in September, and lasted till the February following. In addition to what is noticed above of the name it antiently bare, it is spelt in old writings, various ways, as *Heathbeth-bridge*, *Heathbethe brigg*, *He thbet*, and *Hebethe-bridge*. a Hereafter the reader will perceive that THOROTON mentions a chapel that formerly stood upon this bridge, an arch of which was remaining in his time. There have been many gifts and legacies towards the reparation of this bridge, now called *Trent* bridge; the crown also, it appears, have, at divers times, been bountiful in this respect. The corporation of *Nottingham* has the sole disposal of the money arising from these benefactions. The bridge now is much too narrow for the numerous passengers that go to and from *Nottingham*. b.

Of eventful periods the following have been handed down by historians. *Nottingham* by Stow's account was nearly destroyed by fire in the year 1140, by the forces under the Earl of *Gloucester*, who plundered the town when the inhabitants were incapable of defence, slew many of them with the sword, and others he burnt in the churches, whither they had fled for safety. Henry, son of the Empress Maud, afterwards *HENRY II*, in the year 1153, also besieged and took *Nottingham* castle, which place continued in the hands of the crown, till Robert Earl of *Ferrers* and *Darby*, being in the service of young *Henry*, against his father, came suddenly and drove the King's forces from thence, burnt the town, slew many of the inhabitants, and divided their goods amongst his soldiery.

Nottingham,

a. Mr. Plumptre, a gentleman of learning, in DEERING's time, conceives its derivation to be from the Saxon word *neata*, high and *barth* or *barth*, so that in English it would be *high bath bridge*, a name it might receive from an ancient bathing place.

b. Whitlock mentions a fort to have been upon the bridge in the civil wars.

Nottingham, after this afflicting circumstance, lay in ruin, until HENRY II. was peacefully settled on his throne, by the death of his son. This monarch was exceedingly bountiful to the inhabitants; he not only made them considerable presents towards the rebuilding the town, but granted them a new charter, which is shewn in the next section.

In 1179, HENRY, for the encouragement of the town, kept his Christmas here with WILLIAM King of Scotland. *a* John, the 4th son of HENRY II. was in possession of the castle, and had the title of Earl of *Nottingham*; in which place he resided with regal dignity in the absence of his brother RICHARD I. who was gone to the holy wars; but aspiring to the crown he lost his power in this place. However, in the year 1193, he recovered it by force of arms. *b* At RICHARD's return from the holy land he subdued John and his forces, and retook the castle in person, A. D. 1194. Here RICHARD called a parliament, and charged his brother John, and his adherents, with high crimes against himself and the state, and in consequence demanded immediate judgement against them. A proclamation being issued forth, that if Earl John and his adherents did not appear in forty days, that John should forfeit all his possessions, and his adherents should be subject to such penalties parliament should award against them. John not appearing he forfeited his possessions, and was judged incapable of succeeding to the crown. *c* At this parliament or council ELEANOR, Queen mother, HENRY II's widow, sat on the right hand of the King.

John, after the death of his brother RICHARD, being King, often honoured *Nottingham* with his presence. In 1212 he marched to *Nottingham*, and there hanged some hostages, which, but the year before, he had received from the Welsh who had offended him. JOHN, ever timid and suspicious, the same year, shut himself up in the castle, with an hired armed force, in dread of a plot against him which he had received information of. *Nottingham* was a favorite place of this prince to which he was a considerable benefactor. Here he kept his Christmas feast in 1215. When the dauphin of *France*, contended with King JOHN for the crown, *Nottingham* was highly in the King's interest.

HENRY III. and EDWARD I. and II. were frequently at *Nottingham*; as have been also many of the prime nobility and distinguished persons of the land, at this early period of our history.

- a.* *Magna Brit.*
- b.* *Stow.*
- c.* *Rapin.*

SECTION III.

SECTION III.

*Its History and Antiquities, &c. under the government of
Mayors, successively, down to the present time.*

WE come now to speak of the civil government of *Nottingham*, its successive grants, privileges, history, &c.

In pages 490 and 491 we find in *THOROTON* the following account.

‘ It seems the Conquerour, or one of his sons, gave the Dominion of *Nottingham*, and the Forest, to William Peverel his Bastard son, and in that time it changed the name from *Snotingham* to *Nottingham*. For William Peverel in the Foundation of the Priory of *Lenton* (which was Founded in *HENRY* the first his time. before the death of William, *HENRY* the first’s son) where the words are, *Pro salute Domini mei Henerici Regis, & Matildæ Reginæ uxoris ejus, & filiæ eorum Willielmi, & filiæ eorum Matildæ*, he gives to this Monastery the Tythe of his Fish, of the Fishing of *Nottingham*; and further gives them (*Concedente Demino meo Henrico*) the Church of St. Mary, of the English Borough of *Nottingham*, the Church of St. Peter, the Church of St. Nicholas, the Church of *Radford*, with many others.

‘ The first Charter to this Ancient Borough appearing on Record, or that I could ever hear of, was made by *HENRY* the second, and it is *Ergenibus de Nottingham*, and he thereby gives them all those Free Customs which they had in the time of King *HENRY* his Grandfather, viz. *Tholl* and *Theme*, and *Infangtheife*, and *Toll* from the (*Ductu*) way beyond *Rempston* unto *Kedford in le North*, and from *Thurmeaten* unto *Newarke*, of all passing the *Trent*; by the same Charter he grants to them, That all men coming *ad forum de Nottingham cum quadrigis & summagiis suis à vespere diei veneris usque ad vesperum diei Sabati non nameanter nisi pro firma Regis.*

‘ By all this it clearly appears they were a Corporation before, and had those Free Customs, kept a Market, and paid a Ferme to the Crown.

‘ King *JOHN*, when he was Earl *Mortayne*, had all *Nottinghamshire*, and the Forest, in a kind of Regal manner, and in that time he granted to the Burgesses of *Nottingham* a Charter of Liberties to the same effect, as he did in the first year of his Reign, for that when he was King hath relation to the Charter he granted, *cum effemus Comes Mortayne*; and I have seen that old Charter without a Seal. In his Charter as King, he grants them in effect, what his father had granted, and what they held in the time of his great Grandfather; and further gives them *Gildam mercatoriam*, and appoints that whoever should by them be constituted (*Præpositus*) Bayliff of that Borough, should pay the King’s Ferme at his Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas, and forbids the infringing of these Liberties upon forfeiture of ten pounds.

‘ In

‘ In the Charter of HENRY the third the Ferme is expressed to be 52*l.* blank, and for that Farm they had by that Charter the aforesaid Town given to them and their heirs (a phrase in that ancient time including Successors) and further that they should take Trouage, and have Coroners.

‘ EDWARD the first granted unto them that they might elect a Major and two Bayliffs *Secundum consuetudinem utriusque Burgt*, and that their Major should be Eschator within the Borough. The distinction of the Boroughs continues to this day, and are called the English and French Borough. In the English Borough bloodshed is but 6*s.* 4*d.* in the French Borough it is 18*s.* And in the Plea Rolls of Common Pleas, M. 5 E. 2. there is a Custom within the English Borough of Nottingham, That Infants after fifteen years may sell their Lands as if they were of full age.

‘ From EDWARD the first till the 27 H. 6. they continued Burgesses in their Corporation, and then the King made the Borough a County, and turned the Bayliffs into Sheriffs, and incorporated them by the name of Major and Burgesses, in which plight they continue at this day.’

In support of the above, DEERING asserts that *Nottingham* was, doubtless, an ancient borough by prescription long before the conquest; and governed by a Reave or Bayliff (*prepositus*) for above the space of 200 years, reckoning no farther back than the conquest. DEERING took much pains to procure a correct list of the mayors of this place; but his attempt was ineffectual, particularly of those who served prior to 1600. The first given in his list is

1302 *Johannes fil de le Paumer. a*

I am apprehensive that the intermediate years between *Paumer* and *Ingram* might be served by one or both of them, so on in other instances.

1314 *Robert Ingram.*

1330 *Nicholas de Shelsford.*

This year EDWARD the III. held a parliament in this town.

1332 *Lawrence de Spicer.*

About this time the 5th of EDWARD III. a great council met here for the purpose of overthrowing the great favorite of the Queen Mother, Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March*; a story too well known to be recited here, particularly as the transaction is related in the description of *Mortimer's bale*, page 28. It appears however, upon good authority, that two of the Earl's friends were slain in the struggle when surprized: viz. Hugh de Turpliton knight, and John de Monmouth. The Earl himself died on a gallows called the Elms near Smithfield, on which his body hung two days and two nights, before interment.

1334 *William de Amyas.*

In 1337 a parliament was also held here in which an act was past favourable to the cloth trade, and great encouragement was given to foreigners in that business to settle in England. At this time also were obtained a grant of a tenth from the clergy and the citizens and burgesses of great towns, and likewise of those who dwelt out of large towns a fifteenth.

1334

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a. The derivation of this title of office, Mayor, is from the Teutonick, and is used to signify a chief officer not only in most of the cities and corporate towns in England, but in France, the Netherlands, and other places, Alderman, anciently written Ealdorman signifying a senior, was such in effect says Verstegan, among our ancestors as was Tribinnus Plebis with the Romans, one that had a chief jurisdiction among the Romans.

1334—5 *Roger de Botchall.*
 1340 *Ralph de Wolaton.*
 1367 *John Samon.*
 1370 *John Samon.*
 1379 *John de Plumtree.*
 1382 *John de Samon.*
 1384 *John de Samon.*
 1389 *John de Crowefbagh.*

The 11th of RICHARD II. the King being offended with his last parliament, commanded all his justices, &c. to meet him at the castle of *Nottingham* on the morrow after St. Bartholemew day. Present the Archbishop of *York*, the Duke of *Ireland*, Earl *Suffolk*, the two chief Justices *Trifilian* and *Belknap*, with others their brethren of the several Benches. Here many weighty matters were settled respecting his regal dignity.

1390 *John de Crowefshawe.*
 1391 *Henry de Normanton.*
 1393 *William Huntsman.*
 1394 *John de Plumtree.*

The 15th of RICHARD's reign also, that King held a great council here, and sent for some Londoners to lend him £1000. which they not only refused themselves; but beat and abused an Italian because he offered to lend the King the sum required. The King however soon humbled the pride and insolence of the citizens, for he seized their liberties and their power, appointed a governor of the city himself; and before they recovered their franchises he made them pay ten instead of one thousand pounds.

In 1397 the same King was at *Nottingham* on special business.

1399 *John de Tannefley.*

Here it may not be amiss to introduce, as set down in Thoroton, those transactions he has noticed respecting *Nottingham*, during the period we have been speaking in this section. In which, the reader will observe, several of the names, of the mayors above mentioned, recited; reserving his account of the religious houses and hospitals, and a further account of the corporation to be inserted in their respective places, to which they more immediately belong.

“ There is a place on the high Pavement near the corner of St. Maries Church-yard,
 “ called the Kings Hall, which is not within the County of the Town; in that Hall the
 “ Assizes, and Sessions, and other like businesses for the County are held, and under it,
 “ and by it is the Goal or Prison; but whether this be the Prison which King JOHN
 “ erected at *Nottingham*, about the third year of his Reign, or that which is lower in the
 “ Street under the Towns Hall, where the Assizes, &c. for that County are kept, I
 “ cannot certainly determine.”

“ The Reparation of the Bridge of *Nottingham*, 10 Joh. was undertaken by the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John in *Nottingham*.”

“ In the year 1241. Walter Grey Arch-bishop of *York* sent to Robert Alwin, Master of the Hospital of St. John Baptist at *Nottingham*, and to the Fathers there serving God, a Statute Rule for the Brethren and Sisters of that Hospital: first, that they should provide two or more Chaplains to celebrate Divine Service for ever, &c. This Master and Brethren, 36 H 3. were to have two Cart Loads of Wood out of the Woods of Hugh Nevil in *Arnall*.”

“ The

“ The Lepers of the Hospital of St. Leonard at *Nottingham*, 10 H. 3. had reasonable Estover of dead Wood to be gathered in the Forest of *Nottingham*.”

“ The Jury, 30 E. 1. found it not to the Kings loss if he granted licence to John le Paumer of *Nottingham*, and to Alice his wife (who was sister and heir of Hugh de Stapleford, son of Robert de Stapleford of *Nottingham*) to give 6l. 13s. 5d. Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Nottingham*, to a certain Chaplain to celebrate Divine Offices for their Souls, &c. in the Chapel of St. Mary on Hethebethe Brigg, where there is one Arch, yet known by the name of Chappell Arch. This Alice out lived her Husband, who was called John le Palmer the elder, and had interest at *Algartherp* by *Basford*, as in that place may be observed.”

“ There have been many considerable persons resident in this Town, and many Traders and Officers here; from whom Families of good esteem and worship have sprung. From Raph Bugge of this place descended the Willoughbys of *Wollaton* and *Rifley*; the Binghamhs, Bugges of *West Le-e*; and I suppose Bigge of *Stanford* upon *Score*, as in several places of this Book may be seen.”

“ The Jury, 32 E. 1. found it not to the Kings loss if he granted to Richard de Willughby, that he might give five Marks Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Nottingham*, held of the said Richard, to a Chaplain in the Church of St. Peter at *Nottingham*, &c.”

“ Bugge Hall in *Nottingham* descended to Sir Richard de Bingham, Knight, or which name some continued in this Town till the Reign of EDWARD the third, or after, whereof one Adam, son of Adam de Bingham of *Nottingham*, 13 E. 2. passed to Richard de Bingham of *Nottingham* his brother, a Messuage on the high Pavement, situate between the Lane by St. Maries Church yard, and a Tenement of Sir Richard de Willughbys, afterwards given to the Chantry of *Sutton Passeyes*; and John, son of Richard de Bingham of *Nottingham*, 21 E. 3. conveyed it to Henry de Bakewell, and Alice his wife, to whom Cicily and Alice, daughters of Richard de Bingham, and Robert, son and heir of Richard de Bingham, also, 22 E. 3. released it, so that afterwards it had the name of Bakewell Place, and 4 R. 2 was passed to Thomas de Botalle of *Nottingham*, whose son Mr. Roger Bottale, Arch-deacon of *Cardigan*, 3 H. 5. settled it on John Bottale his brother, and the heirs of his body, which John had a daughter called Joane Bureley, widow, who, together with William Molyneux, son and heir of Nicolas Molyneux, 37 H. 6. conveyed it to Richard Campyon, who, 1 E. 4. released it to John Hunt of *Nottingham*, Merchant, as did also, 5 E. 4. Richard Bingham the Judge, who had been en scoffed thereto, together with John Manchestre, then dead, by Thomas Kay, Son and Heir of Thomas Kay, sometime of *Nottingham*, from which John Hunt it came by Inheritance, according to the Descent in *Hockerton* to Gilbert Boun, Serjeant at Law, who made it his Mansion House, from whence, after he had been imprisoned at *Darby* a year or more, by the first settlers up of the late horrid Rebellion in these parts, he was, with the loss of all he had, violently expelled by the Governor of *Nottingham*.”

“ There was an House over against this, which in 17 E. 3. belonged to Robert Wolaton, and Alice his wife; and in 27 ELIZ. is said to lie between the House of Nicolas Kinnerley, Gent. and Joane his wife (but since Sir Thomas Hutchinsons) and the Common Hall of the County, which said House was by Francis Leeke of *Sutton in le Dale* in the County of *Darby*, Esquire, then conveyed to John Boun, Father of

“ the

“ the said Gilbert, who some years before the said Rebellion, gave it to be used by the Country at the Assizes as an Hall, for the more convenient Tryals of *Nisi Prius*, and it was made with Arches open to the Street on that side for that purpose, as it remains at this day, so that the other Hall adjoining, is free for Criminal Causes, or other busyness of the Crown.”

“ Beyond this new Hall was a pleasant little Garden, which the Lady Katherine Hutchinson (the relict of the said Sir Thomas) much affecting, about the Kings Return purchased of John Boun, Esquire, the Serjeants elder son, to enlarge her own, to which it was contiguous, as she did also (perhaps for the Gardens sake, wherein she takes great delight) the dwelling House, but that she shortly after sold to Robert White the present owner, who in the place of an old Barn or Stable hath built a pretty New Brick House facing St. Maries Church-yard.”

“ There was a fine levied at *Nottingham* the Munday next after the Feast of St. Martin, 3 E. 3. between Walter, son of Robert Ingram, Quer. and Robert Ingram, Chivaler, and Orframma his wife, Deforc. of four Messuages, one Oven, forty Acres of Land, six Acres of Medow, and 100s. Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Nottingham*, which were then settled on the said Walter Ingram, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the said Robert, and Orframma, and the heirs of Robert. John Ingram of *Nottingham*, 4 R. 2. conveyed to Sir Gervas Clifton, Knight, Hugh de Willughby, Raph de Adurley, Richard de Gifford of *Nottingham*, Thomas Martell, Thomas Whatton, Raph de Adurley, junior, and Thomas Ingram, Chaplain, all his Lands, Rents, and Services in *Sneynton*, and other where in *England*, &c. Edmund Ingram of *Nottingham*, 8 R. 2. passed all his Lands, Rents, and Services in *Sneynton*, to Sir Edmund Perepunte, Knight, and his heirs, and likewise the yearly Rent of eight Marks issuing out of all Lands and Tenements in *Nottingham*, and *Willesford*, and *Wkatten*: The Witnesses were John Samon of *Nottingham*, John Croweshawe, of the same, Henry de Plumtre, then Bayliff of *Nottingham*, Robert de Watton, John de Burton, &c. I guess that my Lord Marques of *Derchesters* House, wherein his Grandfather Sir Henry Pirrepong dwelt, on the top of St. Mary Hill, was Sir Robert Ingram, for in 13 E. 2. St. Mary Lane is said to lead from the Kings Hall to the Tenement of Robert Ingram, &c. he is named in *Sneynton* also, if that Robert was not his father, or other Aneestor, as by the time he should.”

“ Luke de Crophill, Clark, son of Gregory de Crophill, gave one Messuage in *Nottingham*, which William de Stoke sometime held of him, to the Priory of *Thurgarton* in pure Alms. William, son of Roger de Crophill, 5 E. 3. passed a Croft, &c. to William, son of William de Crophill in *Nottingham* of which place they were both then Inhabirants: The Witnesses were Laurence le Spicer, the Major, Robert de Morewode, Bayliff, Robert de Crophill of *Nottingham*, Roger de Boteliale, Nicolas de Shelford, &c. On the Seal of Arms of Nicolas de Crophill of *Nottingham*, within the Circumscription of his name, 35 E. 3. is, A Lion Rampant, as there is on the Seal of John Crophill of *Nottingham*, Skinner, 16 H. 6. and at other times, empaling A Chevron between three Bulls heads Cabossed. Many of the chief men of *Nottingham* had Seals of Arms within a fair Circumscription of their names, as Hugh le Spicer, son of Laurence le Spicer of *Nottingham*, which Hugh married Joane, the daughter of William de Amyas, and had upon his Shield a Croffe Formie, and on a Chief thrie Palletts, 8 E. 3. As Robert de Morewode, 9 E. 3. had A Chevron

“ Chevron between three Holly Leaves slipped erect. And Roger de Hopwelle of *Nottingham* also, 44 E. 3. had a Bend ingrailed between two Crossecroslets. Richard Samon, and Thomas de Amyas, 5 E. 3. were Bayliffs of *Nottingham*, and 40 E. 3. John Samon was Major. These Samons had interest in *Nottingham*, and some of them settled at *Annesley Woodhouse*, whereof I have found the Entry set down in the following Page.”

“ The Arms of this Family at length were, Three Samons in pale, which quartered with Arg. a Bend ingrailed Azure between a Mullet, and an Annulet Gules, which are in the South Window of St. Maries Church, and supposed to belong to St. Almond, or Samon of *Nottingham*.”

johannes Samon de Not. benefactor Eccles. B. Marie. Joana.

Richardus Samon-

Johannes Samon-

Thom. Samon de Annesley Woodhouse temp. H. 7. Cicilia fil. Joh. Babington de Dethick.

Rich. Samon de Annesley- Jana fil. Phil. Draycot de Paynesly- Jana fil. Alex. Mering de Collingham ux. 2. Woodhouse. in Com Staff.

Anthonius Samon de Maria fil. Thom. Milecent. ux. Rog. Ferenden Joh. Samon. Nicol. Isabel. Catharin Annesley Woodhouse. Antwifel Leiceft. alias Arundel

1 Edw. Salmon-Isab. fil. & cohær. Will. Newenham, mil. 2 | 3 | 4 | Thom. Johannes. Wilfrid. Thom. Isabell. Mary.

.. Samon cohær.- Johannes Savile de Darton Grange in Oxtōn.

It is said that HENRY the 4th was some time at *Nottingham* when a combat was appointed to be determined here.

1404 Robert Glade.

1412 Robert Glade.

1415 Thomas Kay.

1422 Thomas Poge.

HENRY the V. made the mayor, recorder and four others whom the mayor should chuse justices of the peace, and ordered the county magistrates, who, heretofore acted in the town, to discontinue that usage.

1425 *William Stokes.*
 1427 *John Plumtree.*
 1429 *William Broobolme.*

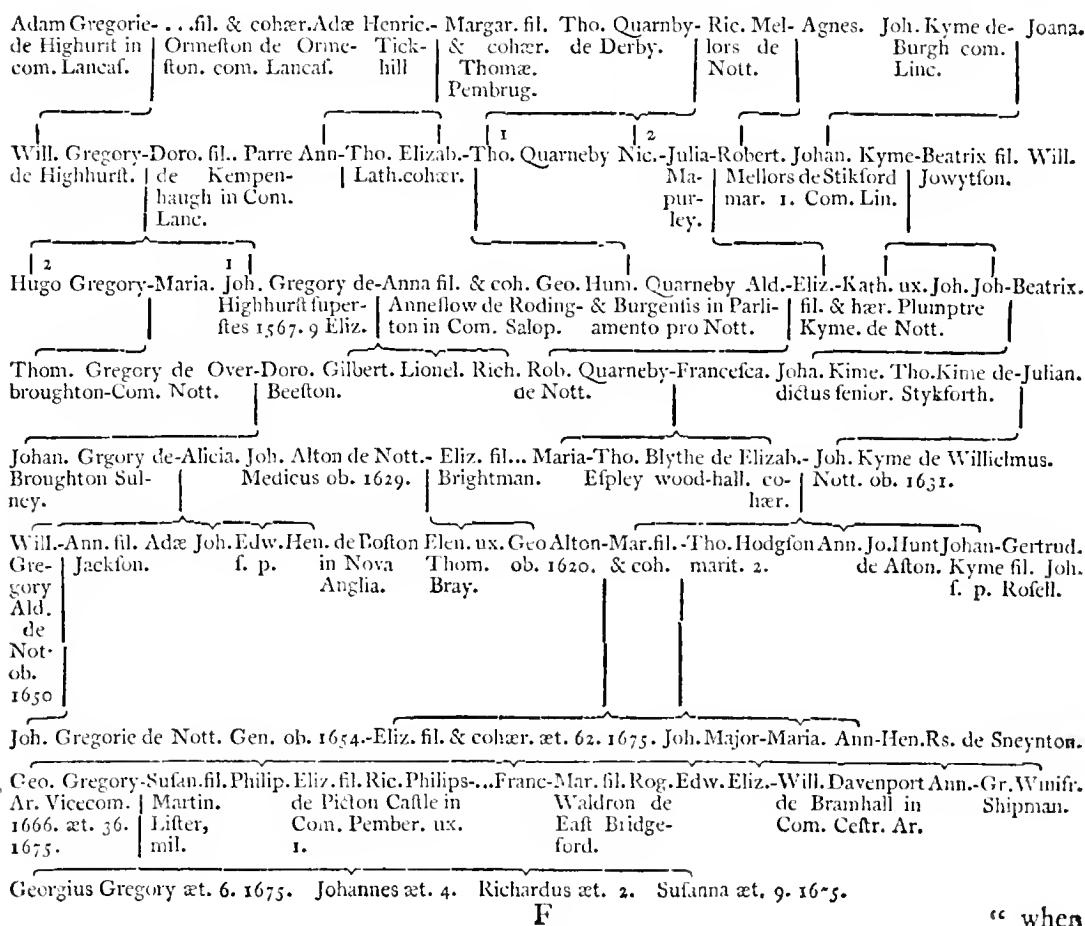
It has been seen above, in THOROTON's account, that HENRY the VI, made the town of *Nottingham* a county of itself, and changed the bailiffs into sheriffs. He also gave power to the burgesses to chuse out of themselves, seven aldermen one of which always to be mayor, and that such aldermen should all be justices of the peace, and wear scarlet-gowns of the same fashion as the mayor and aldermen of *London* use to do. *a* In this state things remained till the reign of JAMES I. (of which hereafter) altho' the town received confirmation of their charters by most of the Kings and Queens in that intermediate space of time.

1437 *John Plumtree.*
 1438 *William Webster.*
 1441 *William Halifax.*
 1444 *Thomas Alaster.*
 1447 *Eualfred Knyveten.*
 1449 *Thomas Thurland.*
 1458 *Thomas Thurland.*
 1467 *John Hunt.*

In continuation of THOROTON's account of respectable families of *Nottingham*, he says, " Besides these before mentioned many persons and Families of good note have been here resident, and sprung from this place, John de Tanneley and Thomas de Mapurley, named in *Basford*, flourished here in the latter part of the Reign of RICHARD the second. Galfr. Knyveton was Major 25 H. 6. And before that, viz. 19 H. 6. William Halyfax, on the back-side of whose House, now Ed. Holymans, is a blind Lane called I suppose from him Halyfax Lane. In 37 H. 6. Thomas Thurland was Major, and a great Merchant; his large House is now the Earl of *Clares*, as is also the Town of *Gameleston*, where some of his posterity are noted."

" Richard Mellors, Bell Founder, lived in the time of EDWARD the fourth, his wife's name was Agnes, and after his death stiled the Lady Mellors, and Dame Agnes Mellors, being a Vowess it seems; she gave to the Free-School at *Nottingham* divers Lands and Tenements of good value; her son and heir Robert Mellors followed the same Trade, and was also a Benefactor to the School, to which by his last will bearing date 16 July, 1515, he gave a Cote which he bought of one William Page lying in *Basford* Wong, and an House in Bridlesmithgate which he bought of the same person or else the money which should be gotten for it; but if the School should not be kept according to the Foundation as it was granted, his heirs should re-enter and have the said Cote, with the Appurtenances, again. He was Burges in Parliament for this Town, and had to wife Julian, daughter and heir of . . . Mapurley, after his death married to one Nicolas Quarneby; Elizabeth the only daughter and heir of this Robert Mellors, was married (perhaps by her Father-in-laws procurement) to (his Nephew) Humphrey Quarneby, who was son and heir of his brother Thomas Quarneby, and of Elizabeth his wife, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Henry Tickhill, and Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Pembrug, " which

“ which said Henry Tickhill was son of Robert Tickhill, and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Wychard of *Chadlesden* near *Derby*. This Humphrey Quarneby was also Alderman of this Town, and served for it as Burgess in Parliament; his son and heir Robert Quarneby had two daughters and heirs, Elizabeth, wife of John Kyme (descended from a branch of the House of Kyme of *Triskene* in *Lincolshire*) and Mary the wife of Thomas Blyth of *Espley-Wood-Hall*. John Kyme by his wife the said Elizabeth had two sons, John, who married Gertrude, the daughter of John Rosell of *Radcliffe*, Esquire, but had no issue; and Philip who died a Bachelor; and two daughters, Anne, wife of John Hunt of *Aston* in the County of *Derby*, who left no Child; and Mary, wife of George Alton, who had two daughters, Mary married to one John Major, who lived in *London*; and Elizabeth, whom her Grandfather the said John Kyme made his heir, and married to John Gregorie of *Nottingham*, Gent. son and heir of William Gregorie, Alderman, who by Grazing raised a very considerable Estate from the lowest beginning, yet it seems he was descended from a younger branch of the Family of Gregorie of *Highburyst* in the County of *Lancaster*, who bore for their Arms Party per pale Arg and Azure, two Lions Rampant averse (which some call endorsed, viz. back to back) Counterchanged; howbeit in the year 1662,”



“ when William Dugdale, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms, made his Visitation, George
 “ Gregorie, Esquire, son and heir of the said John and Elizabeth, not exhibiting such
 “ sufficient proof as since he hath, thought fit to take a grant of the Arms and Crest he
 “ now useth from the said Norroy, in relation to his Descent from the Antient Family of
 “ Kyme. He hath the last year, viz. 1674, rebuilt most of the old Mansion House,
 “ which is esteemed one of the best Seats in the whole Town, having also a pretty Close
 “ besides the Gardens adjoyning to it. His Grandfather the said George Alton, was
 “ son of John Alton an eminent Physician in *Nottingham*, who had a daughter named
 “ Elen, wife of Thomas Bray of *Eyam* in the County of *Derby*, to whom she bore
 “ the wife of John Martin, Gent. a considerable owner in *Nottingham*, and Elizabeth,
 “ who having ten thousand pounds of her said Grandfather Dr. Alton’s Estate to her
 “ Portion, was prefered in marriage to the Honourable Francis Pierrepont, Esquire,
 “ third son of Robert Earl of *Kingston*, which said Francis built a fair House, wherein he
 “ lived and died himself here at *Nottingham*, which remains the principal dwelling of Ro-
 “ bert Pierrepont, Esquire, his son and heir. Humphrey Quarneby, before named, had
 “ a daughter called Margery, wife of John Gregorie, related to those of that name now
 “ seated at *Barneby* on *Dove in Yorkshire*, Alderman also of this Town, whereof he was
 “ Major 29 Eliz. which John had a son William Gregory, who was Town-Clark, and
 “ served in Parliament as Burgess, and a daughter wife of William Greaves, who
 “ had Robert Greaves, Town-Clark also, and Burgess, who for his loyalty to King
 “ CHARLES the first, being in *Newark* Garrison, suffered great los of his interests here ;
 “ his brother William Greaves was Parson of *Nutthall*, and left three sons of good rank
 “ in this Town, William, who is Alderman and Register of the Arch-deacon’s Court ;
 “ John, and Edward Greaves the Apothecary ; Humphrey their Uncle, brother of the
 “ said William the Parson and of Robert the Town-Clark, hath a son John Greaves,
 “ Parson of *Whitwell* in *Derbyshire*.”

1469 *Thomas Alestre.*

1470 *Robert Englishe.*

King EDWARD was at *Nottingham*, while the castle was enlarging this year.

1471 *Thomas Lockton.*

1475 *Thomas Hunt.*

1486 *William Hygin.*

In 1483, RICHARD III. was at this town, in the month of August, whence he took a circuit, northward, while the murders of his nephews were accomplished. He also was here in 1485, with his brave little army, immediately before he fought the renowned battle of *Bosworth*, which cost him his crown and life. HUTTON is of an opinion, that his army, when they marched from *Nottingham*, must have covered at least three miles of the road. His forces, chiefly consisting of foot, he separated into two divisions ; the first marched five in rank, then followed his baggage, then himself upon a large white courser, richly caparisoned, attended by his body guards. The second division marched five abreast also. The horse formed the wings and kept the centre. Such was the manner that this great General, but murdering Prince, left *Nottingham*, and approached *Leicester*, on his passage to his grave.

1487 *Richard Ody.*

HENRY the 7th was at *Nottingham*, immediately before the battle of *Stoke*, in this county.

Before

Before the year 1503, there was no house in *Nottingham*, but what was thatched with straw or reed, and built of wood and plaster. This year the *Unicorn Inn*, the last house on the *Long-row*, was tiled, which circumstance is expressed in the writings of that house.

1506 *Richard Mellers.*

No names occurring, in the list of Mayors, between the names of *Ody* and *Mellers*, seems to militate against the opinion, page 35, that the intermediate time might be served by one or both of them.

1507 *Richard Pickarde.*

1522 *Thomas Mellers.*

Between the mayoralty of *Pickarde* and *Mellers*, is another unaccounted for space of years, respecting the list of Mayors. It is, however, no unpleasant thing to observe, that in this intermediate space of time, the widow of the opulent Bell-founder, *Mellers* or *Mellers*, who was Mayor in 1506, founded a grammar school in this town, A. D. 1513. The indenture, by which this female, (who was a vowed, and often called lady *Mellers*) settled the free school, being of a curious nature, we give it a place here without scruple.

“ To all christian people, to whose knowledge this present writing triplicate indented shall come to be seen or read, Agnes Meller, widow and vowed, sendeth greeting, in him that is the root of *Jeſſe*, produced to the salvation of all people.”

“ Whereas the most excellent and famous prince king HENRY VIII. of his right blessed disposition and meer mercy, by his letters patents sealed under his great seal, has licensed, authorized and granted, to his well beloved counsellor Thomas Lovel, knight, treasurer of his most honourable houſhould, and me the said Agnes, and to our executors, and to every one of us, license, power and authority, to begin, found and erect, unite, create and establish, one free-school, of one schoolmaster and one usher perpetually to be kept in the parish of our lady in the town of *Nottingham*, for evermore to endure after the ordering, institution and will of us the said Thomas and me the said Agnes, or one of us, our executors or assignes, or the executors of either of us hereafter to be made, and further things, as in the same letters patents more plainly appeareth.”

“ Know ye that I rememb'ring how the universal faith catholick by clergy and commons most firmly corroborated, and by learning the public weale commonly is governed, ardently have designed to the honour of almighty God, laud and praise to the elect and chosen mother of mercy and virgin, our lady St. Mary, to accomplish the said virtuous and blessed Grant, and by force thereof, begin, erect, found, create, establish and make one free-school, of one master and one usher, to teach grammar, everlastinglly to endure, and to be kept in the parish of our blessed lady St. Mary the virgin within the town of *Nottingham*, willing, ordaining and establishing, that the said school be evermore called the free-school of the town of *Nottingham*. And John Smith paſon of *Bilbere* I make schoolmaster of the same, as long as it shall seem to me and the mayor of the said town of *Nottingham* for the time being convenient. And to my right truſtly friends Mr. William Engliſh and William Baſewell, I make deputies, and ordain guardians, keepers and surveyors of the said free-school during their lives: I will also, ordain and establish, that the mayor, aldermen and common-council of the said town of *Nottingham* and their successors, after the decease of the said Williams, ſhall yearly from year to year on the feaſt of the translation of St. Richard the bishop, chufe two diſcreet perſons, bur-geſſes,

ges, to be chamberlains, guardians, keepers and surveyors of the lands and tenements and possessions, pertaining and bequeathed, given, or hereafter to be given and bequeathed and belonging to the said free-school, to rule, govern and support, the charges, payments and business, of the same, from the same feast of translation, to the said feast of St. Richard next following, at which feast or within eight days then next following, I will that the said guardians, now by me named, or hereafter to be named, made and elected, shall make account to the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, of all things by them received or taken to the use of the said foundation, and after their accounts so made and finished, new guardians, or else the same, by the advice and discretion of the said mayor and aldermen to be elected and chosen, and that the same guardians, keepers and surveyors, by the name of the guardians of the free-school of *Nottingham* may plead and be impleaded before all judges of every court, and also writs and actions maintain and have. Moreover I will that the said mayor, aldermen and common-council of the said town of *Nottingham*, with the guardians that now be of the said school, or hereafter shall be, or eight of them at the least, whereof the mayor and guardians of the same free-school, I will, shall be three, after the decease of the said Mr. John Smith, parson of Bilborow, or after such time as it shall fortune that the said Mr. John Smith, shall leave or be removed from the said office of schoolmaster, shall conduct and hire one other able person of good and honest conversation, to be schoolmaster of the said free-school, and one usher, at such time, and as soon as the lands and possessions given to the said free-school, will support the charge thereof, and the same school master and usher, for good and reasonable causes, or either of them, to amove and expel, and others in his or their stead, to take, retain, and put in, from time to time, as often, and when they shall think requisite and necessary."

" And furthermore I will and ordain, that the schoolmaster for the time being, and his usher, or one of them, shall daily when he keeps school cause the scholars every morning in their school-house e're they begin their learning, to say, with an high voice the whole *credo in deum patrem, &c.*"

" Also I ordain and establish, that the guardians of the said free-school for the time being and their successors, shall yearly on the feast of the translation of St. Richard, which is the 16th of June, keep or cause to be kept and done solemnly in the church of St. Mary in *Nottingham*, the obiit of the said Agnes Mellers, my husband's and mine after my decease, and give, pay and expend, of the rent-, issues and profits, given and bequeathed, pertaining and belonging to the said free-school, for our soul's health 20s. in form following: That is to say, to the vicar of the said church, personally being present, from the beginning of the dirge and mass of the same obiit to the ending thereof, for his attendance, and for his lights at that time burning 3s. and if he occupy by deputy, then to have but 2s. and to every priest of the same church and either of the clerks of the said parish there also being, for such like time 4d. and also the mayor of the town of *Nottingham*, for the time, being personally present at the beginning and ending of the same mass and dirge, 6d. and to every alderman of the same town, there also being present, for such like time, 4d. and the mayor's clerk and his two serjeants being and attending on their master and aldermen at the beginning of the said mass and dirge, and for serving such things as shall be prepared for them at the said obiit, to each of them 2d. and to the parish clerks for the great bells ringing eight peals, and after the accustomable length, 3s. and that the said guardians shall retain and keep in their own hands for either

of them for their own use —— for their business and attendance, in providing bread, ale and cheese, and towels, cups, pots, and necessary things at the said obit; and there shall expend in bread, to be sent to the aldermen, &c. according to the custom in the church 2s. in cheese 8d. in ale 16d. and the residue remaining over this mine ordinance and will performed, if any be left, I will shall be distributed to the poorest scholars of the said free-school, to pray for our souls and all of our friends."

" I will also, ordain and establish and strictly enjoin, that the schoolmaster and usher nor any of them, have, make nor use, any potations, cockfightings, nor drinking, with his or their wife or wives, hostess or hostesses, but once or twice in the year, nor take any other gifts or vails, whereby the scholars or their friends should be charged, but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars.----Wages to be paid by the said guardians."

" And here if it fortune the said mayor, aldermen and common-council, to be negligent and forgetful in finding and choosing of the schoolmaster and the usher, forty days next after such time as it shall fortune him to be amoved, or deceased, keeping and doing the obit yearly, in manner and form above expressed in such like time; or the lands and tenements or hereditaments, and other possessions, or the yearly rent of them into other uses than finding of the said free school, to convert; then I will, ordain and establish, that the prior and convent of the monastery of the holy trinity of *Lenton*, for the time being, and their successors, shall have as a forfeiture, the rule, guiding and oversight, of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, &c. schoolmaster, with all other things to the premisses in any wise appertaining, to the intent above express'd, in as ample and large wise as the mayor and burgesses have or should have had the same, by this my present constitution and ordinance."

" Also I do ordain and establish, that the ordinances, statutes and establishments and constitutions, for the good governance and rule of the said free-school, by me made in my life, under my seal, by me determined, everlastingily to be kept, and each one of them stedfastly shall be holden, obserued and kept for ever, without any diminution or abridgement, or changing of them or any of them any wise, and that it shall be lawful to the said mayor, aldermen and common council and their successors at all times hereafter, from time to time, at their liberty, other constitutions, statutes, and ordinances for the good governance and continuance of the said free-school to make, them or part of them by their discretion to repeal, and admit at their p' easures as often and whensoever they shall think it most necessary and convenient, so that such constitutions, statutes and ordinances, of new to be made, nor any of them be in any wise contrary or repugnant to the statutes and establishments and ordinances by me, in my life, under my seal, made, written and determined. In witness whereof, &c. &c. &c."

To the above have been added several gifts and benefactions, at various periods, besides those given by her son, mentioned by *THOROTON*, page 40. The school was repaired in 1689, and in 1708.

A curious bequest also took place in 1524, that of Mr. Thomas Willoughby, one of the aldermen of *Nottingham*, an abstract of which is inserted, in some measure, to shew the complection of the times, with respect to religious ceremonies. His gifts to his kindred, and things of less consequence to readers in general, I have purposely omitted.

" In the name of God Amen, the 4th day of the month September in the year of our Lord God 1524. I Thomas Willoughby of *Nottingh.* beinge in holle and perfect mind doe make my testament and last Will in manner of these articles following:"

" *Fif.*

“ *Item.* I bequeath my soule to almyghty God, and to our Saviour, St. Mary, and all the company of heaven and my body to be buried within the parish church of St. Mary's in *Nottingham*, by Ladies-Chappell nigh unto my seat, and my principal to be given after the laudable custom there used.”

“ *Item.* I will that myn executors shall give unto every priest of the said church being at my burial 6d. and to every estranger priest there being, 4d. and either of the freers if they come holle to my burial, 3sh. 4d.”

“ *Item.* I will have 13 torches born light at my burial and every torch-bearer 2d. and all other charges about my burial to bee done by the discretion of myn executors.”

“ *Item.* I bequeath to the high alter for tythes and oblations forgot en, 10 sh.”

“ *Item.* I bequeath 28l. to be dispers'd in manner following: That is to say, that myn executors shall have the keeping thereof and to give yearly to a priest to sing for my soule in St. Mary's church of *Nottingh.* for the space of six years next after my decease and every year 4l. 13sh. 4d. to be given to the same priest. If it fortune my wife to marry and take an husband, then I will that the residue of this xxviii pound unto the prior and covent of the abbey of *Newsted*, there to remain to find a priest as is aforesaid in the church of saint Mary's in *Nott.* and the said prior and covent to bee bounden to my executors by their covent seale for performinge of the said priests findinge.”

It has been said that HENRY the VIII. was at *Nottingham* on an affair of gallantry; but to this little credit is due. Of this king, however, (whose attachment to the fair was generally, of short duration) the corporation have in their possession a note for £147. 13. 4. which he, by leave, obtained from the inhabitants, in and for the war against *France* and *Scotland*. a. By this, it should seem, notwithstanding the immense riches, which he obtained from the plunder of the religious institutions, that he had not common honesty.

1544 *John Plumbtree.*

From *Thomas Mellors* to *Plumbtree* is another great vacuum in the list.

1548 *Robert Lovet.*

1551 *Thomas Cockayne.*

1557 *William Atkinson.*

Dr. Plot mentions a violent tempest which happened in this neighbourhood, in 1558, that was terrible in its consequence. All the houses of the little hamlet of *Sneinton*, which adjoins to *Nottingham*, and those of *Geeling*, with both their churches, were blown down; and the water and mud from the *Trent*, was carried a quarter of a mile and cast against some trees with such amazing force that they were torn up by the roots. *Stow* notices this event, and says it was on the 7th of July. A child, he says, was taken forth of a man's hand, two spear length high, and carried an hundred foot and then let fall, wherewith the arm was broke, and so died. Five or six men were also slain, by this tempest, and the hail stones that fell, during its existence, measured 15 inches round.

The 15th of ELIZ. the mayor of *Nottingham* received a commission to muster the militia; but as this was common to most places, it is considered more a national than a provincial concern to relate.

In 1562, Sir Thomas Manners gave £5 per ann. to the poor of *Nottingham* for ever.

1571

1571 *John Gregory.*
 1574 *Robert Burton.*
 1576 *Henry Newton.*
 1577 *Richard James.*
 1578 *William Scot.*
 1580 *Robert Alvey.*

The inhabitants of *Nottingham*, as well as those in other places in the kingdom, about this time, were tinctured with religious frenzy. Reports were every where spread abroad that the pope and the king of *Spain* had conspired to conquer *England*. Disputant catholics in consequence challenged protestants, and protestants personally abused the catholics, in a manner not justifiable to a fallen enemy. A proclamation as harsh, as some of the sanguinary laws of *France* at this period, were issued forth at length, forbidding any one to harbour any jesuit or popish priest on pain of being punished as rebels.

1581 *Robert Burton.*
 1584 *Peter Clark.*
 1585 *William Scot.*
 1586 *John Gregory.*

The family of *Gregory* was of considerable import, long in *Nottingham*.

1587 *Robert Alvey.*

William Willoughby, by will this year, gave a sum of money to buy gowns for four poor persons, and 20s each to six poor men every five years for ever.

1588 *Robert March.*

1589, the year after the defeat of the *Spanish* armada, the stocking frame, which has brought such wealth to the inhabitants of this place, was invented. DEERING says:

"The inventor of the Stocking Frame was one Mr. William Lee, M. A. of St. John's College, in *Cambridge*, born at *Woodborough*, a village in *Nottinghamshire*, about seven miles from the town of *Nottingham*. He was heir to a pretty freehold estate; of whom the traditional story says: That he was deeply in love with a young townswoman of his, whom he courted for a wife, but she, whenever he went to visit her, seemed always more mindful of her knitting, than the addresses of her admirer; this slight created such an aversion in Mr. Lee, against knitting by hand, that he determined to contrive a machine, that should turn out work enough to render the common knitting a gainless employment: Accordingly he set about it, and having an excellent mechanical head, he brought his design to bear, in the year 1589; after he had worked a while, he taught his brother and several relations to work under him. Having for some years practised this his new art, at *Calverton*, a village about five miles from *Nottingham*; either himself or his brother James, worked before Queen ELIZABETH, in order to shew an experiment of this kind of workmanship, offering at the same time this discovery of his to his countrymen, who instead of accepting the offer, despised him, and discouraged his invention: Being thus disheartened by his native country, and soon after invited over to *France* with promise of great rewards, privileges and honour, by King HENRY IV. he embraced the seeming fair opportunity, and went him self, with nine workmen his servants, and as many frames, to the city of *Roan* in *Normandy*, where they wrought with so great applause from the *French*, that in all likelihood the trade was to have been settled in that country for ever, had not the sudden murder of that monarch disappointed Mr. Lee, of his expected grant of privilege, and the succeeding intestine troubles

troubles of that kingdom, delay'd his renewed suit, and at last frustrated all his hopes, at which seized with grief, he ended his life at *Paris*. After his death seven of his workmen, (being left to shift for themselves) returned with their frames to *England*, two only remaining behind."

" These seven with one *Aston*, who had been an apprentice to Mr. *Lee*, and by him was before left at home, and who also added something to his master's invention did lay the foundation of this manufacture in *England*, and in the space of fifty years, this art was so improved, and the number of able workmen became so great; that the heads among them thought it necessary for the better regulating their members, and keeping this valuable business from spreading abroad, to petition Oliver Cromwell, to constitute them a body corporate, which however, for what reason I cannot tell, they did not obtain at that time."

" King *CHARLES II.* after the restoration granted them at last a charter, by which their jurisdiction extended to ten miles round *London*."

" In process of time, when the trade spread farther into the country, they also in proportion stretch'd their authority and established commissioners in the several principal towns in the county where this trade was exercised, there they held courts, at which they obliged the country framework-knitters, to bind and make free, &c. whereby, they, (for many years) drew great sums of money, till some person of more spirit than others in *Nottingham* brought their authority in question and a trial ensuing, the company was cast, since that time the stocking manufacture has continued entirely open in the country."

1590 *John Bronlow.*

About this time the burgesses of *Nottingham* began to benefit by the bounty of Sir Thomas White. This Gentleman, whose good intentions to posterity has far exceeded his most sanguine wishes, was a citizen of *London*, and once lord mayor of that place. He belonged to the merchant taylors company. In the year 1546, he placed into the hands of the mayor and commonalty of the city of *Coventry*, £1400, to purchase lands, the rents of which he was to receive for life, and after his death it was to be applied, agreeable with his will, as under. This sum of £1400, bought land which brought him in £70 per annum. Sir Thomas dying in 1556, it was found that his will directed the whole to be applied to charitable uses. Out of this £70 per annum, £40 the will ordered to be paid to four young men of *Coventry*, £10 each, who could find security for the money, free of interest for nine years. After the expiration of the nine years the said trust was directed to pay to two young men, free of *Coventry*, the like sum to be continued for thirty years, each holding the money for nine years as in the first instance. After this the towns of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, and *Warwick*, respectively were to receive the £40, as in the first case. He willed also that no person should receive this benefit twice. The income now to each of these places is amazingly increased, and it is lent out instead of £10 as heretofore, in sums of £40 and £50 to each person.

In the town-hall parlour, in *Leicester*, is a portrait of Sir Thomas White, in his alderman's gown. Under his arms in the same place is written:

Lo! here a ship a merchant royal fraught,
With store of wealth from whose rich sides unsought,
Plenty of metal hath been largely given:
White's name, White's gifts, White's soul, White's saint in Heaven.
Whose

Whose arms wee (least wee shew ourselues ingrate)
 Properly blazoned here do celebrate ;
 The which eternal monument shall be
 Of *WHITE*'s renown to all posterity.
 Die then and rot and stink ye hulks of shame,
 Who charg'd with wealth have nothing but a name
 Of dying rich, whose tombs shall never speak
 Your praises, one *WHITE* shall all your credit break.

1591 *Peter Clark.*

1592 *William Scot.*

In 1591 there was an uncommon drought, which was exceedingly injurious to vegetation, particularly on the sandy grounds about *Nottingham*. It being succeeded, this summer, by strong westerly winds and little rain, the *Trent* and other rivers were almost without water. The *Thames*, historians say, was so dried up that a man might ride over it, on horse-back, near *London*-bridge.

1593 *William Trott.*

1594 *Robert Alvey.*

1595 *Robert Hurt.*

1596 *Richard Morebeghe.*

1597 *Peter Clark.*

As a parochial matter, I will just mention, that an act of parliament, this year, passed for erecting workhouses for the poor.

1598 *Anker Jackson.*

Below this date, the reader will perceive, that the list of the chief magistrates, of *Nottingham*, is nearly regular.

1600 *Humphrey Bonner.*

1601 —————

As another parish concern, I mention that an act of parliament passed which provided, especially, for the relief of the poor and appointing overseers.

1602 *Richard Hurt.*

1603 *Richard Morebeghe.*

Alderman John Parker, by will, this year left 20s annually, to buy bread for the poor for ever; and 20s for the minister of St. Mary's, for preaching a sermon on christian love and charity, on Good Friday.

1604 *Richard Welsh.*

1605 *Anker Jackson.*

In commemoration of the gunpowder plot, which was discovered this year, and the deliverance from the *Spanish Armada*, in the former reign, a Mr. Jackson of *London*, left 40s annually, for a sermon to be preached on each of those days on the occasion, at St. Peter's Church. To the poor of this parish he was also a benefactor.

1606 *William Freeman.*

1607 *Humphrey Bonner.*

In the reign of *JAMES I.* a great dispute arose about the disposal of the town's money. The aldermen contending that they had a right to sit in council and vote at the disposal of all bridge money, and school lands, &c. The council opposed that practice as being contrary to antient usage. The business was at length left to the opinion of the

judges,

judges, who determined it that the aldermen had no right to vote on those occasions. At this time the number of the council was reduced to 24, of which, six was to be elected by the burgesses at large: these are called junior council.

- 1609 *Richard Hart.*
- 1610 *Richard Morebage.*
- 1611 *Richard Welch.*
- 1612 *Anker Jackson.*
- 1613 *William Freeman.*
- 1614 *Marmud Gregory.*
- 1615 *Robert Stafels.*

King JAMES I. was six several times at *Nottingham*. His queen also visited this place. ^a

- 1616 *Thomas Nix.*
- 1617 *Leonard Nix.*
- 1618 _____

This year the county or shire hall was built. See Sect. 6.

- 1619 *Anker Jackson.*
- 1620 *Marmaduke Gregory.*

In imitation of Sir Thomas White's charity, a Mr. Parkes gave £30 to be lent, without interest, to six young burgesses £5 each, for seven years. And so on, in like manner, at the expiration of that time, to six others for ever.

- 1621 *Richard Parker.*
- 1622 *Robert Stafels.*
- 1623 *Robert Sherwin.*
- 1624 *Leonard Nix.*

Of the respectable family of Skeffington, was one, named William, who was an inhabitant of *Nottingham*, of whom THOROTON says:

“ William Skeffington, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, the relict of Francis Thornhaugh, reside in this Town in an House on St. Mary Hill, purchased of Thomas Mucklow of *Brough on Suaey*, who had it by the marriage of one of the daughters and heirs of Alderman Parker, of which name and kindred there are now two John Parkers Aldermen, the one a Mercer, the other an Apothecary, of which Trade there were lately above twenty more than formerly have been, when the gains and employment were greater, whereof Adrian Gardiner was the oldest, who brought up many sons very well, his eldest is Mr. Robert Gardiner of *Sleeford* in *Lincolnshire*; his two youngest, which were by a latter wife, were Doctors, Joseph of *Physick*, who died at *Nottingham*, and James of *Divinity*, who is now Subdeane of *Lincoine*, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Monmouth*. Thomas Charlton, Esquire, named in *Chilwell*, married Tabitha, the daughter of William Nix, Alderman, whose House in *Bridlesmith Gate* is now the dwelling of the said Thomas, who hath built there, as Mr. Samuel Stables (named in *Maperley*) who was successor of Alderman Stables hath done, nigh the *Swine Greene*.”

- 1625 *Stephen Hill.*
- 1626 *Peter Parker.*

1627

^a This Mr. DEERING was informed of from his anonymous correspondence, which he often quotes.

1627 *John James.*
 1628 *Richard Parker.*
 1629 *Alexander Stapels.*
 1630 *Robert Sherwin.*
 1631 *Lechnard Nix.*

Mr. Richard Stapels, this year, gave to the mayor and burgesses, and their successors, £40 to be lent to eight young men £5 each, in like manner as Parker's above, A. D. 1620. The £5 to be held only six years.

1632 *William Gregory.*
 1633 *Robert Parker.*

CHARLES the first visited this place in the month of August on his return from *Scot'land*, where he was entertained, by the then Earl of *Newcastle*, in a most sumptuous and splendid manner. Prior to this he was also entertained, at *Nottingham*, by the said Earl, on his journey to *Scotland*. When Prince of *Wales*, it is said, he was twice at *Nottingham*.

1634 *John James.*
 1635 *Richard Hardmeat.*

This year brought £100 to the poor of *Nottingham*, (the interest of which was to be paid them annually) from the bounty of Sir Richard Peckham, a physician; this considerate gentleman was a Roman Catholic. Lilly, the astrologer, gives the following account of him. "In the year 1634, I taught Sir George Peckham, Knight, astrology, that "part which concerns sickness, wherein he so profited in two or three months, he would "give a very true discovery of any disease, only by figures. He practiced at *Nottingham*, but unfortunately died in 1635, at St. Winfrid's Well, in *Wales*; in which he "continued so long mumbling his *pater noster* and *Sancta Winefreda ora pro me*, that "the cold struck into his body, and after his coming forth of the well he never spoke "more."

1636 *William Nix.*
 1637 *Robert Sherwin.*
 1638 *Robert Burton.*

Anthony Acham this year left a rent charge of £5 per ann. to the poor of *Nottingham*.

1639 *William Gregory.*
 1640 *William Drury.*
 1641 *John James.*

A petition, this year, was sent to parliament from *Nottinghamshire* and *Lancashire* against the hierarchy.

1642 *Richard Hardmeat.*

Altho I have not room here to detail the various methods made use of, about this time, some to irritate and others to conciliate the minds of the people, by the different parties which agitated this then unhappy kingdom, and which was about to deluge it in the blood of its inhabitants; yet I judge it an incumbent duty, to insert, from its moderation and good sense, the following letter to the Knights of the *Shire* for the county of *Nottingham*, to shew the opinions then held by its principal inhabitants.

A

A Copy of a Letter sent from divers Knights and Gentlemen of *Nottinghamshire* to the Knights serving for that County in Parliament. July 1st, 1642.

— N. B. *His Majesty's declaration to the Lords and others of the Privy-Council attending his Majesty at York, bears date the 13th of June, 1642.*

To our much honoured Friends Sir THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Knight, and ROBERT SUTTON, Esq; Knights of the Shire for the County of NOTTINGHAM.

Gentlemen,

“ Finding to our great grief (by divers printed declarations) the unhappy differences betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament and from thence apprehending great fear of farther distractions, we have thought fit to impart our hearts freely unto you, as men chosen by us and intrusted for us to represent us and our desires in your honourable house of Commons: Where in the 1st place, upon all occasions we desire you to tender the acknowledgement of our humble and hearty thanks for the many good laws which by their care and wisdom together with his Majesty's grace and favour have been obtained for us both for the securing us in the point of our property, and also for the freeing us from the unlimited power of arbitrary government: and herein his Majesty having concurred with you in all that we could expect or can desire both for our persons and estates, and at several times promised to join with his parliament for the reforming and reducing both the doctrine and discipline of the church to the best and purest times since the reformation; and if this were done, what others would expect we know not, we desire no more.”

“ And now we cannot but stand amazed to see the King, the Lords and Commons agree in all that we can think necessary for reformation, and for securing us hereafter to be governed according to the good laws of the land in force, and yet such great distraction amongst those three estates.”

“ We heard long since reports and saw printed papers of the great dangers of papists, and that even in our own country, but believe there was no truth nor ground of any such.”

“ We heard great rumour of a foraigne force from *France* and *Denmark*; but thanks be to God we see no such danger: and yet under these pretences, there is great preparation of putting us in a posture of defence and a great necessity pretended of settling the militia: but we see more cause to fear the remedy, than the disease, for this posture (as you call it) of defence does carry a face of war with it, even among ourselvess, and concerning it, we are distracted with contrary commands. The House of Parliament command one thing, the King forbids that command, and we are at a stand and yet we are ever ready to yield obedience to all the known laws of the land, and we have ever been taught, that all those laws made in parliament consist of three estates, the Commons, Lords and King, and we think it dangerous to untwist that triple cord; and we hold it our greatest privilege that the King and Lords whom we have heard some time in council joined could not make a law to bind us without our consent in parliament, and by the same reason, we cannot expect that the Commons with the Lords should make a law or ordinance

ordinance of the force of a law to bind without the King, especially against the King. And as we do not yield any act of obedience to the King's command simply but as it is warranted by law, made by his authority with the consent of both Houses, so we shall not conceive ourselves bound to obey one or both Houses without the King, but in such things as are according to the known laws of the land."

" When the King by his writ gave us power to chuse you it was to treat *de quibusdam arduis &c.* We never conceived your only votes should be our law, nor conceived we had such a power to confer upon you, and we require you not to consent to lay any such command upon us, nor to engage us in a civil war for the maintenance of such votes, under colour of priviledges against our lawful King, to whom many of us by the appointment of the law have taken the oath of supremacy, and allegiance, to which all of us are bound. And beside, we have at the command of both Houses taken the late protestation, wherein we have vowed to maintain the doctrine of the church of *England*, his Majesty's royal person, honour and estate, the priviledges of Parliament and the liberties of the subject: and we shall endeavour to maintain every part and clause thereof respectively with our lives and fortunes. And we conceive our best directions therein to be the known laws, the maintenance whereof we account our liberty and defence. And we account the surest way to enjoy the benefit of these laws, is to join and comply with his Majesty, under whose protection next under God we can only hope to enjoy the benefit thereof; especially his Majesty having since this parliament, joined in the making as good laws as ever any King has done, and made so gracious promises of his future government according to the laws, and given abundant satisfaction for some unhappy accidents in his past government, that we conceive great cause to return him cheerful thankfulness for these laws, and to yield him faithful obedience, and to confide in him for the future."

" This is the clear expression of our hearts, this is that we desire you to consent in for us. And we shall heartily pray that we might be an example to many others to make the like expressions. And then we should not doubt but this would bring a right understanding betwixt the King and his people, and take away all fears and jealousies, and settle a firm peace amongst us."

We should gladly and with all humility have petitioned your honourable House, but still to this purpose. And we understand some countries have done so which has been displeasing unto them because contrary to their sense; and we perhaps through ignorance might fall into the same error. Yet we hope it will not be displeasing unto you, that we give you our sense freely, for you are us, and we hope you will not be unwilling to follow our sense, so far as you conceive it to be the sense of your county whose you are and for whom you serve. And so we rest your very loving friends and countrymen."

JOHN DIGBY, HIGH SHERIFF.

John Byron,
Richard Parkins,
William Appleton,
Robert Pierson,
George Lascelles,
Matthew Palmer,
Roger Cooper,

Isham Parkins,
John Wood,
G. Hollis,
Richard Byron,
John Nevile,
Edmund Hastings,
Edward Andrewes,

Thomas Blackwall,
William Sandes,
Thomas Longford,
Jervas Sanford,
Richard Harper,
Gabriel Armitrong,
Act. Burnell,

Samuel

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Samuel Boiles, | Thomas Newton, | William Apsley, |
| Rowland Pand, | William Wild, | Francis Cavendish, |
| John Odingsells, | Herbert Leek, | Charles North, |
| George Milford, | Thomas Brown, | Matthew Palmer, |
| John Caldecott, | William Smythson, | Richard Holliwell, |
| Robert Eyre, | John Gosling, | Roger Jackson, |
| Parke Cielly, | William Oglethorp, | John Leeke, |
| Thomas Houlder, | George Lascelles, | Richard Simman, |
| Robert Saunderson, | John Clay, | Stephen Broome, |
| John Walker, | Anthony Gilby, | William Colby, |
| Thomas Fox, | Richard Boyer, | John Newport, |
| John Bolls, | William Needham, | Edward Holland, |
| Gri. Dwall, | Richard Brough, | Henry Broome, |
| William Smiths, | John Butterworth, | William Hacker |
| Nich. Stoyt, | Thomas Poole, | James Forbey, |
| Thomas Hollwell, | John Lee, | Job Holden, |
| Richard Draper, | John Worsdale, | William Poclington, |
| Thomas Atkinson, | William Shipman, | Henry Green. |
| Lancelot Rolston, | Charles Leek, | |

The King came to *Nottingham* July the 10th following, and there promised to act according to the protestation at *York*; and in August 22 he erected his standard at *Nottingham*. ^a

“ Nalson in his trial of King CHARLES I. mentions the evidence of one Samuel Lawson, of *Nottingham*, maltster, who deposed that about August 1642, he saw the King’s standard brought forth of *Nottingham* castle borne upon divers gentlemen’s shoulders, (who as the report was) were noblemen, that he saw the same by them carried into the hill-close adjoining to the castle, with an herald before it, and there the said standard was erected, with great shouting, acclamations and sound of drums and trumpets, and that when the said standard was so erected, there was a proclamation made, and that he saw the King present at the erecting of it, &c.”

“ This difference of time and place may easily be reconciled by the unquestionable tradition of persons yet living, who heard their fathers say, that the standard was first erected on the highest turret of the old tower, (which THOROTON attests as his own remembrance, to have been the 22d of August, in the castle,) but that after a few days, people not resorting to it according to expectation, it was judged that upon the account of the castle being a garrison, where every body had not so free access to the standard as if it was erected in an open place, it might be proper to remove it out of the castle, which was accordingly done on the 25th of August, into the close adjoining to the north side of the wall of the outer-ward of the castle, then called the Hill close, and afterwards for many years Standard Close.”

“ One remarkable accident happened at the first setting up of this standard in the just mentioned close, viz. That the weather grew so tempestuous that it was blown down soon

^a. Clarendon and Ravius have it the 25th, and that the standard was erected by the King’s order on a turret of the castle. The King’s declaration, on this important day, was, after setting up his standard, and his military arms were blst, that he would govern according to the known laws of the land; and if he failed in these things he would expect no relief from man nor protection from heaven.

soon after it was erected, and could not be fixed again in a day or two. This (as Rushworth, Hooper, and some others take notice,) was looked upon by many melancholy people as a fat. i presage of the war."

" The following other particulars remarkable, happened during the king's stay at *Nottingham*"

" The day after his arrival at *Nottingham* he reviewed his horse, which were 800, and no sooner was this review over but the king received information that two regiments of foot were marching to *Coventry* by the earl of *Essex*'s order; whereupon he halted thither with his cavalry, in hopes of preventing the parliament's forces, and possessing himself of that city, before which he accordingly arrived a day before the two regiments, but the mayor of the city, tho' without a garrison, shut the gates against him, and fired upon his men; the king was very sensibly touched with this indignity, but as there was no remedy he was forced to return to *Nottingham*, leaving the command of his cavalry to commissary-general *Wilmot*; Rapin adds from *Clarendon*: that on the 2d of August the king imagined that setting up his standard at *Nottingham* would draw great numbers of people, thither, but was very much disappointed; he had with him but 300 foot and some trained bands, drawn together by Sir John *Digby*, sheriff of the county; his horse (as has been said) consisted only of 800; his artillery was still at *York*, from whence it was difficult to bring it, many things being yet wanting to prepare and form it for marching; nevertheless he had given out many commissions and ordered his forces to repair to *Nottingham*; he expected them in that town, tho' not without danger, the parliament having at *Coventry*, 5000 foot, and 1500 horse."

" The king was certainly in great danger at *Nottingham*, the town was not in a condition to resist long, the king having scarce any forces and the parliament troops were not above twenty miles off, which had they marched directly to *Nottingham*, the king must either have retired with dishonour to *York*, or else have hazarded his being made prisoner; this danger was evident, and yet quitting *Nottingham* could not be very prejudicial to him: He was therefore advised to send a message to both houses with some overture to incline them to a treaty; the king refused it, was offended at it, and broke up the council; the next day the same motion was renewed, but under a different view, i.e. it was advised to send a message to both houses only to gain time, the king was still reluctant, but upon it being represented to him that very likely both houses would reject the offer, they would thereby render themselves odious to the people, who were desirous of peace, and who would be the more inclined to serve his majesty for his endeavours to procure it, that if the overture was accepted, the king would have an opportunity of demonstrating that the war on his part was purely defensive; in short, that the bare offer of peace would of course retard the preparations of the parliament, because men's minds would be in suspense, whilst the king's levies might be continued by virtue of the commissions already sent out: The king yielded to these reasons, and on the 25th of August three days after the setting up of the standard [within the castle] a message was sent by Thomas *Wriothesley* earl of *Southampton*, Sir John *Culpepper*, the earl of *Dorset* and Sir William *Uvedale*, knight." a

This overture, every one knows, was rejected with indignation. While the king was at *Nottingham*, this year, he sent a letter to the mayor and corporation of *Leicester* disowning

owning his having any knowledge of a letter sent by his nephew, Prince Rupert to that body demanding a loan from them of £ 2000. *a* The kings letter.

“ Trusty and well-beloved we greete you well. We have seen a warrant under o'r nephew Rupert's hand dated ye 6th of this month, requiring from you and other Inhabitants of our Towne of *Leicester* ye loan of £ 2000, whi as wee doe utterly disavow and dislike, as being written without our priority or consent. Soe wee doe hereby absolutely free and discharge you and that our Towne from yeelding any obedience to the same, and by our owne letters to our said Nephew wee have written to him to rebuke ye same, as being an aſt very displeasing to Us: Wee indeede gave him directions to disaray such persons as appeared to be disaffected to our Person and Government, or the peace of this our kingdome, and should have taken it well from any of our Subjects that would voluntarily alſit us with ye Loane of Armes or Money, but it is ſoe farr from our hartt or intentions by Menaces to compel any to it, as wee abhor ye thought of it; and of this truth our accions ſhall bear teſtimony.”

“ Given att our Court att *Nottingham*, 8 Septbris, 1642.”

The demand of Rupert and the gentle hint, at nearly the conclusion of this letter, that a voluntary loan would be *taken well*, shews that the king began the war with empty coffers.

1643 *William Nix.*

Nottingham was in the hands of parliament, and ſo continued to the end of the war. A notable prisoner, John Hotham, governor of *Hull*, was ſent to *Nottingham* castle this year, as a place of safety; but he found means to escape thence. *b*

1644 *William Nix.*

1645 *Thomas Gamble.*

1646 *John James.*

Henry Hanley Esq. by deed dated 1646, and by will dated 1650, left the annual rent of £ 120 for charitable and pious purpoſes, chiefly to this town: £ 20 of which sum he left for a lecture to be preached, weekly, at St. Mary's church.

1647 *William Drury.*

I may obſerve that, during these unpleaſant times, the Elector Palatine and his brother, prince Rupert, were feſveral times at *Nottingham*.

1648 *William Richards.*

1649 *William Nix.*

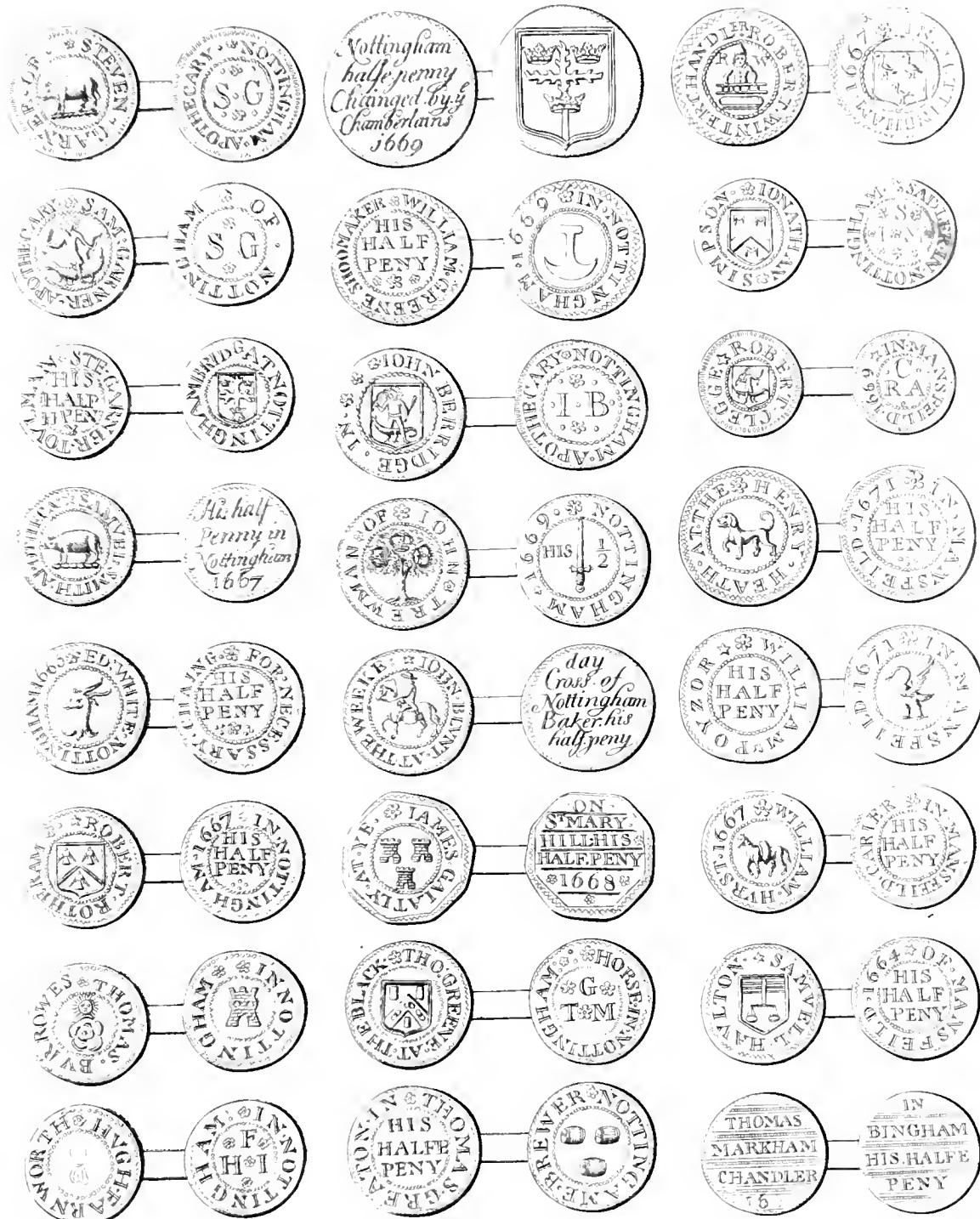
Money was ſo ſcarce, about this time, that tradesmen, of note, coined their own money. This ſort of cash was chiefly of bras, with the names of the owners thereon, called tradesmen's tokens. The plate, ſubjoined, contains copies of many of those made for the uſe of the reſpectiue tradesmen &c. of *Nottingham*. This collection was made by Mr. William Stretton of *Nottingham*, for this history, (to whom I acknowledge myſelf beholden, alſo, for other favours in the proſecution of this work) none are earlier than 1648, nor of a later date than 1672.

1650 *Thomas Gamble.*

“ Exemplification

a. He obtained only £ 500 of the money. Rupert's army, when he demanded the money, lay at *Queeneborough*, 6 miles from *Leicester*.

b. The things that particularly regard this place, at this important period of our national history, are as follow, collected chiefly by Dr. Stretton from Rushworth, Whittleſon and other writers.



Exemplification of the King's ancient possessions in NOTTINGHAM in the time of the Civil War.

Parcell possess. antiqu. Coron. Angl.

Villa Nott. } *val.* } “ *Increm. reddit. reservat pro foeda firma vi l. Nott. et pro diversis
increment* } *in* } *franchesis et libertatibus p. litteras patentes Henrici quondam regis
infra script* } *Anglie sexti anno regni sui XXIX. majori, hominibus et burgen-
bus ville predicte XIII lh. III d. concessis five confirmatis p. ann.* ”

“ I

“ The same year about Christmas, Colonel Hutchinson, governor of *Nottingham* castle, acquainted the parliament with an offer of the Earl of *Newcastle* to pay him 10 000l. and to make him a Lord and governor of the castle, to him and his heirs, if he would deliver it to him for the king, which Hutchinson refused.”

“ A. D. 1644. In June Colonel Hutchinson, governor of *Nottingham* met with a party of *Newarkers*, slew Captain *Thimbleby*, and took 50 of them; the same party from *Nottingham* the next day took more of the *Newarkers*, 20 gentlemen and officers and 60 of their horse and furniture.”

“ The latter end of this year Colonel *Thorney* with a party from *Nottingham*, took a garrison of the King's near *Newark*, and in it the master of the house, Sir *Roger Cooper* and his brother, and 50 other prisoners, with their arms.”

“ The same year a party of the king's forces from *Newark* came forth to gather contribution, and took prisoners some countrymen that were in arrears: the committee of *Nottingham* having notice thereof sent forth a party who pursuing those of *Newark* they left their prisoners and five or six of their men behind, and hastened to their quarters; the *Nottingham* men followed them close, and so far, that another party of *Newark* forces came forth upon them, routed them, recovered their prisoners, and took of the parliament party, Major *Mildrum*, Lieutenant *Smith* and about 28 Soldiers with their arms and horses.”

“ A. D. 1645. The committee and the governor of *Nottingham* disagreed so much, that the parliament referred the difference to a committee April the 17th, and on the 21st of April Colonel Hutchinson, governor of *Nottingham*, a member of the house, informed them that a party of horse from *Newark* had stormed a fort upon *Trent* bridge near this garrison, and became masters of it, and put about 40 to the sword. It was referred to the committee of both houses to compose the differences between the governor and the committee, and to take care of the safety of the place.”

“ The 5th of May some *Leicester* and *Nottingham* forces marching to regain *Trent* bridge, the King's forces in it fled away at night, carrying with them what they could and set fire to the rest.”

“ The 20th of June the *Scots* army being at *Nottingham* and Sir *Thomas Fairfax* at *Leicester*, it was referred to a committee of both kingdoms, to manage the armies to the best improvement of the public service. (The *Scots* were afterwards ordered to sit down before *Newark*.)”

“ The 30th of June Colonel Hutchinson took 60 horse and 48 prisoners, Officers and arms”

“ The 4th of October 1000l. was ordered to the *Nottingham* horse who fought gallantly at the late fight at *Chester*, and other sums for others of his forces”

“ A. D. 1645. March the 18th, *Nottinghamshire* having been highly oppressed by the armies lying before *Newark*, the house ordered to take it into consideration.”

“ 1646. July 11th. Order for reduction of the forces of *Nottingham*, and for money for that work, and for the losses and damages of that county.”

“ A. D. 1646. February the 13th. The King was brought to *Nottingham*, having been the 3d of the same month delivered to the *English* commissioners at *Newcastle*. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* went and met the King, who stopt his horse, Sir *Thomas* alighted and kissed his Majesty's hand, and afterwards mounted and discoursed with the King as they passed to *Nottingham*: The King said to one of the commissioners: *That the General was a man of honour and kept his word with him.*”

“ A. D. 1647. July the 15th. The forces in the north and the horse quartered in *Nottingham* sided with the army, and published a declaration of their adherence to the army commanded by General *Fairfax*.”

“ A. D. 1648. June the 13th. The parliament was acquainted with a design to surprize *Nottingham* castle; but that the governor Captain *Poulton* surprized and took prisoners the complotters, which were Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, with ten more gentlemen in disguise.”

“ The

“ I find the above said rent of XIIIls. IIIId. per annum upon the mayor, men and burgesses of the town of *Nottingham*; became first charged in the annual roll of the exchequer, the 33d year of **HENRY VI.** since which time the same rent has continued so charged in the subsequent annual rolls, but the date of the letters patents or the days, time and place when and where the same rent is reserved payable, I cannot certify for that I have not seen the letters patents or any copy or inrollment thereof.

et. l. Nott. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{val.} \\ \text{redit. infra} \\ \text{script.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in} \end{array} \right\}$ “ Annual. reddit. de censu domorum plurimorum in vill. *Nott.* per annum XXIIIfsh. VIId. solubit et de *Totis* monetariorum cum incremento p. annum IXsh. solubit. p. homines vill *Nott.* prout p. magnum rotum scaccarii de anno VII Johannis quondam regis Angl. et annual. rotul. scaccarii subsequend. viz. XXXIIIfsh. VIId.”

“ I find that the last above-said premises became first charged in the annual roll of the exchequer of the 6th year of **RICHARD I.**”

“ But cannot further explain or set forth the particulars out of which the said XXXIIIfsh. VIId. p. ann. do arise, neither can I find any grant or further improvement made thereof or therefore.”

“ But I find by the annual roll of the 20th year of **HENRY III.** that the men of *Nottingham* were discharged of VIsh. VIIId. p. ann. by the King's writ, for the house of one **William**

“ The 18th of December a Sheriff of *Nottinghamshire* was chosen.”

“ A. D. 1648. The 27th of January, the garrison of *Nottingham* castle was mustered, by which it appears that then it consisted only of one company of foot, of 100 private men exclusive of drummers, commanded by Captain Poulton, Governor.”

“ At this time one Lawrence Collin was gunner of the castle, of whom 'tis remarkable, that after the garrison was disbanded, he chose to stay at *Nottingham*, in order to follow his former occupation, which was wool-combing, but the corporation offering to give him disturbance he petitioned Cromwell, which occasioned the following order to be sent to the governor, which accidentally dropt into my hands, viz.”

“ SIR,

“ His Highness the Lord Protector having heard the petition of Laurence Collin, which is here enclosed, is pleased to recommend it unto you to speak to the mayor and other magistrates of *Nottingham*, to know the reason why they will not suffer the petitioner to set up his trade in the town. And if there be no other cause of exception, but that he is not a freeman, in regard he has faithfully served the commonwealth, his highness does think it fit that he should continue in the town, and be admitted to follow his calling for the maintenance of himself and family. Which is all I am commanded to communicate to you from his highness by the hands of

“ SIR

Whitehall, this 17th of July.

“ your very humble

“ and faithful servant,

“ *LISLE LONG.*”

“ After this he lived in quiet and laid the foundation for a thriving family in *Nottingham*, which at this time is very considerable, being strengthened by the intermarriage into the family of George Langford, Esq, one who had not only been an eminent surgeon, but also bore a commission in the parliament army, and was mayor of *Nottingham* at the revolution. Laurence lived to the 91st year of his age, as appears by his grave stone in St. Nicholas's church.”

“ A. D. 1650. The latter end of May or beginning of June, the General Sir Thomas Fairfax, his regiment, and the train of artillery were at *Nottingham*, in their march to the north.”

“ A. D. 1656. In March Colonel Hacker had apprehended several of the conspirators against Cromwell in *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*, and kept them all in awe. The conspiracy against the protector began in March 1655; first at *Salisbury*, then *Exeter*, *Northumberland*, &c. a strong declaration was published by the title of:

“ *The Declaration of the free and well affected People of England now in Arms against the Tyrant CROMWELL.*”

William Jourdan, which the King had assigned to Reginald of Mendec and Esfolot his wife in recompence of their house by the ditch of the barbican of the castle of *Nottingham*, and that VIsh. VIIId. p. ann should be every year computed to the bailiffs of *Nottingham* out of the XXXIIsh. VID. p. ann. *de censu demorum*, which has been allowed yearly unto the men of *Nottingham* ever since. But I have not seen the said writ. Whether the same ought to be allowed so hereafter, is offered to consideration."

Ex. Hen. Croke.

Vill. Nott. } *val* } " Annual. reddit. reservat de tenemento illo quod fuit *Alsei de de
redit infra* } *in* } *Suabur, Judei et de tenemento illo in eadem villa quod fuit Peſtengu
script.* } *quondam Judri Nott. et Eliæ filii ejus et de domo illa que fuit schola
judiciorum in eadem villa, p. literas patentes Eduardi quondam regis Anglie Imi. gerent.
datum quinto die maji anno regni sui XX. Hugoni Putrell de Thurmeson et heredibus suis
imperpetuum concess. reddend. eidem summam die sancti Michaelis p. manus ballivorum
Nott. qui pro tempore fuer. p. ann — — — 1d."*

" I have made these five particulars by order from the honourable trustees according to an act of parliament of March 1649, for the sale of Feofarm rents, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince."

27th of April 1650.

" *Ex p. Hen. Croke. Cl. Pipe.*"

1651 *Richard Dring.*

Dr. Calamy gives an account of three clergymen who settled at this place, this year, who, while living, studied together, lived together and preached together. One of them of the name of Whitlock, a dissenting minister, died in 1708, aged 83. Reynolds and Barret, the other two, settled at *Nottingham*, in consequence of an invitation from the churchwardens and some of the principal inhabitants of St. Mary's parish. In 1660 they were indicted for not reading the common prayer of the church, and Reynolds was excommunicated. After this they were seized at a meeting-house at *Colwick*, near *Nottingham*, and again in 1665. In 1685, on the Duke of Monmouth's landing, they were imprisoned. In 1697-8, Reynolds died peaceably at *Nottingham*, aged 73. Barret, during the troubles, was some time minister of St. Peter's church, where he met with much opposition. We have no account of his death. We may readily give the Doctor credit for his assertion that these three puritans studied together, and lived together (perhaps in one house) but what he means by their preaching together is not easily accounted for.

1652 *William Drury.*

1653 *Francis Toplady.*

1654 *John Parker, Mercer.*

1655 *Thomas Huthwait.*

During Cromwell's usurpation the framework-knitters addressed him by petition that they might be incorporated, by charter, under the great seal of *England*. This request was couched in strong and manly language; but it did not succeed.

1656 *William Richards.*

1657 *Thomas Gamble.*

1658 *Richard Dring.*

That accomplished general, accomplished hypocrite, and accomplished tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, died Sep. 3, 1658.

1659

- 1659 *William Drury.*
- 1660 *Francis Toplady.*
- 1661 *John Parker.*
- 1662 *Christopher Hall.*

On St. Bartholomew's day, this year, on which the act of uniformity was to take place, two thousand presbyterians, conscientious ministers, chose rather to give up their livings than submit to the conditions of the act. Several of these were from *Nottingham* and *Nottinghamshire*.

- 1663 *William Greaves.*
- 1664 *Ralph Edge.*
- 1665 *William Jackson.*
- 1666 *Richard Hodgekins.*
- 1667 *Joseph Wright.*

This year *Nottingham* was visited by the plague. It is worthy remark, that it made much greater ravages in the higher than in the lower part of the town; this was attributed to the effluvia from the tanyards, in the lower part of *Nottingham*, where there were then, in number, 47.

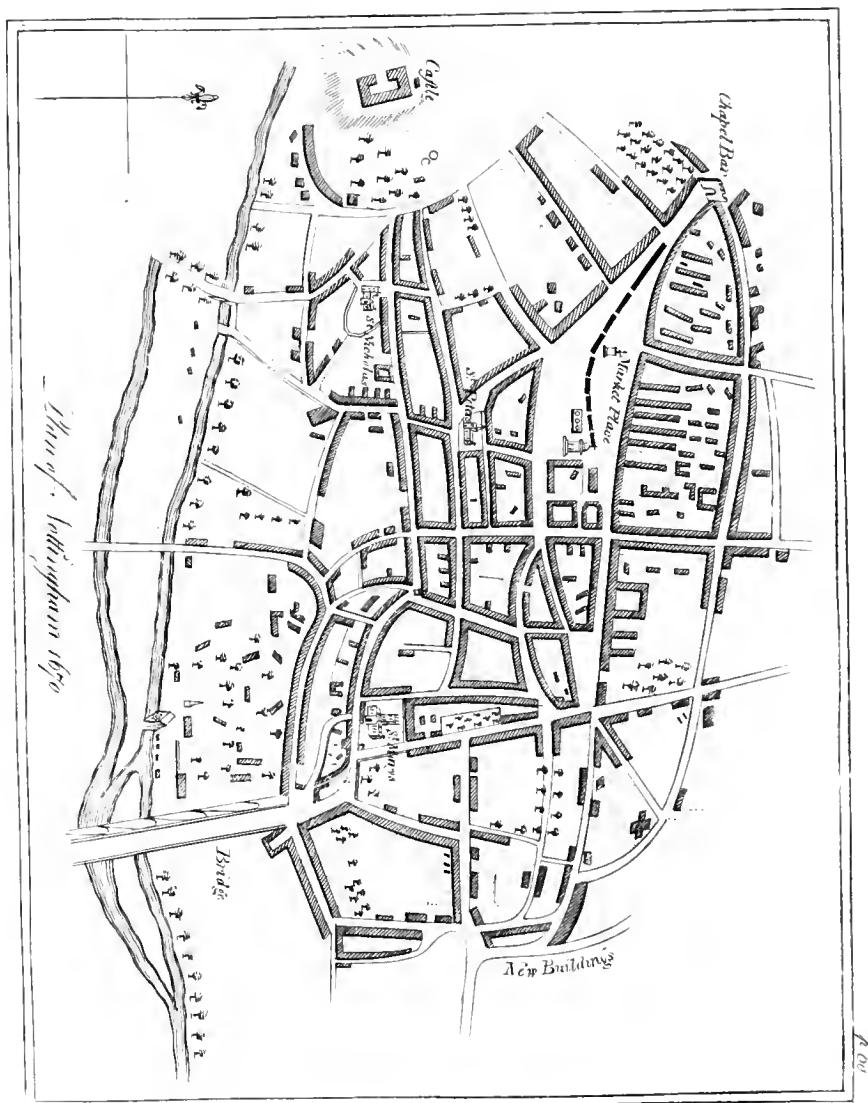
- 1668 *John Parker.*
- 1669 *Christopher Hall.*
- 1670 *William Greaves.*
- 1671 *Ralph Edge.*
- 1672 *William Jackson.*

A good old blacksmith, Barneby Wartnaby, of *Nottingham*, willed, at this time, some considerable property to a numerous kindred. Besides which he left a token of his affection to the poor of *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, and *Newark*, noticed in the 4th Section.

- 1673 *Richard Hodgekins.*
- 1674 *Joseph Wright.*
- 1675 *John Parker.*
- 1676 *Christopher Hall.*
- 1677 *William Greaves.*
- 1678 *Ralph Edge.*
- 1679 *John Parker.*
- 1680 *Gervas Kippen.*
- 1681 *Gervas Wyld.*

About this time a surrender of corporate charters was attempted by the crown; in many places it was effected, but here there was a considerable contest. The burgesses were in general much against the measure; but the mayor, and his party put the corporation seal to an instrument of that purport, August 12th, 1681. In consequence a new charter was sent down on Michaelmas day following. On the succeeding choice of mayor, the new charter-men elected *William Toplady* and the old *William Greaves*. In the issue, after much riotous behaviour, those friendly to the new charter succeed. In 1684 a trial came on before Judge Jeffries, in *Westminster-hall*, against *William Sachaverel*, Esq. and others, for a riot, where all were fined and bound to keep the peace for twelve months. Sachaverel's fine was 500 marks.

- 1682 *William Toplady.*
- 1683 *Christopher Hall.*



1684 *William Petty.*
 1685 *Robert Wartley.*
 1686 *John Parker.*
 1687 } *Gervas Rippon.*
 1687 } *John Sherwin.*
 1687 } *George Langford.*

JAMES II by unwarrantable means attempted to new model the corporation, in which he reserved to himself a power of placing and displacing the members of that body. He sent his *Quo Warranto*, this year, to the town, which turned out of office, Gervas Rippon, and the five preceding gentlemen, in the above list, and replaced them with John Sherwin, George Langford, Charles Harvey, — Hyde, and — Crisp. John Sherwin died in his mayoralty, George Langford was in office the succeeding year. In the succeeding reign this town received a full confirmation of all their rights, privileges, and immunities.

1688 *George Langford.*

George Langford, the mayor, was a dissenter, firm and manly, but respectful to his sovereign in those trying times, when a great and extraordinary event was upon the eve of presenting itself to *Europe*, the revolution of 1688, which dethron'd a native prince, and brought an alien, without a pretence to hereditary claim, to wield his sceptre.

On the 20th of November, the earl of *Devonshire*, at the head of a great number of gentlemen, at *Derby*, declared for a free parliament, agreeable to the prince of Orange's declaration. On the 23d the nobility, gentry and commonalty, who had collected in considerable force, from all the northern counties, in the interest of that prince, subscribed to a declaration to join the prince of Orange, " whom they hoped God Almighty had sent to rescue themselves and their posterity from the tyranny of a jesuitical privy council and an arbitrary government."

DEERING, whose book was published in 1751, says, " There are men still living in this town who well remember, that above ten days before the foregoing declaration was made public, the duke of *Devonshire*, the earl of *Stamford*, the lord *How*, and other noblemen, and abundance of gentry of the county of *Nottingham*, resorted to this town and went to meet one another at their respective inns, daily increasing in number, and continued at *Nottingham* till the arrival of lord *Delamere*, with between 4 and 500 horse; this nobleman quartered at the feather's inn, whither all the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen came to meet him; and 'till this time the people of the town were unacquainted with the result of these frequent consultations, when the above-mentioned lord, after he had staid a while in the town, having a mind to try the disposition of the populace, on a sudden ordered the trumpets to sound to arms, giving out that the king's forces were within four miles of *Nottingham*, whereupon the whole town was in alarm, multitudes who had horses mounted and accounted themselves with such arms as they had, whilst others in vast numbers on foot appeared, some with fire locks, some with swords, some with other weapons, even pitchforks not excepted, and being told of the necessity of securing the passage over the *Trent*, they immediately drew all the boats that then were near at hand, to the north bank of that river, and with them, and some timber and boards on the wharf, with barrels, and all the frames of the market stalls, barricaded the north side of the *Trent*. My lord *Delamere* and his party, well pleased with the readiness of the people to give their assistance, his lordship sent his men and some officers

to the prince of Orange, but himself with a few officers staid till the next day, being Saturday, which is the principal market-day, when he, the duke of *Devonshire*, the lord How, &c. appeared at the malt-cros, and in the face of a full market, the lord Delamere in a speech declared to the people, the danger their religion and liberty were in under the arbitrary proceedings of the king, and that providence had sent his highness the prince of Orange, under God, to deliver them from popery and slavery, for which reason according to the prince his declaration, they were for a free parliament and hoped their concurrence; this was seconded by a speech of the duke of *Devonshire*, and also of the lord How, which was followed by the shouts of the people, who cryed out *a free parliament! a free parliament!* This done lord Delamere departed to follow his troops, whilst the duke and lord How, made it known that they were for raising horse in defence of their liberty, and would list such as were willing to be entertained, whereupon upwards of an hundred men who offered themselves, were entered that same day.

In this month of November, princess Anne privately withdrew from court, leaving a letter to the queen behind her, to shew the reasons of her retreat, which if it had not been produced, the king's own guard would in all probability have joined the enraged mob, and have torn the popish party to pieces, upon a surmise that they had either made away with her or confined her to the tower. This princess with the lady Churchill and the lady Berkeley, took coach privately at the bishop of *London's* house and went directly to *Nottingham*, attended by that prelate, the earl of *Dorset*, and about 40 horsemen; but there the earl of *Devonshire* (after she had staid several days in *Nottingham*) gave her a guard of 200, from whence she retired to *Oxford*, where prince George soon after met her, with a detachment of the prince of Orange's forces."

" Some days before her departure it was reported that the queen had treated her very rudely, and proceeded so far as to strike her, which probably might cause that suspicion in the mob, and excite them to go to Whitehall."

1689 *Charles Harvey.*

Henry Martin, this year, settled a rent charge of £3 per annum, to apprentice a poor boy annually for ever.

1690 *John Hawkin.*

1691 *Joseph Turpin.*

1692 *William Greaves.*

WILLIAM and MARY, at this time, renewed the town's charter, and granted the town an indemnity for what had past.

1693 *Thomas Trigge.*

John Parker, alderman, by will dated this year among other things, gave £9 every other year to put poor boys to trades. The lady also of Sir Thomas Grantham gave £200, the interest of which to be applied to the same benevolent purposes.

1694 *Arthur Rickards.*

1695 *John Ilce.*

1696 *Francis Samon.*

1697 *Samuel Leland.*

1698 *William Jones.*

1699 *Thomas Collin.*

1700 *Samuel Watkinson*

1701 *John Rickards.*

1702 *John Peake.*

1703 *Samuel Smith.*

Mr. Robinson by indenture, this year, gave the interest of £100 towards the support of the poor in bread, for ever.

1704 *William Barke.*

The benevolent Abel Collin, by will, this year, amongst a variety of bequests, gave the interest of £20 towards apprenticing poor boys and girls, £55 to buy coal, for the poor, one shilling weekly to the debtors in the town and county jails, and a £100 to be distributed amongst the poor. He also left the remainder of his personal estate towards the building and endowing an hospital. See Sect. 4.

1705 *John Skipman.*

1706 *Francis Samon.*

1707 *William Drury.*

Queen ANN granted a patent to Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart. and his heirs, the high stewardship of the ancient Peverel court, which was formerly held in *Nottingham*.

1708 *Samuel Watkinson.*

1709 *John Peake.*

A William Lees, at this time, in a fit of inebriation (to which he was addicted) leaped into a well, 23 yards deep, out of which, he was soon after taken, without receiving any material injury.

1710 *Samuel Smith.*

1711 *Benjamin Green.*

Mr. Thomas Sanderson left 40s per annum to the poor of *Nottingham*.

1712 *William Barke.*

1713 *John Collin.*

In this mayoralty the destructive appellations of the *English* and *French* boroughs, where before this time separate juries were impanelled, were disused. *a.*

A great flood, this year, placed many of the houses, near the river *Leen*, under water.

1714 *John Skipman.*

Anthony Walker, a traveller, gave by will to the poor of the parish where he might die, £6 annually in bread. He died in the parish of St. Nicholas.

1715 *Thomas Hawkesley.*

Samuel Watkinson.

The former was displaced in March, after he was chosen. This, like all occurrences of this nature, occasioned ill will, disgust, and bickerings.

1716 *John Sherwin.*

1717 *Thomas Trigge.*

1718 *Marmaduke Pennel.*

1719 *Richard Bearn.*

A man, named Rook, had a most miraculous escape from death in this mayoralty. He being employed to clean a well, at the *Cock*, in high pavement, which was thirty yards

a. It was after the *Norman* conquest that this division was made, the east part of the town *meadows* and *fields* were in the *English*, and the west part of the town &c. was the *French*'s.

yards deep, and being in the well, those above who were employed in drawing up the bucket, by carelessness let it fall, when it was near the top; in consequence its velocity, in going down, drew after it the barrel, about which the rope was wound; the man perceiving his danger cast both his arms over his head, as a guard, they receiving the violent shock saved him from destruction. He was, however, as might be expected, very much bruised.

1720 *William Bilbie.*

A miraculous escape from death also happened in the month of July, this year. John Chambers, a gingerbread baker, got very much in liquor while the duke of Newcastle kept open house at the castle; but he made a shift to ramble from the paved yard upon the rock, in a fiolic, whence he fell backwards, down the precipice, about 133 feet, almost perpendicular, into a garden, near the *Leen* river, and escaped with but little injury.

1721 *Benjamin Green.*

William Gregory and John his son gave 2s a week to be laid out in bread for the poor of St. Mary's parish for ever. Also Hannah and Elizabeth Metham left a rent-charge of £50 yearly to be laid out in bread for the poor of the same parish for ever.

1722 *Alexander Burden.*

A man of loyalty, about this time, whose name was Thorp, left 10s. per ann to the vicar of St. Mary's to preach a sermon on the 29th of May.

1723 *Thomas Trigge.*

1724 *Mermaiduke Pennel.*

1725 *Richard Bearn.*

1726 *William Bilbie.*

1727 *Joseph Walters.*

Dr. DEERING, page 84, tells a long and ridiculous story of a Langford Collin, Esq. who lived at York, about this time, who heard three loud knocks at his door, in the dead of the night, exactly at the time that his cousin, Thomas Smith, of *Nottingham*, died in *London*. More likely the knocks of a Bacchanalian spirit than that of a messenger from heaven. The knocks were given it is said "as if done with a sledge hammer."

Another story Dr. D. tells of the said Collin of a piece with the former with respect to knocking; only the latter was like the driving of nails into a coffin; this was about three years after the former, and happened at the exact time, we are told, of the death of his brother.

1728 *Benjamin Green.*

1729 *Alexander Burden.*

1730 *William Trigge.*

1731 *Thomas Trigge.*

1732 *John Huthwait.*

August the 15th, this year, a woman named Eleanor Beare, was tried at *Derby* assize for such a complication of shocking crimes scarcely ever heard of; upon whose trial it came out that she once went to *Nottingham* to destroy the foetus of a girl with child there, for which practice she was secretly famed.

This wretch was tried upon three misdemeanors, first, in endeavouring to persuade a man to poison his wife, secondly, for destroying the fetus in the womb of Grace Belfort, by putting an iron instrument up into her body and thereby causing her to miscarry. And thirdly,

On

On whom it was satisfactorily proved, was principally instrumental, to the persuading of her servant maid, to be an accomplice in a murder, for which she was executed the preceding March, by whose confession these horrid scenes of wickedness were brought to light. a.

1733 *Thomas Langford.*

1734 *William Bibie.*

1735 *Benjamin Green.*

1736 *Alexander Burden.*

By a flood, in July, the ground floors, in the houses near the *Leen*, were two feet deep in water.

Henry Ward died this year, at the advanced age of 109. This man was made a burgess of *Nottingham*, in 1733.

About this period, DEERING informs us, that a child fell into a well at the end of *Narrow-Marsh*, and that three men, successively, went down into the well in search of it; the first could not find it; the second, the child's father, after finding and bringing it up in his arms, great part of the way, let it fall in again, from an extraordinary agitation of mind; the third brought the child out alive, which was perfectly recovered the next day.

The small-pox raged, at this time, with great violence, at *Nottingham*, in the month of May. There were buried at St. Mary's, in that short period, 104 souls. The burials this year exceeded the births by 380.

1737 *William Trigge.*

1738 *John Newton.*

George Tacy died about this time at the age of 100 years.

1739 *James Hubwaite.*

An high toned address, or rather instructions, was sent from a part of the burgesses and freeholders of this place, to their representatives, Borlace Warren, and John Plumtre, Esqrs. on the score of placemen and pensioners of the crown, in which they speak of their *bleeding hearts* in consequence of the great and dangerous influence of such men.

Mary Riley, commonly called Goody Riley, died at the age of 100. This woman was a pauper, and till within a few years of her death travelled to *London*, on foot, to see her friends.

1740 *Thomas Langford.*

This gentleman was chosen alderman while he was sheriff; and when he was mayor the second time, was high sheriff for the county.

One Crampton died, at this time, aged 100.

1741 *Alexander Burden.*

A Mrs. Freeland died this year aged 99.

1742 *William Trigge.*

John Rolleston, who lay ill of a violent fever, in a garret, in Barker-gate, in a delirious fit, threw himself from a window of his room, into the yard; thence he ran into the street and jumped into a well, where he remained up to the chin in water about an hour before he was taken out. He was then put to bed, and in a short time got well, and married soon after. This man was living in DEERING's time.

1743 *Job Hornbuckle.*

Chapel-oar

I

a. This transaction is circumstantially related in the *Gent. Magazine*, 1732.

Chapel-bar was pulled down this year.

1744 *John Burton.*

In June, the boot-catcher, at the Crown inn, in his sleep, got up from bed and fell from a window four stories high, upon the pavement, and received no fracture from the fall. He was however otherwise much hurt.

1745 *Henry Butler.*

Of the rebellion, which happened at this time, but little occurred here more than in other places, near which the forces of prince Charles approached. Some however were panic struck at their so extraordinarily advancing into the heart of the country, and others, friendly to the cause, shewed signs of friendly intentions, but very few of them indications of courage; very few joined this daring little host of *Scotckmen*.

During the rebellion, three butchers of *Nottingham*, then in the duke of *Kingston's* regiment, killed, at the battle of *Culloden*, fourteen rebels. a.

1746 *James Huthwaite.*

1747 *Thomas Langford.*

1748 *William Trigge.*

1749 *John Hornbuckle.*

May 15, in *Nottingham*, and in many parts of the county; in *Derbyshire* and *Leicestershire*, fell an extraordinary storm of hail, many of the stones measured 4 inches round. It destroyed fruit trees, broke many windows, and killed several rooks in *Donnington* park.

1750 *John Burton.*

At *Nottingham*, in particular, and *Retford*, *Tuxford*, and many other places in the county, was felt a severe shock of an earthquake, on Thursday the 23d of August, about 7 in the morning; but no material damage was done in consequence: it was a remarkable calm day before and after the shock.

1751 *Henry Butler.*

1752 *James Huthwaite.*

1753 *Thomas Langford.*

1754 *William Trigge.*

1755 *Samuel Fellows.*

About this time strong northern lights appeared here, and in many parts of *England* called the *Aurora Borealis*. These lights, people have imagined, portend some approaching calamity to the places where they are most visible, and some say that they were never seen in *England*, till March 1715. In contradiction to the latter opinion, Matthew Westminster has given many instances of similar appearances. His words on what happened in 743, are “*Visi sunt in aere ictus ignei, quales nunquam mortales illius aevi viderunt, Kal. Jan.*” That on the first of January, certain fiery streamers were seen in the air, such as the men then living had never seen before. Mr. Whiston would have us believe that those lights are more frequent since 1715, and that they are intended to indicate the approach of the good event of the restoration of the Jews, and the commencement of the millennium.

1756 *John Burton.*

1757 *Cornelius Huthwaite.*

1758 *Henry Butler.*

1759 *Isaac Wylde and Thomas Langford.*

William

a. *Hind's discipline*, page 6.

William Andrew Horne, of *Butterley hall*, *Derbyshire*, Esq. aged 74, was executed at *Nottingham*, December 11, for the murder of an illegitimate male child, three days old ; which crime was committed thirty-five years before ! He was convicted the preceding summer assize, before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Parker ; but respite from time to time, on account of the extraordinary circumstances attending his case. The principal evidence was Mr. Horne's brother, who had some share in the transaction, and disgraceful to tell, it appeared upon the trial, had repeatedly threatened the sufferer that he would hang him if he refused him money, as often as he wanted it. He had, however, some years before the murder came to light, seemingly, conscientiously, applied to a magistrate, and related the whole transaction, who persuaded him, for the credit of his family, not to reveal a crime of that heinous nature done so many years before. It appeared upon the trial, that the crime was committed in the following manner. Mr. Horne took the child from its mother, carried it to a remote farm-yard (in *Nottinghamshire*) and there covered it with straw, under a hay-stack, by which it was smothered. It was discovered in this position, next morning, by a servant man who stuck the prongs of his fork into its body. The man of course was terrified at the discovery of the child. Much pains was taken at that time to discover the perpetrators of this foul deed, but in vain. Old Horne, died almost insensible to his awful exit. The crowds of people attending his execution were immense.

1760 *Robert Huish.*

1761 *James Hornbuckle.*

1762 *Humphrey Hollins.*

There is an old adage of *the bitter being bit*. It was never more verified than in the following relation.

A stocking-maker, who lived near *Nottingham*, bought a piece of veal, some time in May 1762, in *Nottingham* market, took it home, and desired his wife to dress it for dinner, by 12 o'clock. The veal, the obedient wife cooked accordingly ; but the husband being not punctual to his time, the wife being somewhat ill, set it by without tasting it. The wily husband returned about 4 o'clock, and brought with him some beef-steaks, which he would have cooked for his dinner. The poor woman fried the steaks with the veal dripping ; the man ate his dinner, but was almost instantly taken ill. The man being alarmed, questioned his wife about the cooking of the veal, from which he soon learnt that the steaks had been fried with the veal dripping, upon which he said that *he was a dead man*. He then confessed that he had rubbed the veal all over with arsenic to poison his wife, and soon after expired. The surgeon who examined the veal, declared that it retained as much poison as would destroy a hundred persons. *a*

1763 *Cornelius Hutchwaite.*

1764 *Henry Butler.*

In June, there was the most dreadful flashes of lightning and thunder ever remembered at *Nottingham*. And in the succeeding month fell the heaviest rain ever known there, attended with thunder and lightning, from which several people were stricken to the ground, but none killed.

1765 *William Cooper.*

1766 *Robie Swan.*

July 21st, a ball of fire struck the house of a Mr. Cox, in *Back-side*, now *Parliament-street*, which tore the window frames, where there was iron, in funder, and damaged other parts of the house; but it struck none of the inhabitants therein. At Goose fair this year a man was shot sitting by his cheese, during the riots about the high price of that article.

1767 *James Hornbuckle.*

1768 *William Foulds.*

1769 *Humphrey Hollins.*

In May, one of the most heavy storms of hail fell here, and in several parts of the county, ever known. It dashed to pieces the windows of many houses, broke the glass also in the windows of many gentlemen's hot houses, gardener's hand glasses, &c. &c. In the preceding April died a Mrs. Butler, in *Narrow Marsh*, aged 92, where, it is remarkable, she had lived all her life time.

1770 *Richard Butler.*

January 27. About 10 o'clock at night, after a very warm day, a remarkable vivid flash of lightning immediately succeeded by a tremendous clap of thunder, shook the houses to such a degree in *Nottingham*, that the people apprehended it to have been an earthquake. The lightning was seen as a general conflagration for some moments.

In June, this year, one Dominick Lazarus walked 25 times round *Nottingham* race ground, for a wager of 4 guineas. He began at 6 o'clock in the morning, and finished a quarter before 5 in the evening. This was looked upon as a very extraordinary performance.

1771 *Cornelius Hulkewaite.*

1772 *Henry Butler and Richard Butler.*

In February, several people perished, in the forest, going from market, in consequence of extreme cold and a great fall of snow. Many sheep also perished.

1773 *Thomas Oldknow*

In July, a woman of the name of Fopiis, went to a well, in *Back-side*, to draw water, in which attempt her cloaths by some accident got fastened to the rope and chain, by which means she was dragged into the well, and killed.

1774 *John Carruthers.*

1775 *John Fellows.*

August 11, died in *Nottingham*, John Collin, gent. a descendant of Law. Collin, appointed by O. ver Cromwell, to the command of a company doing duty at *Nottingham* castle, from whom descended Abel Collin, founder of the hospital which bare his name. He died a bachelor. In March, this year, a young man of the name of Vice was hanged for the murder of Mary Duffy, a washer-woman. He was an inhabitant of *Sneinton*, near which the murder was committed.

1776 *Thomas ants*

1777 *Richard Butler.*

This year the first stone of the grand stand was laid, on the race ground, by Mr. Stretton, an eminent builder, and one of the undertakers. Mr. John Carr, of *York*, architect. It is doubtless one of the finest buildings of the sort in the kingdom.

A remarkable occurrence happened about this time at a place called *Derry Mount*. As some workmen were clearing away the rubbish at this place, they discovered several human bones but little injured by remaining in the ground. In a scull there was the

appearance

appearance of a bullet hole. A dagger was likewise found with the skeletons, 5 in number, and a piece of silver coin about the size of a shilling, the legend not legible; also a copper-coin, called a tradesman's token, on which was *Thomas Cheshire at the King's Head, Fore street, 1669, his ha'penny*. It is imagined that these things had lain here ever since the days of Cromwell.

1778 *Thomas Oldknow.*

1779 *William Huthwaite.*

In August, John Spencer was executed at *Nottingham* gallows, for the murder of William Yeadon, toll-collector, and his mother at *Scrooby* turnpike, and was afterwards hung in chains near the spot. He confessed that he accomplished the horrid deed in the following manner: That he knocked at the door of the turnpike house in the dead of the night and said that he had some beasts to go through, and that when the young man opened it he knocked him down with a hedge stake; then went up stairs, where the mother lay asleep in bed, and with the same weapon he killed her also. The young man was found on the road nearly dead by the drivers of two *Yorkshire* waggons. A watch the murderer stole from the house led to the discovery of the murderer.

1780 *John Smellie.*

February 12, the foundation stone of the infirmary was laid. See Sect. 4.

1781 *John Carruthers.*

1782 *John Fellows.*

March 27, Cooper Hall, who was convicted at the preceding assize for robbing the mail, was executed at *Nottingham* gallows pursuant to his sentence; which was also that his body should be afterwards hung in chain; but this part of his sentence was not carried into execution, on account of his former good character and ingenuous confession that he made. It appeared on the trial that Hall set off from *Newark* where he lived, on the night of the 24th of November to meet the post boy, which he did, and persuaded him to take him into his cart as a poor traveller, cold, tired, and benighted. The weather being severe, he easily persuaded the post-boy to take a dram of spirituous liquor which he had in his pocket, which was mixed with opium for the purpose of accomplishing his design. This liquor operated on the boy as Hall would have it: it laid him down in a sound sleep, while the robber stole five bags of letters which he carried home; but in endeavouring to negotiate the bills, his booty, he was detected.

1783 *Richard Butler.*

1784 *William Howitt.*

1785 *William Huthwaite.*

1786 *John Carruthers.*

September 27, died at *Nottingham*, Mr. Matthew Unwin, author of a small volume of poems, sacred and evangelical, 1783.

November 4, died Mr. Charles Wilkinson, formerly that eminent master of the academy at *Nottingham*, which he resigned a few years before his death to the Rev. J. Blanchard. His industry in his profession was scarcely ever equalled; his mathematical knowledge was eminently great, and he excelled in penmanship and drawing. The duties of his profession he discharged in a way honourable to himself, and satisfactory to the parents of the youth he was intrusted to educate. He was honoured and applauded by the learned and ingenious as a teacher of the highest class.

1787 *Joseph Lowe.*

1788

1788 *William Horritt.*

Lieutenant and surgeon Bright, of the *Nottinghamshire* militia, after having spent the evening on the 7th of June with his brother officers of the regiment, left them to go to bed; in his room, by some accident the candle flame caught his shirt, and thence communicated to the other parts of his cloathing; he was so shockingly burnt before he could be assisted in extinguishing the fire, that he lingered about thirty hours, and then died.

1789 *William Smith and Richard Butler.*

The latter gentleman was chosen mayor, agreeable to a writ of *mandamus* issued from the court of king's bench. The burgesses at large insisted upon their right to vote; but were over-ruled by reading the charter of *Henry VI.*

1790 *John Fellows.*1791 *William Hulme.*

The town-hall rebuilt.

1792 *Joseph Oldknow.*

March 2, An alarming shock of an earthquake was felt in several of the midland counties; but particularly at *Nottingham*, where many of the inhabitants fled from their houses into the streets, expecting their habitations to fall upon them. The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise like the rolling of a cannon ball on a boarded floor. This shock happened 20 minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening.

May 12, a riot of an alarming nature broke out on account of the high price of butchers meat. The people in a frantic fit broke the doors, shutters, &c. of the *shambles*, and the books they found in the shops they destroyed by fire, in the market-place; but by the well-timed order of the magistrates to the military, peace was restored for that time; but on the Sunday and Monday following, symptoms of the same disorder appeared, which was prevented coming to a serious head by the vigilance of the magistrates.

An extraordinary occurrence happened this year in St. Mary's church yard. It was found necessary to improve the passage by the side of the church yard leading to the county hall, which could not be effected without taking down some houses, and the church yard wall which stood on the south side the church; and the better to widen the road it was also necessary to use a part of the church yard. The ground being much higher here than in the street, when the fence wall was removed, there happened, one night, a heavy shower of rain, which washed away a considerable portion of the earth from the church yard, in consequence several coffins were left bare of covering, and some removed; amongst which was one that contained the remains of Mr. William Moore, who sometime lived at the sign of the Black Swan, near the church, and who had been buried about 12 years. The coffin being broken there was found in his remains a concretion not unlike a pumice stone, but rather whiter, and as large as the liver of an ox, pieces of which are in the possession of several people of *Nottingham*. Mr. Moore was a remarkable man for having a large belly, which projected more on one side than the other. He often observed to his friends that he perceived a hard substance forming within him when he was only 22 years of age, which grew slowly while he lived. He died about the age of 70. He has been also heard to say that he felt but little pain from this substance; but found it troublesome. It may be worthy remark that the ribs, on that side it grew, were much bowed outwards. Doctors Hodges, Nevil, and Ford, had examined him while living, several times; to the survivor of whom

whom he had promised his body to be opened when dead ; but he happening to survive those gentlemen, his body was interred without being opened. Nothing, says my informant *a* would have brought this curious phenomenon to light had it not been for this accidental discovery.

In plate page 176 is a representation of a piece of this substance, which Mr. Walker gave me. The piece I have is very porous and weighs about two ounces.

In May, this year, the canal bill passed, in consequence of which there was great rejoicings at *Nottingham*. It forms a junction with the *Cromford* thro' a country inexhaustible in coal and iron.

In the same month *a* very serious riot happened about the price of butchers meat.

1793 *Henry Green.*

Was shot by his own son, Francis Walsh, shoe-maker, on the evening of the king's birth-day. The youth wantonly discharged his piece close to the shoulders of his father with a view to frighten him ; but the waelding pierced his shoulder, and could never be extracted. He died in the infirmary in great agonies.

1794 *Thomas Caunt.*

This year is marked by the loyalty of the inhabitants of the town and county, in support of that constitution which *Englishmen* admire. Four troops of gentlemen Yeomanry and Cavalry were raised out of the most respectable of the inhabitants, similar to what was done in other places ; their cloathing scarlet and buff ; their commander Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq. of Grove, near Retford. None shewed more loyalty on this occasion, by way of subscription, than a club in *Nottingham* called the **LOYAL SOCIETY**.

British gratitude was also shewn this year by a liberal subscription at this place, and in the county for extra warm cloathing for the British troops on the continent.

In May, an act for improving the navigation of the river *Trent* was obtained, and for making a navigable canal to join the *Nottingham* canal.

July the 2d, towards evening, a serious disturbance took place, in this town, in consequence of some people, evil affected, shewing signs of pleasure on the arrival of some disagreeable news from the continent, wearing in their hats, emblems, "the meaning of their hearts." *b* A party, composed of royalists, in consequence, ducked several supposed disaffected people in the river *Leen*. But not stopping here, the mob at night set fire to some outworks of Mr. Denison's cotton mill, where some Jacobins, as they were called, had taken shelter, whence some shot were fired. The vigilance of the magistrates and their friends, however, and the light horse, from *Nottingham* barracks, prevented further mischief than burning some premises which were suffered to blaze out. The next day also was a day of ducking and disorder.

1795 *Benjamin Hernbuckle.*

This year will be memorable, in this place, on account of the great flood which happened on Sunday February the 7th, after a frost of nearly 7 weeks, which was succeeded by a rapid thaw, which, in two or three days, occasioned the greatest flood ever remembered by the oldest person living, and, we fear, has caused the greatest damage to individual property that was ever sustained in so short a time. " So awful, so sudden a visitation, worked upon the feelings of all descriptions of people ; the rich and the poor, in different places,

a. Mr. Walker, a respectable builder in *Nottingham*, under whose immediate inspection the fact happened.

b. *Nottingham Journal.*

places, were all alike involved in the general catastrophe ; each one endeavoured to save his own from the perishable and destructive elementary fluid ; but the condition of those unhappy sufferers who reside in the newly-built houses in the Meadow plat, was truly afflicting, for their ' little all' were literally swimming away !—As yet, no idea can be adequately formed of the calamities that have happened ; we are afraid the mournful catalogue we shall have to present to our readers the ensuing week will develope scenes that will agonize every humane breast. The affluent, no doubt, on this sad occasion, will be ready to afford consolation and assistance to the indigent sufferers.—The accounts we have for the present, are, that many families, not only in this town, but in all the villages bordering upon the *Trent*, have been very great sufferers, in the loss of cattle drowned, and goods damaged ;—the new gravel road from hence to the *Trent*-bridge, which was heightened and improved at different times, at a considerable expence ; the beautiful canal cut, which forms a collateral branch with the *Leen*, have received such immense fractures, as will make their repairs amount to a considerable sum on the whole ;—the new *Leen*-bridge, the arches to drain off the water from the road, are also materially injured ; but, by the timely exertions of the corporation, in setting a number of hands belonging to the *Grantham* canal immediately to work, under the direction of Mr. Oldknow, bridge-master, and Mr. Green, surveyor, it is hoped part of the damage will be repaired, so as to admit passengers in a day or two.—The mail, which should have arrived on Tuesday, did not arrive till this morning (Friday) which also brought the bags for Wednesday and Thursday." "

On Wednesday March 25th, was executed at *Nottingham* gallows, David Proctor, for a rape on his daughter-in-law ; what is remarkable, he denied the charge with his last breath.

April the 19th, a mob arose in consequence of the high price of provisions ; but no very serious consequences attended this tumult. The troops of *Nottingham* gentlemen Yeomen assembled on this occasion, fully accoutred, with a troop of heavy Dragoons, who secured about 13 of the ringleaders, which restored peace to the town.

SECT. IV. RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

a. *Nottingham Journal*.—I have been lately informed that an estimate of the damage done by this very extraordinary flood, to bridges, water-works, and *individual property*, in this kingdom, amounts to upwards of a million of money.

for the T O W N of N O T T I N G H A M,
TOWN WILLIS, ESQ. communicated to DEERING.

Eurgesses of the Town.

Johannes de Fleming.—Willielmus de Hardby.

✓ Johannes le Fleming.—Adam. de le Fleming.
Cedula Amissa.

Johannes de Crophill.—Gualterus de Thornton.
Adam. Fleming.—Johannes Ingram.

John Fitzadam de Morter.—Walter de Thornton.
Johannes Lamboks.—Robertus Ingeham.

Johannes de Nottingham.—Johannes Ingram.
Johannes de Beston.—Johannes de Bere.

Willielmus Gilham.—Johannes Lambok.
Johannes Lamboks.—Richard le Curzun.
Johannes Lambocks.—Richardus de Brumby.

Hugo Stapleford.—Richardus Palmere.
Johannes Bryan.—Robertus de Brundby.
Willielmus Gotham.—Bartholomeus Cotgreve.

Willielmus Buck.—Johannes de Palmere.

Galfridus de Flemynge.—Simon de Folevil.

Robertus de Brunuby.—Alanus Cardoun.
Richardus Curzin.—Johannes le Cupper.
Johannes Bully.—Johannes Widmerpoole.

Nicholas Shelford.—Willielmus de Shelford.

Johannes Peruwyke.—Petrus Briffield.

A LIST of the KNIGHTS of the SHIRE and BURGESSES for the TOWN of NOTTINGHAM,
 From PRYNNE'S List, down to the 16th of Charles the First, with Notes and Observations, by BROWN WILLIS, ESQ. communicated to DEERING.
 Those marked thus * were discovered by Brown Willis.

| Reign. | Where held. |
|--------|----------------------------|
| " 23 | Edw. I. p. ap. Westm. |
| 25 | Edw. I. p. ap. Lond. |
| 26 | Edw. I. p. ap. Ebor. |
| 28 | Edw. I. p. ap. Linc. |
| 28 | Edw. I. p. ap. Lond. |
| 28 | Edw. I. p. ap. Westm. |
| 30 | Edw. I. p. ap. Lond. |
| *30 | Edw. I. p. ap. Westm. |
| 33 | Edw. I. p. ap. Westm. |
| 34 | Edw. I. p. ap. Westm. |
| *34 | Edw. I. Counc. Westm. |
| 35 | Edw. I. p. ap. Karl. |
| 1 | Edw. II. p. ap. North. |
| 2 | Edw. II. p. ap. Westm. |
| 4 | Edw. II. p. ap. Westm. |
| 5 | Edw. II. p. ap. Lond. |
| 5 | Edw. II. p. ap. Westm. |
| 6 | Edw. II. p. ap. Wind. |
| 7 | Edw. II. p. ap. Westm. |
| 8 | Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor. |
| 8 | Edw. II. p. ap. Westm. |
| 9 | Edw. II. p. ap. Linc. |
| 10 | Edw. II. Counc. Linc. |
| 12 | Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor. |
| 12 | Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor. |
| 13 | Edw. II. p. ap. Ebor. |
| 17 | Edw. II. p. ap. Westm. |
| 18 | Edw. II. p. ap. Lond. |
| 19 | Edw. II. p. ap. Westm. |
| 1 | Edw. III. p. ap. Ebor. |
| 1 | Edw. III. p. ap. Linc. |
| *1 | Edw. III. p. ap. Westm. |
| 2 | Edw. III. p. ap. Nov. Sar. |
| 2 | Edw. III. p. ap. Ebor. |
| 2 | Edw. III. p. ap. North. |

Knights of the Shire.

Gervasius de Clifton.—Johannes de Annesley.
 Willielmus de Stanton.—Willielmus de Colewyk.
 Richardus de Bingham.—Richardus de Furnen.
 Ranulph. de Waldeby.—(a) Will. de Chadworth Miles.
 Will. de Chadwort. Miles.—Randulphus de Wandley.
 Randulphus de Wandley.—Will. de Chedworth.
 Philipus de Laffey.—Robertus de Ecclesale. Milites.
 Johannes de Lylber.—Robertus de Eccleshall.
 Thomas Malet.—Hugo de Hersey.
 Robertus de Jorts.—Robertus de Samby.
 Robertus de Standley.—Robertus de Jourz.
 *Thomas Malet.—Johannes de Villers.
 Walterus de Goufle.—Petrus Pycot. Milites.
 Johannes de Grey. (b)—Willielmus de Shadworth.
 Walterus de Goufhill.—Thomas Malet. Milites.
 Willielmus de Farwell.—
 Thomas Malet.—Hugo de Hercy. Milites.
 Petrus Pycot.—Petrus Foun. Milites.
 Petrus Picot.—Petrus le Fown.
 Joh. de Charveleys.—Gervasius fil. Gervasii Milites.
 Johannes de Lyforus.—Petrus Fenn.
 Laurentius de Chawork.—Hugo de Hercy.
 Thomas de Longevillers.—Petrus Foun. Milites.
 Richardus Willoughby.—Petrus Foun.
 Robertus de Jorts.—Richardus de Willoughby, jun.
 Reginald. de Aflatton.—Robertus de Jortz.
 Johannes Bury.—Robertus Ingram.
 Radulphus de Burton.—Petrus Foun. Milites.
 Petrus Foun.—Robertus Ingram. Milites.
 Johannes de Annelley.—Willielmus de Gotham.
 Philippus de Calfcolt.—Petrus Foun.
 Henricus de Facombery.—Robertus Ingram.
 *Robertus Ingram.—Petrus Fen de Markham.

Eugeffes of the Town.

Johannes de Fleming.—Willielmus de Hardeby.
 Johannes le Fleming.—Adam. de le Fleming.
 Cedula Amifla.
 Johannes de Crophill.—Gualterus de Thornton.
 Adam. Fleming.—Johannes Ingram.
 John Fitzadam de Morter.—Walter de Thornton.
 Johannes Lamboks.—Robertus Ingeham.
 Johannes de Nottingham.—Johannes Ingram.
 Johannes de Baston.—Johannes de Bere.
 Willielmus Gilham.—Johannes Lambok.
 Johannes Lamboks.—Richard le Curzon.
 Johannes Lambucks.—Richardus de Brumby.
 Hugo Stapleford.—Richardus Palmer.
 Johannes Bryan.—Robertus de Brundby.
 Willielmus Gotham.—Bartholomeus Cogreve.
 Willielmus Buck.—Johannes de Palmere.
 Galfridus de Flemynge.—Simon de Folevil.
 Robertus de Brunuby.—Alanus Cardoun.
 Richardus Curzin.—Johannes le Cupper.
 Johannes Bully.—Johannes Widmerpoole.
 Nicholas Shelford.—Willielmus de Shelford.
 Johannes Peruwyke.—Petrus Briffield.

4 Edw.

^a B. Willis has Lef in Bay.—^b Brown Willis with good reason supposes that it should be Chaworth.

| Reign. | Where held. | Knights of the Shire. | Burgesses for the Town. | Reign. | Where held. | Knights of the Shire. | Burgesses for the Town. |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 4 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Robertus Jorte, (d)—Johannes Byks. Milites. | Lawrentius Spicer. Rob. Moorwood. | 34 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Richardus de Grey, Rob. de Morton | Will. Soliire, Thomas Moorwood. | | |
| *4 Edw. III p ap Wint. | *Petrus Foun. | Johannes Fleming. Alanus Cardon. | 35 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Simon de Leek, Will. de Wakebrugg | Will. de Waggbrog, Tho. Moorwood. | | |
| 4 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Paganus de Villers.—Petrus Foun. | Willielmos Gotham. Rot. Moorwood | 37 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Rich. de Bingham, Thomas de Nevil (r) | Rogerus de Hoppewell, Hen. Ward. | | |
| *5 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes de Monteny.—Willielmus de Eland. | Joh. de Widmerpoole. Joh. Fleming. | 38 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Simon de Leek, *Robertus de Morton | Hugo Spicer, Willielmus Prior. | | |
| 6 Edw. III p ap Westm. | *Johannes Byke.—*Rogerus de Verdun. | Rob. Morewode. Joh. de Crophill. | 39 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Simon de Leek, *Robertus de Morton | Hugo Spicer, Rogerus de Hoppewell. | | |
| 6 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes Ingram.—Johannes de Oxen. | Joh. Wydmerpoole. Joh. Fleming. | *40 Edw. p ap Westm. | Simon de Leek, *Robertus de Morton. | | | |
| 6 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes le Brett.—Richardus de Strelley. | Joh. de Feriby. Wilhelmus Thorp. | 42 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Simon de Leek, Sampson de Strelley | Hugo Spicer, Henricus Chamberlain. | | |
| 7 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Willielmus de Eland.—Tho. de Rade. Milites. | Joh. de Feriby. Ric. de Curzona. | 43 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Robertus de Morton, Will. de Strelley | Thomas de Morewode, Petrus Mason. | | |
| 8 Edw. III p ap Westm. | *Richardus de Strelley.—*Johannes de Oxen. | Johannes de Feriby. Will. de Thorp. | 45 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | *45 Edw. 3 Counc. Wint. | Rogerus de Holme, Hen. Bradinere. | | |
| 8 Edw. III p ap Ebor. | Willielmus de Eland.—Thomas de Radeliff. | Will. de Gotham. Rad. le Taverner. | 46 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Rogerus Beler | Rogerus de Holm. | | |
| 9 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes de Brett.—Richardus de Strelley. | Rogerus Bothayle. Will. de Colston. | 47 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Simon de Leek, *Richardus de Grey | Johannes Cropshull, (w) Joh. Bond. | | |
| 9 Edw. III p ap Ebor. | *Joh. de Oxenford.—*Richardus de Strelley. | Will. de Gotham. Robertus Moorwood. | *50 Edw. p ap Westm. | Simon de Leek, Joh. de Gaerford (s) | | | |
| *10 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Thomas de Beryng.—Richardus de Strelley. | Nicholus Ingram. Simon Folevile. | (q) 50 Ed. 3 p ap Westm. | S. de Leek, -Chivaler. Joh. de Birton | Robertus German, Willielmus Copper. | | |
| 10 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Willielmus de Eland.—Ric. de Strelley. | Rogerus de Bothale. Will. de Colston | 51 Edw. 3 p ap Westm. | Joh. Aunesley, -Joh. de Beckyngham | Robertus Germayne, Will. Capper. | | |
| *11 Edw. III Counc. Westm. | Johannes de Oxenford.—*Ric. de Strelley. | Joh. de Fenby. Rad. le Taverner. | *1 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 11 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Willielmus de Eland.—Richardus de Strelley. | Joh. de Colier. Will. de Roderham. | *2 Rich. 2 p ap Glouc. | | | | |
| 11 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Willielmus de Eland.—Richardus de Strelley. | Robertus Moorwood. Will. Roderham. | *2 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 12 Edw. III p ap Ebor. | Will. de Eland.—Johannes de Oxenford. (e) | Gallidus Fleming. Will. Tovy. | *3 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 12 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Ric. de Willoughby. (f)—(f) Petrus Foun. | Will. de Loderham. Sim. Wodeburgh. | *4 Rich. 2 p ap North. | | | | |
| 12 Edw. III Conf. ap North. | Johannes de Vaus.—Willielmus de Gotham. | Rob. Ingram. Ric. Newthorp. | 5 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| *13 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Egidius de Maignill.—Rogerus de Enington. | Rad. Taverner. Ric. le Taverner. | *5 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 13 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes Darcy.—Johannes Deyncourt. | Rad. Taverner. Hugo le Delpenier. | 6 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 14 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Robertus Jorie.—Thomas de Altheburne. | Rad. le Taverner. J. de Widmerpoole. | *7 Rich. 2 p ap new Sarum. | | | | |
| 14 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes Barry.—Robertus Jorie. | Hugo le Spicer. Johannes Brigford. | 7 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 15 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Galfridus de Staunton.—Johannes de Vais. (g) | Will. Findern. Thomas Moorwood. | 8 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 15 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Robertus de Jorie. (h)—Rich. de Willoughby. | Rob. Burnby. Thomas Moorwood. | 9 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 17 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Reginald of Aftaston. (i)—Rob. le Jortz. (k) | Thomas de Newmarch.—Johannes de Kinton. | 10 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 18 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes de Vaus.—Gervafus de Clifton. | Johannes de Vaus.—Gervafus de Clifton. | 11 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 20 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Willielmus Trufsat.—Nicholas Bernach. (l) | Thomas de Bykering.—Will. del Ker. (m) | *12 Rich. 2 p ap Cantab. | | | | |
| 21 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes de Vaus.—Gervafus de Clifton. | Thomas de Bykering.—Joh. de Wadsworth | 13 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| *22 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Willielmus Trufsat.—Nicholas Bernach. (l) | Willielmus de Wakebrugg.—Will. del Ker. | *14 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 24 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Johannes de Vaus.—Gervafus de Clifton. | (n) Ric. de Grey Miles. But one kt. by the writs. | 15 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 25 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Willielmus de Wakebrugg.—Will. del Ker. | Richardus de Grey. Miles. | 16 Rich. 2 p ap Wynt. | | | | |
| 26 Edw. III (b) p ap West. | (n) Ric. de Grey Miles. But one kt. by the writs. | Richardus de Grey. Miles. | *17 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 27 Edw. III (c) p ap West. | *R. Grey de Landeford.—*Will. de Wakebrugg. | Will. Findern. Thomas Moorwood. | 18 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 28 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Ric. de Bingham. (o)—Rogerus de Hoppewell. | Rob. Burnby. Thomas Moorwood. | 20 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 29 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Richardus de Grey. (p)—Johannes Bozoun. | Thomas Moorwood. Joh. Ingram. | *21 Rich. 2 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 31 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Richardus de Grey. (p)—Johannes Bozoun. | *Rog. de Hoppewell. Rog. Hoppewell. | 1 Hen. 4 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 32 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Richardus de Grey. (p)—Johannes Bozoun. | Tho. de Moorwood. Johannes Ingram. | *2 Hen. 4 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 33 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Richardus de Grey. (p)—Johannes Bozoun. | Johannes Ingram. Robertus Burnby. | *4 Hen. 4 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 34 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Richardus de Grey. (p)—Johannes Bozoun. | R. de Hoppewell, jun. Will. de Findern. | *5 Hen. 4 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| 34 Edw. III p ap Westm. | Richardus de Grey. (p)—Johannes Bozoun. | | 8 Hen. 4 p ap Westm. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

^a All our historians agree that a Parliament was held at Nottingham 1330, 15 days after Michaelmas the 4th of Edward III, a. afternnoon the 12th of Edward III. 1337. ^b B. W's L. L. Conf. c B. W's L. L. Conf. d B. W's L. L. Conf. e B. W's L. L. Conf. f B. W's L. L. Conf. g B. W's L. L. Conf. h B. W's L. L. Conf. i B. W's L. L. Conf. j B. W's L. L. Conf. k B. W's L. L. Conf. l B. W's L. L. Conf. m B. W's L. L. Conf. n B. W's L. L. Conf. o B. W's L. L. Conf. p B. W's L. L. Conf. q B. W's L. L. Conf. r B. W's L. L. Conf. s B. W's L. L. Conf. t B. W's L. L. Conf. u B. W's L. L. Conf. v B. W's L. L. Conf. w B. W's L. L. Conf. x B. W's L. L. Conf. y B. W's L. L. Conf. z B. W's L. L. Conf.

(a) 4 Edw. III p ap Wedus de Grey, Rob. de Morton
 * 4 Edw. III p ap Wint de Leek, Will. de Wakebrugg
 4 Edw. III p ap Westmle Bingham, Thomas de Nevil (r)
 * 5 Edw. III p ap West de Leek, Robertus de Morton
 6 Edw. III p ap Westn de Leek, - Robertus de Morton
 * 6 Edw. III p ap Westde Leek, - Robertus de Morton.
 6 Edw. III p ap Ebor. de Leek, - Sampson de Strelley
 7 Edw. III p ap Westinus de Morton, - Will. de Strelley
 8 Edw. III p ap Westinus Beler, - Robertus de Morton
 8 Edw. III p ap Ebor. as Beler
 9 Edw. III p ap Westm de Leek, -- Richardus de Grey
 9 Edw. III p ap Ebor. de Leek, - Joh. de Gateford (s)
 * 10 Edw. III p ap Westeek, - Chivaler. Joh. de Birton
 10 Edw. III p ap Westunesley, -- Joh. de Beckyngham
 * 11 Edw. III Counc. Wt
 11 Edw. III p ap Westneek, Chivaler. J. de Annesley
 11 Edw. III p ap Westunesley Miles, W. de Nevil M.
 12 Edw. III p ap Ebor. nnesley M. J. de Beckyngham
 12 Edw. III p ap Westres de Annesley, Joh. Parker (t)
 12 Edw. III Conf ap Nde Strelley Miles, R. de Morton
 * 13 Edw. III p ap West Gaytford, -- Robertus Bafely
 13 Edw. III p ap Westde Leek, (v) T. de Bampston M.
 14 Edw. III p ap Westde Streiley, Tho. de Rempston M
 14 Edw. III p ap Westde Leek, Miles. Joh. de Burton
 * 14 Edw. III p ap Westrelley, M. Joh. de Berton (u)
 15 Edw. III p ap Weste Bolynbrok, Tho. de Annesley
 17 Edw. III p ap Weste Bafely, I ho. de Annesley
 18 Edw. III p ap Weste Annesley, M. Ric. de Bevercote
 20 Edw. III p ap Westunesley, Miles. Joh. de Birton
 21 Edw. III p ap Weste Annesley, Joh. de Leek, Milites
 22 Edw. III p ap Weste Leek, Joh. de Annesley, Milites
 * 22 Edw. III p ap West Annesley, Rob. de Cokfield, M.
 24 Edw. III p ap West Leek, Johannes de Gaytford
 25 Edw. III p ap West Burton, Miles, Hugo Cressy
 26 Edw. III p ap Westokefield, Miles, Tho. Hercey, M.
 26 Edw. III (b) p ap Rempston, M. * Joh. Gaytford, M
 27 Edw. III (c) p ap WNevil, Miles, Nic. de Strelley
 28 Edw. III p ap Weste Rempston, Miles, Nic. Burden
 29 Edw. III p ap Weste Rempston, Miles, Hugo Cressy
 31 Edw. III p ap Weste Rempston, M. Rob. de Morton
 31 Edw. III p ap Westnaytford, Willielmus de Leek
 32 Edw. III p ap Weste Burton, Miles, Joh. Knyveton
 33 Edw. III p ap Weststanhop, Miles, Joh. Clifton, M.
 34 Edw. III p ap Weststanhop, Miles, Simon de Leek
 34 Edw. III p ap West Chaworth, M. * Ric. Stanhop, M.

Will. Soliere, Thomas Moorwood.
 Will. de Wagbrug, Tho. Moorwood.
 Rogerus de Hoppewell, Hen. Ward.
 Hugo Spicer, Willielmus Prior.
 Hugo Spicer, Rogerus Hoppewell.

I Hugo Spicer, Henricus Chamberlain.
 Thomas de Morewode, Petrus Mason.
 Rogerus de Hulme, Hen. Bradmere.
 Rogerus de Holm.
 Johannes Cropshull, (w) Joh. Bond.

Robertus German, Willielmus Copper.
 Robertus Germayn, Will. Capper.

Robertus Germayne, Tho. de Bothale.
 Henicus Cook, Robertus Germayne.

Tho. Bochale, (x) Joh. de Tammesley.

Richardus Milford, Robertus Germain.
 Johannes Crawshawe, Will. Hunston.
 Will Bottiler, Robertus de Henden.

Thomas Meverley, Willielmus Botiler.
 Willielmus Botiler, Robertus Gerney.

Thomas Mapurley, Willielmus Bottiler.
 Willielmus Bottiler, Nicholas Allestre.

Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapperley.
 Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapperley.

Johannes de Plumptre, Joh. Tauntsley.

(y) Walterus Starcy, Thomas Fox.

9 Hen

^a All our Historians agree that a T's List is Joyce. ^b B. W's List Richardus de Strelley. ^c B. W's List William de Eland. — ^d B. W. Johannes de Oxenford. ^e B. W's List Nstandeford. ^f B. W's List names Byngham last. ^g B. W. Richardus Grey de Landeford. ^h Senior. ⁱ B. W's List place. Aunfley and Beckton. ^j B. W's List Johannes de Burton. ^k B. W's List Croshull. ^l List Thomas Bothale. ^m Walterus Stacy idem.

*Reign.**Knights of the Shire.**Burgesses for the Town.*

| | |
|--|--|
| 9 Hen. 40n, Esq. William Meryng, Esq. | John Mapully, John Clerk. |
| 12 Hen. | |
| 1 Hen. 50rs, from the 17th of Edward IV, to the 1st of Edward VI, are all lost | |
| 1 Hen. 3d of Henry VIII, which wants for the County but those for the Town | |
| 2 Hen. 5 — — — | Robert Lovat, Richard Hafyligg. |
| 2 Hen. 5 | |
| 3 Hen. 5hope, Kt. John Markham, Kt. | John Pastell, Nic. Powtrell, Rec. |
| 5 Hen. 5 defunct. | Robert Hasilige, Fran. Colman. |
| 7 Hen. 5 Kt. John Hollis, Kt. | Hump. Quarnbye, Tho. Markham. |
| 8 Hen. 5le, Kt. Elizeus Markham, Esq. | Hump. Quarnbye, Francis Colman. |
| 8 Hen. 5y, Esq. Elizeus Markham, Esq. | Nic. Powtrel, Esq. Will. Markham. |
| 9 Hen. 5alley, Esq. Ant. Forster, Esq. | Hugh Thornhill, Esq. J. Bateman. |
| 1 Hen. 5am, Kt. Hugh Thornhill, Esq. | Francis Colman, Ed. Bowne, gent. |
| 2 Hen. 6 defunct. | defunt. |
| 3 Hen. 6rs, Esq. John Molineux, Esq. | Humph. Quarnbye, gent. J. Bateman. |
| *4 Hen. 6am, Esq. Edward Stanhop, Esq. | Ralph. Barton, Will. Balle, gent. |
| 6 Hen. 6oint, Esq. Edw. Stanhop, Esq. | Tho. Mannours, kt. Joh. Bateman, gt. |
| 7 Hen. 6rs, Kt. Robert Constable, Kt. | Ric. Parkyns, Esq. R. Bateman, gent. |
| *8 Hen. 6rs, Kt. Thomas Stanhop, Kt. | Rob. Constable, kt. R. Parkyns, Esq. |
| *9 Hen. 6ham, Esq. Brian Lascelles, Esq. | Geo. Mannors, Esq. R. Parkyns, Esq. |
| 11 Hen. 6ish, Esq. Phil. Strelley, Esq. | Hump. Bonner, gt. R. Parkyns, Esq. |
| 13 Hen. 6 defunct. | H. Bonner, ald. Ank. Jackson, ald. |
| *15 Hen. 6ish, Kt. Robert Pierpont, Esq. | Will. Gregory, gt. Will. Grayes, gt. |
| 20 Hen. 6 Kt. Percival Willoughby, Kt. | Ric. Hart, ald. Ank. Jackson, ald. |
| 25 Hen. 6 defunct. | defunt. |
| 25 Hen. 6on, kt. George Chaworth, kt. | Mic. Purefoy Esq. John. Lascelles, Esq. |
| 27 Hen. 6t. & bart. Rob. Sutton, Esq. | J. Byron, Esq. Fran. Pierpont, Esq. |
| 28 Hen. 6t. & bart. Hen. Stanhop, Esq. | Rob. Greaves, gent. J. Martin, gent. |
| 29 Hen. 6p, Esq. Tho. Hutchinson, kt. | G. Clifton, kt. & bart. J. Byron, Esq. |
| *31 Hen. 6kt. John Byron, kt. | C. Cavendish, kt. H. Pierpont, Esq. |
| 33 Hen. 6inson, Esq. Rob. Sutton, Esq. | C. Cavendish, kt. Gil. Boun, ser. |
| *38 Hen. 6inson, kt. Rob. Sutton, Esq. | G. Millington, Esq. F. Pierpont. |
| 38 Hen. | these last in this long Parliament. In the room of Francis Pierpoint |
| *39 Hen. | chinson, Esq. and Ger. Pigot, Esq. came William Stanhope, Esq. |
| *7 Edw. | the intestine troubles and the succeeding Usurpation were: |
| 12 Edw. | at Oxford, January 22d, 1642-3, I find no members either for the |

The next members for Nottinghamshire, viz. John Odingsells and Edward Cludd, but I find in Peculiar of Nottingham, which makes me conjecture that the just-mentioned Gentleman are the Par

or Cou

| Reign. | Where held. | Knights of the Shire. | Burgesses for the Town. | Reign. | Where held. | Knights of the Shire. | Burgesses for the Town. |
|------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 9 Hen. 4 p ap Glouc | | Johannes Zouche, Miles. Hugo Hussey, Mil. | Johannes Rothell, Johannes Jorne. | *17 Edw. 4 p ap Westm. | | John Byron, Esq. William Meryng, Esq. | John Mapully, John Clerk. |
| 12 Hen. 4 p ap Westm | | Willielmus Reginaydon, Thomas de Staunton. | Thomas Mapperley, Johannes Hoddings. | | | | |
| 1 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Robertus Plimpton, Henricus de Sutton | Johannes Tanneley, Thomas Mapperley. | | | | |
| 1 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Johannes Zouche, Miles. Tho. Rempston, M. | Robertus Glade, Johannes Tanneley. | | | | |
| 2 Hen. 5 p ap Leic | | Robertus Plumpton, Miles. Hen. de Sutton | | | | | |
| 2 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Hugo Hussey, Radulphus Makerell | | | | | |
| 3 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Tho. de Rempston, Miles. Will. de Compton | | | | | |
| 5 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Thomas Chaworth, Henry Pierpoint | | | | | |
| 7 Hen. 5 p ap Glouc | | Johannes Zouche, Hugo Hussey | | | | | |
| 8 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Thomas Chaworth, Radulphus Makerell | | | | | |
| 8 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Richardus Stanhop, Henricus Pierpoint | | | | | |
| 9 Hen. 5 p ap Westm | | Johannes Zouche, Richardus Stanhop | | | | | |
| 1 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Thomas Chaworth, Henricus Pierpoint | | | | | |
| 2 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Henricus Pierpoint, Willielmus Merings | | | | | |
| 3 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Gervafus de Clyton, Norman Babyngton | | | | | |
| *4 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Hugo Willoughby, Radulphus Makerell | | | | | |
| 6 Hen. 6 p ap Leic | | Richardus Stanhop, Johannes Berwys | | | | | |
| 7 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Richardus Stanhop, Miles. Johannes Bowys | | | | | |
| *8 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Rich. Stanhop, Miles. Norman Babyngton | | | | | |
| *9 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Richardus Willoughby, Johannes Gower. (a) | | | | | |
| 11 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Thomas Chaworth, Willielmus Plympton | | | | | |
| 13 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Johannes Zouche, Willielmus Merings | | | | | |
| *15 Hen. 6 p ap Cantab | | Nicholas Fitz-Williams, Ric. Illingworth | | | | | |
| 20 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Thomas Babington, Robertus Refyn. | | | | | |
| 25 Hen. 6 p ap Cantab | | Johannes Plumptre, Willielmus Halifax. | | | | | |
| 25 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Thomas Aleffre, Thomas Thurland. | | | | | |
| 27 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Thomas Babyngton, Robertus Refyn. | | | | | |
| 28 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Thomas Thurland, Thomas Aleffre. | | | | | |
| 29 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Thomas Thurland, Thomas Aleffre. | | | | | |
| *31 Hen. 6 p ap Read | | Thomas Thurland, Thomas Babington. | | | | | |
| 33 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Richardus Delwood, Johannes Squyer. | | | | | |
| *38 Hen. 6 p ap Covent | | Robertus Strelley, Miles. Joh. Stanhop, Armig | | | | | |
| 38 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Rob. Strelley, Miles. Joh. Stanhop, Armig | | | | | |
| *39 Hen. 6 p ap Westm | | Defunct. | | | | | |
| *7 Edw. 4 p ap Westm | | Henricus Pierpoint, Johannes Stanhop | | | | | |
| 12 Edw. 4 p ap Westm | | Here Ends Prynne's List. | | | | | |
| | | o B. W's L. B. B. 1608 | | | | | |

The next was Barbone's Parliament, consisting but of 139 Members; it met July 4th 1653, and was dissolved Dec. 12, the same year. Heath says there were but two Members for Nottinghamshire, viz. John Odingfells and Edward Cludd, but I find in Peck's *desiderata*, curiosa lib. 5, p. 25, that Gervas Pigot, Esq. was required by Writ from General Cromwell, to appear the 4th of July 1653, as Member for the County of Nottingham, which makes me conjecture that the just-mentioned Gentleman and John Odingfells, were summoned for the County, and that only one, viz. Edward Cludd, of Southwell, was for the Town of Nottingham. The Parliament which Oliver Cromwell called after he was made Protector, met September 3, 1654, it was by him dissolved in 1657. Richard Cromwell's Parliament sat Jan. 27, 1659; I have not been able to find who were Members for the Town or County of Nottingham in either of these two last.

In the room of these last in this long Parliament. In the room of Francis Pierpoint came John Hutchinson, Esq. and Ger. Pigot, Esq. came William Stanhope, Esq.

The Parliaments which did sit during the intestine troubles and the succeeding usurpation were: That which king Charles called to meet at Oxford, January 22d, 1642-3, I find no members either for the Town or County of Nottingham.

| Year. | Knights of the Shire. | Year. | Burgesses for the Town. | Year. | Knights of the Shire. | Year. | Burgesses for the Town. |
|---------|---|---------|--|-------|---|-------|---|
| 1660 | William Pierpont, Gilbert lord Houghton, | 1660 | Arthur Stanhope, Robert Pierpont. | 1754 | The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Sutton. | 1754 | The Rt. Hon. George Lord Viscount Howe. |
| 1661 | Sir John Clifton, John Eyres, Esq. | 1661 | The same. | | John Thornagh, Esq. | | Sir Willoughby Alton, Bart. |
| 1673 | Sir Scroop How, kt. Sir Francis Leek, kt. & bart. | 1678 | Robert Pierpont, Esq. Richard Slater, Esq. | 1761 | The same. | 1758 | The Lord Howe dying in America, in July |
| 1679 | Sir Scroop How, kt. John White, Esq. | 1679 | The same. | | But Lord Robert Sutton dying November | 1758 | the Hon. Colonel William Howe |
| 1680-1 | The same. | 1680-1 | The same. | | 20, 1761, the Hon. Thomas Willoughby was elected the 13th of December following. | | was elected the 1st of December following. |
| 1685 | Sir William Clifton, bart. Reason Mellish, Esq. | 1685 | John Beaumont, Esq. Sir William Stanhope, kt. | 1761 | The Hon. Colonel William Howe. | 1761 | The Hon. Colonel William Howe. |
| 1689-90 | John lord Houghton, made a peer, and succeeded by John White, Sir Scroop How, kt. | 1689-90 | Hon. Francis Pierpont, Edward Bigland, <i>Jer. at law.</i> | 1768 | John Thornagh, Esq. | 1768 | John Plumpire, Esq. |
| 1690 | Sir Scroop Howe, kt. William Sacheverel, died. | 1690 | Charles Hutchinson, Esq. Richard Slater, Esq. | | The Hon. Thomas Willoughby. | | The Hon. Colonel William Howe. |
| 1695 | John White, Esq. | 1695 | Charles Hutchinson, Esq. Richard Slater, Esq. | 1774 | Henry Earl of Lincoln. | 1768 | John Plumpire, Esq. |
| 1698 | Sir Scroop How, kt. John White, Esq. | 1698 | Mr. Hutchinson dying, William Pierpont. | | The Hon. Thomas Willoughby. | 1774 | Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. |
| 1700 | The same. | 1700 | William Pierpont, Esq. Richard Slater, Esq. <i>who dying</i> Robert Sacheverel, Esq. | | But the Hon. Thomas Willoughby succeeding to the Title of Lord Middleton, December 16th, following Lord Edward Bentick, was elected January 11, 1775. | | The Hon. General Howe. |
| 1701 | Sir Tho. Willoughby, bart. Sir F. Molineux, bart. | 1701 | William Pierpont, Esq. Robert Sacheverel, Esq. | | And the Earl of Lincoln dying in France, in October, 1778, the Hon. Charles Medows was chosen 9th of December following. | | But Sir Charles Sedley dying August 25, |
| 1702 | Sir Fran. Molineux, bart. Ger. Eyre, Esq. <i>who dying</i> John Thornagh, Esq. | 1702 | William Pierpont, Esq. Robert Sacheverel, Esq. George Gregory, Esq. | 1780 | Lord Edward Bentick. | 1778. | 1778. |
| 1705 | Sir Tho. Willoughby, bart. John Thornagh, Esq. | 1705 | Robert Sacheverel, esq. Will. Pierpont, esq. <i>dead.</i> | | The Hon. Charles Medows. | 1780 | Abel Smith, jun. Esq. was elected the 9th of October following, who also dying the 26th of January 1779, his Brother Robert Smith, Esq. was chosen the 9th of Feb. following. |
| 1708 | Sir Fran. Willoughby, bart. John Thornagh, Esq. | 1708 | John Plumpire, esq. | 1784 | The same. | 1784 | The same. |
| 1710 | The right hon. Scroop lord vise. How. | 1710 | John Plumpire, esq. Robie Sherwin, esq. | 1790 | The same. | 1790 | The same. |
| | William Levinz, Esq. | | John Plumpire, esq. Robert Sacheverel. | | | | |
| 1713 | The hon. Francis Willoughby, Esq. | 1713 | Robert Sacheverel, esq. Borlace Warren, esq. | | | | |
| 1714-15 | William Levinz, Esq. | 1714-15 | John Plumpire, esq. got an office and re-chosen. | | | | |
| | The hon. Francis Willoughby, Esq. | | George Gregory, esq. | | | | |
| | William Levinz, Esq. | | John Plumpire, esq. George Gregory, esq. | | | | |
| 1722 | The right hon. Scroop lord vise. How. | 1722 | Borlace Warren, esq. The hon. John Stanhope, esq. | | | | |
| | Sir Robert Sutton, knight of the batn. | | | | | | |
| 1727 | The right hon. Scroop lord vise. How. <i>Office.</i> | 1727 | John Plumpire, esq. Borlace Warren, esq. | | | | |
| | William Levinz, Esq. Thomas Bennet, Esq. | | | | | | |
| 1734 | Tho. Bennet, Esq. <i>dead.</i> William Levinz, Esq. jun. | 1734 | Borlace Warren, esq. Sir Charles Sedley, bart. | | | | |
| | The honourable John Mordaunt, Esq. | | Sir Charles Sedley, bart. John Plumpire, Esq. | | | | |
| 1741 | William Levinz, Esq. The hon. J. Mordaunt, Esq. | 1741 | Sir Charles Sedley, bart. John Plumpire, Esq. | | | | |
| 1747 | The right honourable lord Robert Sutton, John Thornagh, Esq. | 1747 | The right hon. George lord vise. How. | | | | |

| (a) | <i>Knights of the Shire.</i> | <i>Year.</i> | <i>Burgesses for the Town.</i> |
|-----|---|--------------|--|
| 4 F | John. Lord Robert Sutton. | 1754 | The Rt. Hon. George Lord Viscount Howe. |
| 5 | Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | |
| 6 E | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | |
| 7 | Robert Sutton dying November | 1758 | The Lord Howe dying in America, in July |
| 8 E | 1, the Hon. Thomas Willoughby, Esq. | | 1758, the Hon. Colonel William Howe |
| 9 | was elected the 13th of December following. | | was elected the 1st of December following. |
| 10 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | 1761 | The Hon. Colonel William Howe. |
| 11 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | John Plumptre, Esq. |
| 12 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | 1768 | The Hon. Colonel William Howe. |
| 13 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | John Plumptre, Esq. |
| 14 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | 1774 | Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. |
| 15 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | The Hon. General Howe. |
| 16 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | But Sir Charles Sedley dying August 25, |
| 17 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | 1778. | 1778. |
| 18 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | Abel Smith, jun. Esq. was elected the 9th of October following, who also dying the 26th of January 1779, his Brother Robert Smith, Esq. was chosen the 9th of Feb. |
| 19 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | following. |
| 20 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | 1780 | Robert Smith, Esq. |
| 21 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | Daniel Parker Coke, Esq. |
| 22 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | 1784 | The same. |
| 23 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | The same. |
| 24 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | 1790 | The same. |
| 25 | John. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. | | |
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SECTION IV.

Religious Houses, Churches, and Hospitals.

WE are now arrived at that portion of our History which from man claims particular attention. As beings of a superior order in the creation, and being highly interested in the revealed truths of our religion, it is our duty, as professors of christianity, to trace its progress, to view its effects, and console ourselves in its eternal promises.

The county of *Nottingham* affords a fine field for contemplation. In the *Notitia Monastica* are noticed 25 religious foundations of no inferior note, many of them of a superior order, among which we may enumerate *Lenton*, *Newstead*, *Rufford*, *Skelford*, *Thurgarton*, *Southwell*, *Felly*, *Welbeck*, and *Wirkesoppe*. Altho' in *Nottingham* town the foundations of this sort be of a class inferior to those mentioned above; yet they do honor to the memory of those who, from dispositions truly pious, erected and endowed them.

In such pious foundations, generally, an ample provision was made for the souls as well as the bodies of the poor and humble in spirit.

Let the proud revilers of the present day, who boast of their enlightened understandings, at the expence of their good and charitable fore-fathers, scoff at and deride such establishments as institutions unworthy modern philosophy, or modern reasoning. Let such self exalted characters rail against monks and monkish institutions; against religion, and even impiously against its great author; while the religious votary and the charitable, which, thank God, are to be found in these our days of defection from the Gospel and its most holy truths, behold the religious ruin, the solitary hermitage and the cell; the tombs of religious warriors, the holy sanctuaries, the uplifted hands of figures on monuments and on brasses therein, with solemnity and a pleasing gratification. They, amid the din of war, amid the clashing of discordant passions, will find consolation in retirement, in the solitary village church, where the pious in former times trod with reverential awe, and where they now rest, entombed in peace. Here we may learn lessons that may adorn human nature with the pleasing coverings of humility and resignation. Here we see, as in a glass, not faintly, a true picture of our nature by contemplating on graves, vaults, and epitaphs. In fine, here man may be himself, and prepare for his awful exit.

" Oh! death how shocking must the summons be
To him who is at ease in his possessions,
Who counting on long years of p'asure here,
Is quite unfurnish'd for the world to come.
In that dread moment how the frantic soul
Raves round the walls of her clay tenement,
Runs to each avenue and shrivels for help,
But shrivels in vain! How wiffully she looks,

On

On all she's leaving—now no longer her's!
 A little longer —yet a little space!
 Oh! might she stay to wash away her stains,
 And fit her for her passage!'

Some rocky cavities about *Nottingham*, as has been noticed in the first section, have been considered as druidical, or abodes for some of the earliest followers of the christian religion; but of opinions merely conjectural we will say no more, but pass to those religious foundations, in this place, of which we have indisputable proofs. And as it has been my general practice, heretofore, to preface the different heads of this history with what *THOROTON* has written on each subject, I will also in this instance do the same.

" There was a Chapel dedicated to St. James, wherein the Court of the Honour of " Peverell, as it seems, used to be kept, but King *EDWARD* the second, in the ninth " year of his Reign, discharged it from that burden, by his charter to the Friers Car- " melites. There is a Lane in *Nottingham* called St. James's Lane at this day, where- " abouts that Chapel stood."

" This House of Friers Carmelites, called the White Friers (whose scite is betwixt St. " James's Lane and Frier Lane, and denominates that Row of building towards the " Market place to be the Frier Row) was, as I conceive, some Religious House of " Monks before *HENRY* the second's time, for in the first year of *HENRY* the second, " [rather 5 *STEPH.*] there is mentioned *Monachi de Nottingham*, which must either be " the Monks of *Lenton*, or some Religious persons here, who after became Friers Car- " melites, whose Order was instituted *Anno Dom. 1161*, which fell to be about 7 H. 2. " They are called Carmelites, *á Monte Carmel*, the place where Elias lived, and they " pretend to imitate the strictness of Elias his life."

" The Scituation of this Town, with the Streets, Lanes, and remarkable places, is " most apily described by John Speed's Map, to whom I refer those that desire more " exactly to know it."

" Besides the Friers Carmelites, before observed, there was in *Nottingham*, near the " *Leene*, in a place called the Broad Marish, an House of Friers Minors, otherwise " called Gray Friers, that were professed to live after the Rule of St. Francis."

" There were three Rules of this St. Francis, two of the Minors, and the third of " the Capuchins that pretend they imitated their St. Francis in his strictest way. The " two Minors do not differ in Rule, nor otherwise, save that upon a Garboyle amongst " them, some of them would needs have a Dispensation to take Lands and Possessions, " as Abbies, and other Priories had, and the rest would not: whereupon those that " took Dispensations were cailed *Fratres Gaudentiae*; and those that would not, had the " name of *Fratres Observantiae*."

" There was besides an Hospital Founded by John Plumtre about *EDWARD* the " third's time, consisting of two Priests and divers poor men, and the Scite of it is near " the Bridge of *Nottingham* called Towne Bridge, or the *Leene* Bridge, which is to be " repaired at the charge of the Town and the whole Country, for in the Eyre Rolls of " 3 E. 3. called Ragman, there is this presentment, *Pons de Nott. vocat. Tuncbridge in* " *dec. 7. ville & totius Comitatus.*"

" There was also an House called St. John's on the North side of the Town, parcel " of the Possessions of St. John's of *Hierusalem*, who were Knights of a Religious Order " vowing

“ vowing Chastity, and most of their younger time living in Wars against the Turks and “ *Scracens*, before the *Turks* grew great.”

“ There was also in the Church of St. Mary a Guild or Fraternity of six Priests, “ dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and their House in the high Pavement is called “ Trinity House at this day. There was in the same Church the Chantry of St. Mary, “ the Chantry of St. James, and Amyas Chantry, who was a man of value in this Town, “ about EDWARD the third’s time, his House was on the long Row, and from him called “ Amyas Place, from whom it came to Allestree, a Merchant of the Staple, and is “ now the Inheritance of Henry Sherwin.”

“ There was in St. Peter’s Church the Gild of St. George, and the Chantry of St. “ Mary in St. Peter’s Church, and another Chantry there, and in the Church of St. “ Nicholas there was the Gild or Fraternity of the blessed Virgin Mary.”

“ Besides these Seated in the Town, These Religious Houses had Land and Houses “ in *Nottingham*. The Rectory of St. Mary’s was appropriated to the Priory of *Lenton*, “ the Monasteries of *Rufford*, *Newstede*, *Wirksworth*, *Thurgarton*, *Bewall*, and *Shelford*, “ in the County of *Nottingham*: *Swinstead*, and *Sempringham*, in *Lincolshire*: King’s “ *Mede*, *Dale*, and *Darley*, in *Derbyshire*: and *Garroden* Monastery in *Leycestershire*.”

DEERING notices most of the places, but with little additional information; but speaking of a monastic life he says:

“ Dr THOROTON takes notice, that in the 5th of King STEPHEN, mention is made of the Monks of *Nottingham*, this was before any particular denomination of Regulars were in this town, else they would have been called by the peculiar Name of their profession, but what puts it out of all doubt is, that the Franciscans, of which the Minors are a branch, did not come into *England* till 1220, and the Carmelites not till 1240, whereas the 5th of King STEPHEN is so early as 1110, it will therefore I hope not be ungrateful to many of my readers if I here briefly touch upon the origin of a monastic life.”

“ In the first centuries of christianity during the severe persecutions the Christians endured, several of them to avoid a cruel death, and the better to give themselves up to fasting, prayer and contemplation, retired by themselves into desart places; such were called Hermits.” Hence DEERING shews, what is pretty generally known, that the words *Hermit* and *Monk* are derived from the greek language, and that the first solitary exiles from the community of their fellow creatures, who bare those names, lived in unsupplied places, destitute of many of the ordinary conveniences of life. He next enumerates some of the first pious christians who preferred solitude to an intercourse with the world.

“ The first of these we read of, was Paul of *Theban* about the year of Christ 260, who having lost both his parents in the persecution of DECIUS, and fearing to be betrayed by his sister’s husband, betook himself to a cave at the foot of a rocky hill at the age of 15, where he continued till his death, at 113 years old.”

“ The next I meet with is Antoninus, who set up this sort of life in *Egypt*.”

“ Then Hilarion in *Palestina* and in *Syria* Paul sir-named the Simple-Ammon.”

“ After the persecutions of the Christians were over and the church enjoyed peace, these Hermits by degrees returned to towns and cities, and associating together they lived in houses called monasteries, and confined themselves to certain rules agreed upon amongst themselves.”

“ The

“ The first Monks used to work when occasion served, to eat and drink soberly, to go decent in apparel, to fast and pray often, to possess all in common, to read, meditate, preach, and hear the word of God, to study temperance, continence, modesty, obedience, silence, and other virtues.”

“ In these primitive monasteries it does not appear that they were tied to set fasts to the three vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, or to the different cloaths and colours, or to stay in the monastery any longer than their own liking.”

“ There were also primitive Nuns, for we read of Marcella, Sophronia, Principia, Paula, Eustochium and others, who did profess Chastity and contempt of the world, and had an earnest desire of heavenly things.”

“ The first Monks of all were called Thabenensi from Thabenna, an island in the province of *Thebais*, about the time of **CONSTANTIUS** the son of **CONSTANTINE**.”

“ Afterwards the first we find mentioned who gave a certain rule to his disciples to regulate their conduct by his St. Basil. The Monks of this Saint were gathered by him and lived about **PONTUS**; much about his time St. Hyerom collected a number of Hermits in Syria.

Of the Monks of St. Basil.

“ The only absolute restraint their founder (whose rule consisted of 95 articles) laid them under, was not to return to their parents houses, except to instruct them, and by their superior's leave.”

“ The most material parts of this rule are these.”

“ He earnestly recommends the love of God and one's neighbour, together with the exercise of all christian and moral virtues, and denial of the world.”

“ All contention of superiority at the table is forbidden, the Monks are to wear plain and homely apparel, and a girdle in imitation of St. John the Baptist, and that no man scorn to wear an old garment when it is given him.”

“ All things to be in common, and that tho' in respect to themselves they must not care what they eat or what they drink, yet that they may be helpful to others, they must labour with their hands.”

“ Obedience is enjoined to their superiors, but chiefly to God.”

“ He speaks of the behaviour of the governour, &c.”

“ He advises that men of estates bestow on their kindred what is their due, and the rest to the poor.”

“ He presses his disciples in imitation of God and Christ to love their enemies.”

“ That they who defame, or patiently hear their brother defamed, be excommunicated.”

“ That no brother alone visit a sister but in company, and that by permission, and for edification.”

“ That they labour not for faith, (as some do) without charity.”

“ That children may be admitted into this order, but not without the consent of their parents.”

“ That Satan is not the cause of sin in any man, but as he consents to it, therefore the more watchful should every man be over his own heart, &c.”

“ Thus

“ Thus we see that the first Monks were in *Asia*, and that no particular denomination of regulars were known in *Europe*, till the latter end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century : when the Benedictins were the first, and continued long without any rival, the Carthusians were the next, then the Augustinians, after them the Franciscans, who were followed by the Carmelites.”

FRIARS CARMELITES, OR WHITE FRIARS :

Which THOROTON says was situate between St. James's lane and Friar lane, DEERING informs us was in the parish of St. Nicholas, between Moot-hall gate and St. James's lane. In 1439, John Farewel was prior. It surrendered February the 5th, 1539, when there remained the prior Roger Cropp, and six Friars. *a* The convent of these Carmelites was founded, it is said, by J. Regnald, Lord Grey, of *Wilton*, and Sir John Shirley, Knight, A. D. 1276. The scite was granted to James Sturley, 33 HENRY VIII.

GREY FRIARS,

Was situate in the west part of the town, in a place called Broad-marsh. The wall which encircled the garden reached as far south as the river *Leen*. *b* There were mendicants. It was founded by HENRY III, A. D. 1250. *c* This house was granted 2 EDWARD VI, to Thomas Henage. At its surrender February 5, 1539, there remained seven or eight Friars.

THE HOUSE OF THE HOSPITALLERS,

Stood without the wall at the extremity of the north side of the town, near the north road ; this and the lands belonging to it were, after the dissolution by EDWARD VI, granted to the mayor and burgesses, who converted the building into a house of correction. It is corruptly called St. Jones's. *d* It was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and was in being at the time of King JOHN. It had a master or warden, two chaplains, and several sick poor people. It was found to be endowed with 5l. 6s. 8d. per ann in the time of HENRY VIII.

“ Walter Gray, archbishop of *York*, A. D. 1241, ordained that the master and warden of this hospital, should take care that there should be always in it two priests, to perform divine office, that all the brothers should rise early to sing Mattins, that they might be ended before the break of day, afterwards to sing the other Hours at the proper times.”

“ That they should be obedient to their master, and that none keep any thing he could call his own, and if any did so, during seven days, to be then excommunicated. The master to convert any thing he had of his own to the public use, and if any one died possessed of any thing particular, to be denied christian burial, and the brethren to cast on him what he had, saying: *I by money to be with thee to perdition.* None to have a chest locked, unless it belonged to his office ; all of them to eat, cloath and drink alike, and to eat flesh only three times a week: viz. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, without leave of the master ; all to eat together in the refectory in silence, unless necessity required them to whisper any thing. All to lye in one dormitory in drawers and shirts, or such garment as they used instead of shirts ; all of them to be chaste, and sober, to be temperate in diet, and apply the revenues and alms to the poor. To wear a regular habit

a. Willis's history of Abbeys. *b.* DEERING. *c.* *Notitiæ Monastica*, from J. Lackson's Chronology. *d.* DEERING.

habit of russet and black cloth ; not to admit more brothers and sisters than are requisite to serve the sick and look to the affairs of the house ; any brother being a drunkard or lewd, if not mending, to be expelled. No brother to wander abroad without the master's leave. To pray for the dead."

ST. MARY'S CELL.

In the time of HENRY III. here was a cell for two Monks in the chapel of St. Mary, on the rock, under the castle. (a) *In stipendiis duorum monachorum ministrantium in capilla St. Mariae, de rupe subtus castrum de Nottingham*, 6l. 1s. 8d. b.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S

In the reign also of HENRY III. this place was in being. " *fratres S. Sepulchri de Nottingham*" in pat. 51, HENRY III. m. 24. c.

COLLEGE.

About the same time also it seems there was a college of secular priests in the castle.

ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL

Noticed by THOROTON above, was of the age of HENRY III. DEERING informs us that he found this place noticed in a forest book, written the 30th of ELIZ. by Wm. Marshal, serjeant at mace, for the use of his master, Robert Alvie, then mayor, A. D. 1588.

" That William Chaundeler, of Nottingham, keeper of the house of St. Leonard of the same time, viz. the 31st of EDWARD III, made one prepresture of half an acre of ground in the king's demains within the court of the town of *Nottingham* in the ermitage that is called *Owswell*, and it belonged to the hospital of St Leonard of *Nottingham*."

" I have made all the enquiry I was able, to learn where this hospital might have stood, but could not get any intelligence concerning it ; I therefore considering that this kind of hospitals were never placed within the walls of towns ; after most diligent search about the out-parts of *Nottingham* I did not see any foot steps which seemed likely to have been such a house, except the ruins of a stone building at the south-west end of the Narrow-marsh, which is without the confines of the ancient wall of the town. My anonymous author not mentioning this hospital, makes me judge that in his time, viz. 1641, the foot-steps were full as obscure as at present."

PLUMTREE HOSPITAL.

John Plumtree of *Nottingham*, 16 R. 2. obtained the king's leave to found an hospital in this place. His will bears date in December 1415, in which he remembers the poor of this house by a legacy of 20s. " *Lego cuilibet vidue infra Hospitale a finem pont. Nott. p. me fundatum manenti ibidem Deo servienti et pro me oranti 20s. exinde sua propria comodi faciend secundum ordinatem et sup visionem executoris mei.*"

THOROTON's account of this hospital and chapel which adjoined it ; and of the founder's respectable and ancient family is as follows. d.

" In

a. *Notitia Monastica*. b. *Ibid.* c. *Ibid.* d. DEERING notices an error in THOROTON, respecting this place, because he, or rather THOROTON's father-in-law, serjeant Boun says it was founded about EDWARD the third's time, " for divers prior men" when afterwards he says it was for widows. It is not uncommon for writers of local history to disagree about time, place, and sex : but it ill becomes one writer to build up his own fame, by *unnaturally* exposing the errors of his predecessor, on whom he is beholden for much of the information he publishes.

“ In the time of King RICHARD the second here flourished Henry de Plumptre, and two Johns de Plumptre, brothers, as their several Wills do intimate ; Henry's Testament bears date 1408, which year he died, in which he gave a Legacy to his sister Elisota, and another to John de Croweshawe his younger brother, besides ver' many other, as one to Thomas his brother's son, and another to Elizabeth his own wife's daughter ; John his son and heir, and Margaret then wife of the said Henry, were his Executors, and Thomas de Plumptre, Chaplain, a Witness.”

“ John de Plumptre's Testament was dated 1415, not long before his death, he also gave a Legacy to his sister Elisota, and another to his brother John : His Executors were John de Plumptre, his Cousin, and Thomas de Plumptre, Chaplain, his Cousin also ; John Plumptre, junior, was a Witness. This John the Testator had licence, 16 R. 2. to Found a certain Hospital or House of God, of (or for) two Chaplains, whereof one should be Master or Warden of the said Hospital, or House of God, and of (or for) thirteen Widows broken with old age, and depressed with poverty, in a certain Messuage of the said John, with the Appurtenances in *Nottingham*, and to give the said Messuage, and ten other Messuages, and two Tofts, with the Appurtenances in the said Town, to the said Master or Warden, and his successeurs, viz. the one Messuage for the habitation of the said Chaplains and Widows, and the rest, for their sustentation, to pray for the wholesome estate of the said John, and Emme his wife whilst they should live, and for their Souls afterwards. In the year 1400, July 12, seeing that God had vouchsafed him to build a certain Hospital at the Bridge end of *Nottingham* in Honour of God, and the Annuntiation of his Mother the blessed Virgin, for the sustenance of thirteen poor women, &c. he propos'd to ordain a Chantry, and willed that it should be at the Altar of the Annuntiation of the blessed Virgin Mary in the Chapel built beneath the said Hospital, and should be of two Chaplains perpetually to pray for the state of the King, of him the said John de Plumptre, and Emme his wife, and of the whole Community of *Nottingham*, &c. who with the prior of *Lenton*, after the death of the said John the Founder, were to present to it, and each of the said two Chaplains were for their stipends to have 100s. yearly paid in money out of the said ten Tenements, and two Tofts in *Nottingham*. After the dissolution of Monasteries, in 2 E. 6. Sir Gervase Clifton, Sir John Hersey, Sir Anthony Nevile, Knights, and William Bolles, Esquire, Commissioners for the Survey, of Colledges, Chapels, &c. certified that no poor were then to be found in this Hospital, and that the Lands were then wholly imployed to the benefit of one Sir Piers Bursdale, Priest, Master thereof. Afterwards both the Hospital and Chapel became ruinous and demolished, and the very materials imbezilled, till after diverse Patents of the said Mastership, Nicolas Plumptre, of *Nottingham*, 24 ELIZ. obtained one, and with the Fines he received, made some reparations, and brought in some poor, but after his decease during the Masterships of Richard Parkins of *Boney*, and Sir George his son, who it seems were trusted successively, for Henry Plumptre, son and heir of the Nicolas, in his non age, having then married Anne, the daughter of the said Richard, and sister of the said Sir George Parkins, both the Hospital and Tenements belonging to it grew into great decay, until after Sir George's death, that Nicolas Plumptre, son and heir of Henry, last named, became Master by a Patent 5 Car. 1 and made some repairs and amendments, which yet were not judged sufficient by his brother and heir Huntingdon Plumptre, Doctor of Physick, who all succeeded him in the Master-
“ ship

“ ship, which he obtained 1645, (being then eminent in his profession, and a person of great note, for wit and learning, as formerly he had been for Poetry when he Printed his book of Epigrams and Batrachomyomachia) for in the year 1650, he pulled the Hospital down, and Rebuilt it as now appears, and advanced the Rents, so that the monthly allowance to the poor is double to what it was aiently. His son and heir Henry Plumptre, Esquire, is now Master or Guardian, being so made by his present Majesty, 24 CAR. 2. 1672, upon the resignation of the Patent by George Cartwright,

Over the Gate of the Hospital at the Bridge-end.

Xenodochium hoc cum facello adjuncto in honorem Annunciationis B. Virg. Mariæ pro 13. pauperiorum Viducrum & 2. Sacerdotum alimoniam Johannes de Plumptre, fundavit A. D. 1390. Quod (temporis diuturnitate jam pene confectum) instauravit denuo, & hac qualicunq. structurâ se sibi restituit Huntingdonus Plumptre ex familia fundatoris, Armiger, & ejusdem Hopes Magister, A. D. 1650.

Will de Plumptre-

Thom. de Plumptre temp. Regis Joh.-Avicia.

Willielmus de Plumptre superft. 15 E. 1.

Paulinus de Plumptre dictus le Clerc. temp. E. 1..

Henricus de Plumptre-

Willielmus de Plumptre, 3 E. 3. & 18 E. 3.-

Henricus de Plumptre de-Eliz.-Margar. Johannes de Plumptre fundator-Emma. Johannes vir Annæ. Eliota. Nott. ob. 1408. ux. 1. Hospitalis ob. 1415.

Johannes de Plumptre ob. Apr. 1471. Helena fil. Strelley de Woodborough.

Henricus de Plumptre-Matilda fil. & her. Rob. Medocroft & Joane ux. ejus fil. & her. Joh. Thomas Capellanus. de Arnale | Knaresburgh de Kyme in Com. Linc.

Henricus Plumptre ob. 1508. | Elizabetha-Mauritius Orrell marit. 2. 18 H. 8. Johannes, 2 H. 7.

Johannes Plumptre ob. 1552. | Katherina fil. Joh. Kyme de Stykford junioris Com. Linc.-Agnes ux. 2.

Nicol. Plumptre ob. | Anna fil. & her. Joh. Sharp de Frisby C. Leic. & Mariæ uxor. fil. Will.-Elianor ux. 2. Sept. 13. 1597. | Saunders de Welford C. Noirth. ob. Apr. 16. 1580. ob. 1602.

Henricus Plumptre ob. Jul. 26. 1642. | Anna fil. Rich. Parkins de Boney ob. Apr. 22. 1639.

Nicol. Plumptre ob. Huntingdon Plumptre-Jana. fil. Ric. Scott | Christina fil. Ric. Brook, mil. de Norton in Com. 1644. f. p. Med. D. ob. 1660. Ebor. ux. 1. | Cestr. & Cath. ux. fil. Hen. Nevil de Billingbere.

Henricus Plumptre de Nott. Ar. æt. 30. 1674. | Maria fil. Thom. Blayney, Ar. Herefordensis ob. 1673. Richardus.

Christina Plumptre nat. Jun. 16-3.

“ wright who had it in trust for him it seems, and was more kind than Sir George Par-
 “ kins was to his Grandfather. In the Will of Henry de Plumptre dated 11 H. 4. 1408,
 “ before mentioned, it appears that his dwelling House was a Tenement called Vout
 “ Hall, which, with two other Tenements, a Garden and Teyntor within it in Vout
 “ Lane, all adjoyning to the said Mansion House, he left to his said wife Margaret for
 “ life; remainder to his said son John, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; for
 “ default whereof, these and all other the Tenements in divers places of *Nottingham*,
 “ settled on the said John in like manner, were to be sold by the Executors of the said
 “ Henry, and the money disposed by them for the good of his soul. His Body he or-
 “ dered to be buried in the Chapel of All Saints beneath or in the Church of St Peter
 “ in *Nottingham*. Henry de Cotegrave, and William de Beston of *Nottingham*, Exe-
 “ cutors of the Testament of William Colyer of *Nottingham*, 12 R. 2. confirmed to
 “ Henry de Plumptre of *Nottingham*, and his heirs, seven Cottages in Hundlegate.
 “ Henry Plomtre, son and heir apparent of Henry Plomtre, late of *Arnall*, and Cousin
 “ and heir of Thomas Plomtre, late of *Nottingham*, Chaplain, 3 H. 7. *Anno* 1488
 “ demised to Ed. Hunte of *Nottingham*, Merchant of the Staple of the Town of *Calis*,
 “ five Cottages in Hundlegate, which were late John Plomtre’s, father of the said Henry
 “ the elder, and of the said Thomas.”

“ Thomas Poge was Major of *Nottingham* 9 and 10 H. 5.”

“ In 23 H. 7. Thomas Poge of *Miferton*, Gent. conveyed to Henry Plumptre of
 “ *Nottingham*, Gent. one Messuage, and thirteen Cottages, whereof the Messuage and
 “ nine Cottages lay together in the North side of the Church-yard of St. Mary in *Not-*
 “ *tingbam*, where now is situate the chief Mansion House of Henry Plumptre, Esquire,
 “ the Front whereof was rebuilt by his father the said Doctor Plumptre, who was son of
 “ Henry, son of Nicolas, son of John, son of the said Henry Plumptre, who had it of
 “ Mr. Poge. To this House it seems belonged a certain Chapel or Oratory, with a
 “ Quire adjoyning to it, in the North side of St. Maries Church called the Chapel of All
 “ Saints, which in the year 1632. Jan. 19. was confirmed to Henry Plumptre, Esquire,
 “ and Nicholas Plumptre, Gent. and Huntingdon Plumptre, Doctor of Physick, his
 “ sons, and the rest of the inhabitants of that House to hear Divine Service, Pray, and
 “ Bury in, by Richard then Arch-bishop of *York*, under the Hand and Seal of Francis
 “ Withington, Master of Arts, Surrogate of William Easdale, Dr. of Laws, Vicar
 “ General in Spirituals of the said Arch-bishop.”

The mastership of this hospital having returned to the founders descendant, as mentioned by THOROTON above, it was held, during the minority of John Plumptre by friends, as it had been heretofore in one or two instances, till A. D. 1703—4, who added a ton of coals per annum, to each of the seven poor widows.

The present building is that erected chiefly by Huntingdon Plumptre, in 1650, it is mostly of brick, and now irregular. Some of the old building remains, which is of stone; on one of the entrances, which remains, are the Plumptre arms. The west front, DEERING says, was 74 feet in length, and 63 in depth. By his observation he imagined that some little of the chapel was discernable, and that it was originally 58 feet long and 32 broad.

Its income the 26th of HENRY VIII. was valued at 13l. 9s. 4d. Over the entrance now is the following inscription.

“ *Plumptre*

L

“ *Plumptre Hospital, originally founded and endowed for the support of a master, a priest, and 13 poor widows, by John de Plumptre, in 1392. When almost decayed it was in part renewed by a descendant of the founder, Huntingdon Plumptre, Esq. 1650.* ”

Besides other great improvements four new tenements were added by his grandson John Plumptre, Esq. deceased, in 1751.

His son, John Plumptre, Esq. repaired the old building and added two new tenements, thus completing the charitable design of the benevolent founders, A. D. 1753.

The alms houses and hospitals, whose foundations cannot be considered so much in the light of religious houses as the above, and whose dates are subsequent, the reader will find noticed after the account of the churches.

CHURCHES.

THOROTON prefaces his account of the epitaphs in the three churches, in his time, in the following brief manner.

“ The Vicarage of St. Marie’s was twenty Marks, and so was the Rectory of St. Peter’s; and the Rectory of St. Nicholas ten Marks when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron: St. Marie’s is now 10l. 5s. value in the King’s Books, and the Marques of Dorchester Patron. St. Peter’s 8l. 8s. 6d. and the King Patron, as he is also of St. Nicholas, which is but 2l. 16s. 8d. value. This Church is now almost rebuilt of Brick: it was demolished in the Rebellion for the safety of the Castle.”

ST. MARY’S CHURCH.

The principal and the largest church in this place is supposed, by DEERING, to be of Saxon origin; but for my own part I cannot discover the least trace of Saxon architecture to warrant the opinion. *a.*

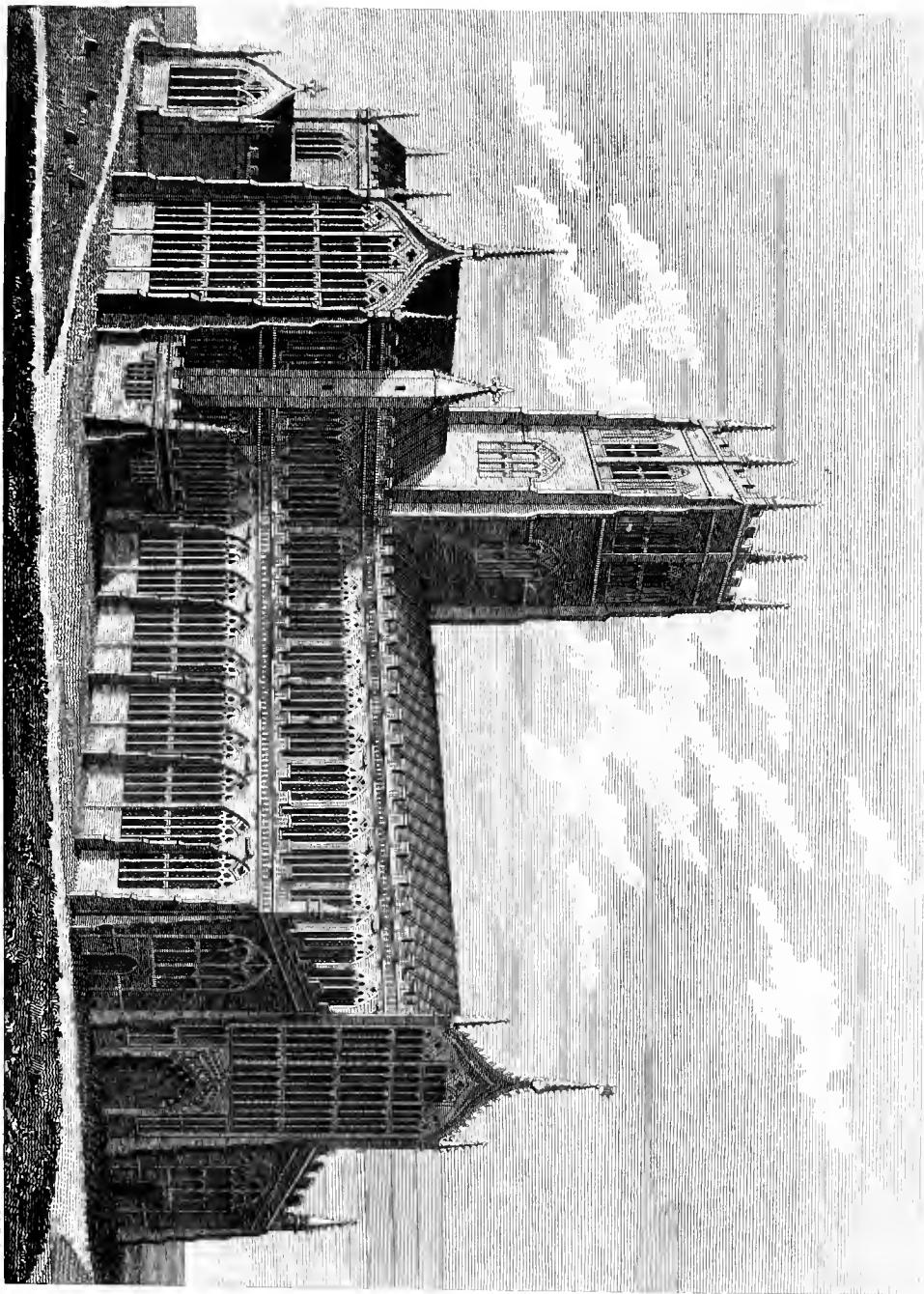
This, as well as the other two churches, is mentioned in the foundation deeds of the priory of *Lenton*.

St. Mary’s stands on a bold eminence, and looks majestically on the south westwardly aspect. Its form is that of a cross with a fine tower in the centre, which contains 10 musical bells, which sing sweetly, heard in the meadows below. Its model is collegiate, its age, if we may judge from the most ancient remains of its exterior form, about that of HENRY the VIIth. But this opinion, it should be understood, is in no degree derogatory to that of a church standing on the same site ages before. An excellent organ with two fronts adorns it, built by that great master Snetzler, in 1777. The old organ which was taken down at this time was built in 1704.

Within this church is a chapel of note, dedicated to All Saints, now the burial place of the Plumptre family: It is lighted by one of the noblest windows in the church; but that light serves to shew, what the *thoughtful poor*, in particular, must lament, a contemptuous disrespect to a family one of the brightest ornaments of the town of *Nottingham*; as honourable to the interests of this place as it is venerable in years.

Whoever

a. This gentleman takes notice of a workman who told him that he being employed in repairing the timber at the west end of the church, found a date, cut in wood, which tho’ he could not remember, yet he was sure it made the church 1100 years old. This assertion comes in a very questionable shape. If there were a date of that age it must have been in characters not easily made out by an ordinary carpenter. If the carpenter were a learned antiquary, or versed in Saxon characters, the discovery would have been a treat to himself and many others. A copy of the characters would doubtless have been preserved as a relic of no slight note.



ECCELSFIELD, Sⁿ MARY, NOTTINGHAM. A R A G E S T E P R O S P E C T V S, A^o 1677.

J. Nield, Sc.

Whoever might have been led to this religious receptacle of the dead either from motives of curiosity, or kindred affection, about two years since, need no explanation of the very numerous improper things in this place. To others it may be only necessary to observe that those who hold annual offices in the church should be guardians of decency.

The monuments of the Plumptre family, or rather the battered remains of those once splendid efforts to preserve the name of a good family, are here. In better times they looked respectable. See plate page 87, from THOROTON. That slight sketch, fig. 1. facing this page, shews imperfectly the abuse of one of them.

Opposite to this chapel was another dedicated to the virgin Mary. Behind a seat or pew, in a recess of the wall, on this side the church, is a stone figure prostrate, (See fig. 2.) in a place very difficult to be seen; no inscription.

The painted glass that formerly adorned the windows is now chiefly gone. The figure of St. Andrew, however, still remains perfect, in a north window; the inscription round the head and part of the figure, in black letters, seems mutilated. Without the figure of St. Andrew I have given every letter that remains, in the state it now stands in the window, in the same plate.

DEERING says something of an old painting on the wall, over the vestry door, which he took for a figure of St. Christopher, who was said to have an extraordinary power over tempests and earthquakes; this shadow has vanished with the opinion. I will not say altogether, for the last time I visited this church, being a bright day, I did see, on the left, near the arms, the head of a figure, faintly looking upwards; and just over the vestry door the figure of a duck and a fish, on the same wall. *a*

The following are the collections, made by THOROTON, of the inscriptions, arms, &c. in this church.

In St. Marie's Church, South Ille.

“ Richardi Samon, *quondam Majoris & Aldermannii istius villæ, qui obiit xviii.*
“ *die mensis Decembris, Anno Dom. M. CCCC. LVII.*”

And in the Window of the same Ille, and on a Tomb,

“ *Arg. a Bend Azure between a Mullet pierced, and an Annulett Gules, Samon.*”

“ *Orate pro anima Johannis Salmon, & Agnetis uxoris ejus.*”

On the first Earl of Clare's Tomb.

H. S. E.

“ *Johannes Hollies de Houghton Equ. Aur.*”

“ *Denzilli F. Willielmi N. in Baronem Houghton, nec non in Comitem de Clare, per Regem Jacobum eretus, uxorem duxit Annam Thomæ Stanhope de Shelsford Equ. Aur. Filiam, è quâ Filios Johannem postea Comitem de Clare Denzillium in Baronem Hollies de Ifield in Comitatu Suffolke, per serenissimum Regem Carolum II. promotum, Franciscum qui cœlebs obiit; ac Carolum, Willielmum & Carolum in eius demortuos: Filias etiam Eleonoram Olivero Viccomiti Fitz-Williams, ac Comiti de Tyrone;* *Arabellam,*

“ *Thomæ*

a. It was not uncommon to see these representations in Roman Catholic churches, as preventatives against the injury of those buildings during tempests, &c.

“ Themæ Wentworth de Wentworth-Woodhouse in Com. Chor. Baronetto (postea vero in
“ Vicecom. Wentworth, & Comitem de Strafford cœtæ,) Copulatas; ac Elizabetham ante
“ nuptias defunctam Sufitavit.”

“ Diem obiit III. Octobris, Anno Dom. M.DC.XXVII.”

On the second Earl’s Tomb,

H. S. E.

“ Præc. Johannes Comes de Clare (Johannis F. Denzillii N.) Uxorem duxit Eliza-
“ betham Horatii Vere Equ. Aur. Baronisq. de Tilbury (in re bellicâ clarissimi) filicm et
“ coheredem, Equâ Filios Johanneum in cunis demortuum, ac Gilbertum postea Comitem de
“ Clare:”

“ Filias vero”

“ Annam, Edwardo primogenito Theophilis,”

“ Comitis Lincolnie; Elizabetham,”

“ Wentworthio, Comiti de Kildare;”

“ Arabellam, Edwardo Roffleter de”

“ Somerby in Com. Linc. Equ. Aur.”

“ Matrimonio conjunctas;”

“ Mariam in cunis, alteram Mariam ante nuptias defuntas; Eleonoram superst. Katheri-
“ nam, & Margaretam in cœlibatu direptas; Sufannam, Johanni Lort de Stackpole-
“ Court in Agro Pembr. Baronetto desponsatam;”

“ Franciscam infantulam exanimem;”

“ Dianam, Henrico Bridges, filio & heredi Thomæ Bridges de Keynsham in Com. So-
“ mers. Equ. Aur. enuptam; Penelopen, Jacobo Langham de Cotebroke in Com. Nor-
“ thampt. Baronetto, copulatam; Dorotheam & Franciscam in teneri aetate sublatas Pro-
“ creavit.”

“ Diem obiit secundo Januarii, Anno Domini M. DC. LXV.”

“ In the Chancel on a Black Marble Grave-Stone, cut in two Bræs Plates,”

“ A Fesse between three Spread Eagles, with a Crest, viz. a Dog tyed to a Tree: And
“ Anno Dom. 1607. In memoriam aeternam justus erit.”

“ Nicholas Kinnerley, Esq. and his mother

“ Dear Anye, their Corpes this Stone doth here cover:

“ They live now with Christ, in whom they did trust:

“ Their bodies do wait the rising of the Just.”

“ On another Bræs Plate,”

“ Hic jacet Radulphus Hansby, Art. Mr. Quondam secuus Johannensis Cantab. ibidemq.

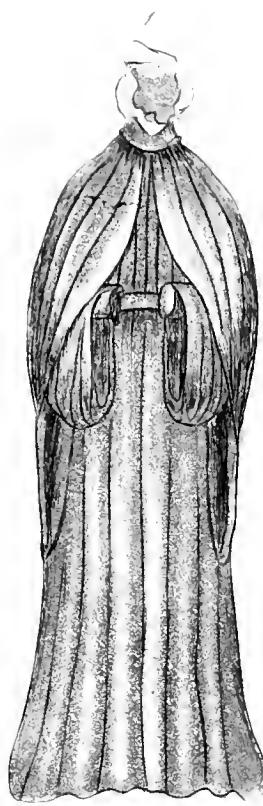
“ Taxator, Hujus Ecclesiæ vicarius & Bartonensis in Fabis Rector. Qui obiit Novemb. xx.

“ Anno Dom. 1635.”

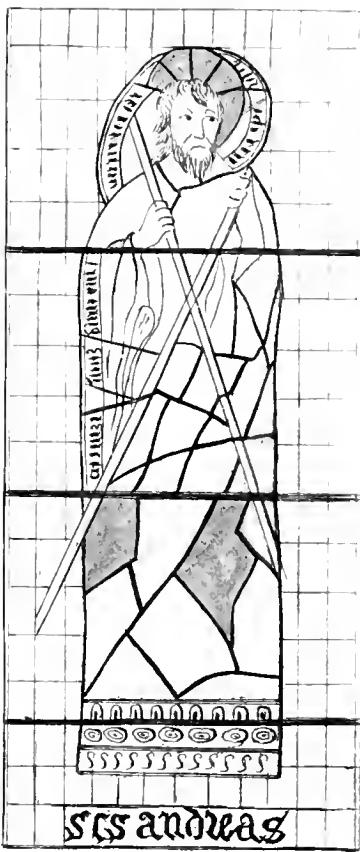
“ Hansbius hac cecidit terra, lassum extulit aura, quo jacet hic casu surgit in Astra suo.”

“ On a Monument,”

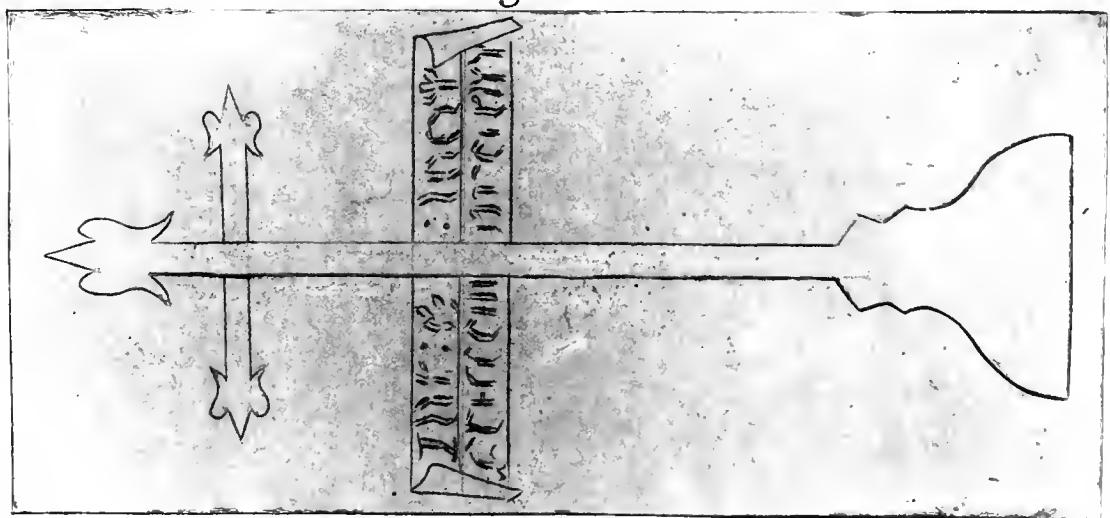
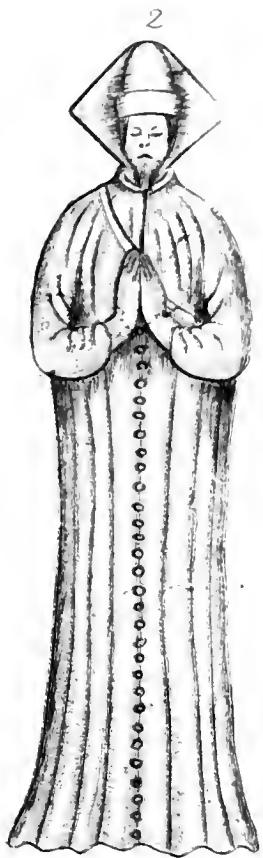
“ Johannes Alton in Artibus Mr. ob. soleritiam, prudentiam, experientiam, medicorum
“ (apud boreales saltæ partes) facile princeps, uxorem habuit Elizab. Brightman, quæ
“ apprimè modesta erat fæmina, venerabilis matrona, & pro morum suavitate apud omnes gra-
“ tissima, ex eâ duos suscepit liberos, Georgium, & Eleonoram uxorem Thomæ Bray, Ar-
“ mig.



ot³u / pnu³ / Blm³ euf³ / vvvvvv



mp\ kru



“ *mig. matremq. Elizabethæ Bray, quæ nupta Fran. Pierreponto summae pietatis observantie & gratitudinis ergo, hoc Monumentum in defunctorum memoriam quæ fieri potest semper pitem, propriis sumptibus erigi curavit. Obierunt uterq. circiter annum atatis suæ octo-geffimum; Ille autem 22. die Febr. Anno Dom. 1629. Hæc decimo Novemb. Annoq. Dom. 1638.*”

“ *On a Grave-stone,*”

“ *“ Johannes Alton, & Elizab. uxor ejus charissima hic conspulti jacent, egregium paramantium, quos una eademq. domus ut vivos ita mortuos tenet. Diem & Annum utrinq; obitus, supra positum dabit monumentum.”*

“ *On an Alabaster Grave-stone,*”

“ *Here lyeth the body of John Cave, Gent. the fourth son of Roger Cave of Stamford, in Northamptonshire. He died the 3d. of May 1639, in Joyfull hope of Resurrection to Eternall Life.”*

“ *On*

“ *On another course Stone,*”

“ *Here lyeth interred the body of George Hutchinson, Esq. who died the 30th. day of March, Anno Dom. 1635, being about the age of 59 yeares and 3 Monethes. He had to wife Katherin Russel, Gen. by whom he had issue John, Mary, Anne, and Katherine.”*

“ *Ilic reposita sunt ossa Georgii Lacock, Gen. qui. decimo die Martii, Anno Dom. 1647, in manus Dom. Iesu Christi salvatoris ejus emisit spiritum, Annoq. atatis suæ 83, qui ante obitum, hoc sequens Epitaphium hic insculptum iri mandavit.”*

“ *Nascimur. Querimur. Morimur.”*

“ *Here lyeth the body of Anne Gregory, the wife of William Gregory, late Alderman of Nottingham. She died the 7th day of March 1664, in the 81st. year of her age.”*

“ *Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, late wife of Robert Bingham, Esq. Steward to the Right Honourable Henry Lord Marques of Dorchester. She dyed the 6. of March, Anno Dom. 1670, in the 54. year of her age, after she had been married 22. years. She was one of the daughters of Francis Blaney of Kinsbarn in the County of Hereford, Esq.”*

“ *In the body of the Church.”*

“ *Here lyeth the body of Francis Toplady, late Alderman of this Town. He dyed the 28. day of June 1665. the 84. year of his age.”*

“ *On a Pillar,”*

“ *Near this place lyeth the body of William Flamstead, Gent. late Steward and Town-Clark of Nottingham, who for his exemplary piety, eminent parts and singular fidelity lived much desired, and died no lesse lamented the 38. year of his age, August 24. 1653.”*

“ *The Memory of the Just is blessed.”*

“ *On a Brass Plate in the North Ile,”*

“ *Exuviae*

“ *Exuvia Josephi Gardiner*
 “ *Acad. D.*
 “ *Qui obiit Mar. 4.*
 “ *1669.*”

“ On another,”
 “ *Hic jacet Hen. Farington servus fidelis D. H. Plumptre, qui obiit Jul. 16, 1645.*”

“ On a Grave-stone in the North Ile,”
 “ *Demus eterna Johannis Plumptre, Anno M.D.LII. defuncti.*”
 “ The Arms,”

“ *A Chevron between two Mullets, and an Annulett.*”

“ On an Alabaster Grave-stone in the South Ile,”
 “ To the memory of *Margaret*, late the virtuous wife of *William Greaves*, Gent. one
 of the Aldermen of *Nottingham*, who died the fifth day of *March*, *Anno Dom. 1671.*”

“ Here also lieth buried *Margaret*, late daughter of the said *William* and *Margaret Greaves*: she departed this life the *xxiii.* day of *January*, *Anno Dom. 1668.*”

“ In a Window of the South Ile,”
 “ *Quarterly Gules a Lion Ramp. Or; and Cheque Or and Azure, all within a Bordure engrailed Arg. quarterly France and England; and that again, impaling quarterly Or, a Spread Eagle Sable, and Gules a Lion Ramp. Arg.*”
 “ *Gules a Saltire Arg. Nevil.*”

“ In a high Window of the middle, and on an old Tomb,”
 “ *Azure a Croſſe patē, with a Basis and supporting Laces between four Mullets of six poynts within a Bordure engrayled Or.*”

“ By the West Door a large Table intended for the Arms of the Earls of *Nott.*”
 “ 1. *Quarterly Gules a Lion Ramp. Arg. and Vairy Or and Azure 3. as 2. 4. as 1. William Peverell created by Will. Conq.*”
 “ 2. *England with a Bendlet Azure, John Plantagenet, by R. 1.*”
 “ 3. *John Mowbray, by R. 2. Gules a Lion Ramp. Arg.*”
 “ 4. *Gules a Chevron and Crofletts patē Arg. William Lord Barkly, by R. 3.*”
 “ 5. *Quarterly France and England within a Bordure also quarterly Ermine and Countercompony Or and Azure, an inſcutchion of Peverell. Henry Fitz-Roy, by H. 8.*”
 “ 6. *Gules a Bend between six Croſſe croflets Fitchē Arg. charged with a Mullet, Charles Lord Howard, by Q. Eliz.*”

“ And the Town’s Arms,”
 “ *Gules three Crowns Or with a Croſſe Raguled and Trunked Vert set in the lowest.*”

FROM DEERING’S COLLECTION.

“ In Plumptre chapel is an alabaster tomb, on which lies the figure of a man in a gown, with wide sleeves and a cap on his head, the hands in a praying posture, it has

no inscription ; in the side which faces the south are four figures in basso reliefo, the 1st. and 3d. counting from the left to the right hand, are angels holding each an empty scutcheon before them, the second is a mitred figure, and the 4th. seems to be in a sitting posture, having a coronet on the head."

" Over this in the corner is a marble monument in memory of the eldest son of John Plumptre, Esq. on the top are the arms of the family."

" Here lies interred Henry eldest son of John Plumptre, Esq. born 22d. July 1708, deceased Jan. 3d. 1718-19 :

In these few and tender years he had to a great degree made himself master of the Jewish, Roman, and English history, the Heathen mythology and the French tongue, and was not inconsiderably advanced in the Latin."

" In a small compartment under this :

Animam nati
his saltem accumulem donis
et fungar inani
munere.

" At the west end of this chapel is a very beautiful monument of marble, with the following elegant latin epitaph, made by a relation, his quondam tutor, at Pembroke in Cambridge, and the addition for Joyce his wife was made by another relation."

" Hic infra requiescit pars terrena
Henrici Plumptre Armig.
mortui 29. Decembris 1693. ætatis 49.
Qualis Vir fuerit scire aves.

Ab antiqua stirpe in oppido Nottinghamiæ ortus
Omnigenam Eruditionem honestis moribus adjunxit
Eruditionis finem duxit esse regimen Vitæ
Hinc factâ sibi morum suprema lege
Benevolentia universali
Pietatis haud fucatæ evasit Exemplar singulare
Amicus, Civis, Maritus, Pater, miserorum Patronus
Qualem jam exoptare licet vix reperire.
Viduam reliquit ejus amantissimam
Jocosam Henrici Sacheverel Armigeri
De Morley in agro Derbiensi filiam natu secundam
quæ cum tres filios vivo peperisset
Johannem, Henricum et Fitz-Williams,
optimi Patris Monumenta
Hunc etiam Lapidem in perpetuam memoriam
Mortuo cum Lachrymis poni curavit.
Hic quoq. demum letho
Consortionem redintegravit interruptam

Illa Jocosa
 Verbo omnes complectar Laudes
 Conjur illo digna Viro
 Funeta fato 8 die Novembris
 1708. Aetatis 69."

"The arms: *Plumptre impales A. on a saltier B. 5 Waterbougets O. Sacheverel.*"—
 "The same are in a hatchment placed over the great tomb."

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS OF EPITAPHS IN ST. MARY'S.
 In the Plumptre burial place.

Hic jacet corpus
 Caroli Plumptre, S. T. P.
 Archidiaconi Eliensis.

Filius erat,
 Johannis *Nottinghamensis* Armigeri,
 viri plane integerissimi
 Immortali memoria dignissimi
 Qui Monumentum Sibi erigi voluit.

Pater cum desiderio
 Mortem expectavit,
 Filius non metuit

Tantum potuit vestra fides

Natus ille anno MDCLXXX. Hic MDXII.
 Denatus ille anno MDCCLII. Hic MDCCLXXIX.

Safe in the hands of one disposing power,
 Or in the natal or the mortal hour.

In the chancel, near the altar, a mural monument is placed to the memory of Mr. Samuel Heywood, attorney-at-law, of this town. He died in 1789, aged 34. "As a man," the inscription says, "eminently respectable in his day."

A mural monument, on the north wall, remembers Samuel Wright, late merchant of this town. He died in 1753, aged 56 years.

Another under it informs us that Ichabod Wright, Esq. died in 1777, aged 74. Elizabeth his wife died in 1782, aged 82. "Providence indulged them with 56 years of mutual happiness."

Near, one remembers Elizabeth and Philip Strelly, brother and sister, the former died in 1786, and the last survivor of that ancient family.

A tablet, near this place lies interred the body of Thomas Berdmore, Esq. who acquired a liberal and ample fortune by the profession of a dentist. He died in 1785, aged 45.

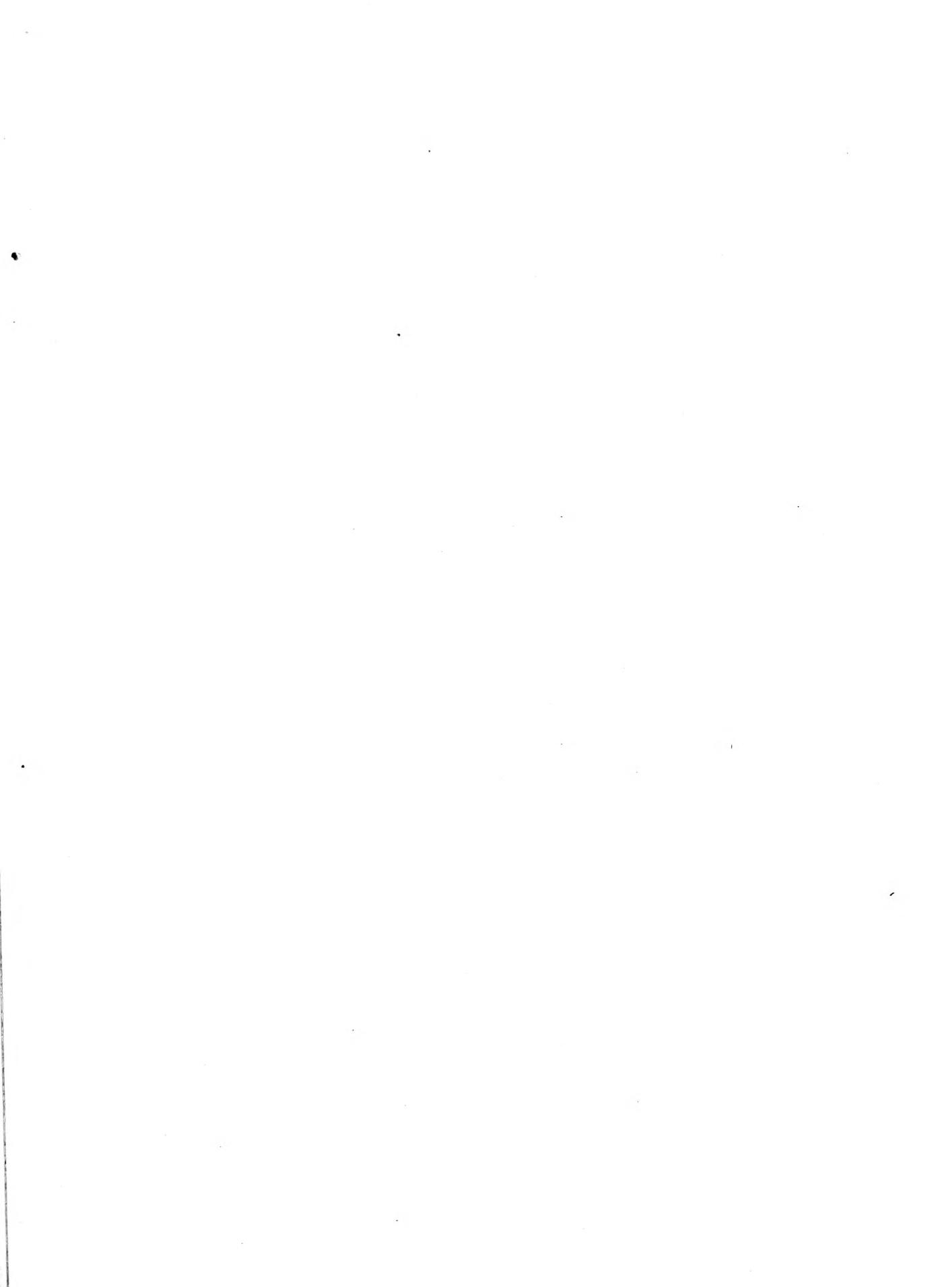
On the chancel floor. William Hallow, Esq. died in 1741, aged 66. His widow in 1767, aged 78.

Mary the wife of Scroop Berdmore, D. D. vicar of this parish, died in 1745, aged 25. He died in 1770, aged 60. His second wife, Geneva, died the same year, aged 43.

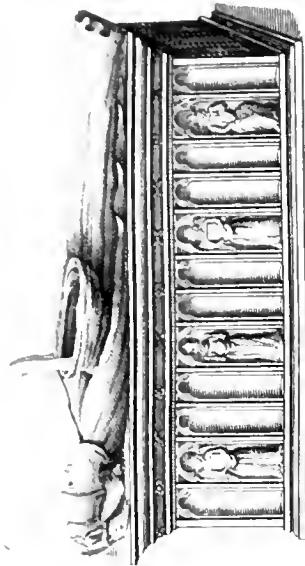
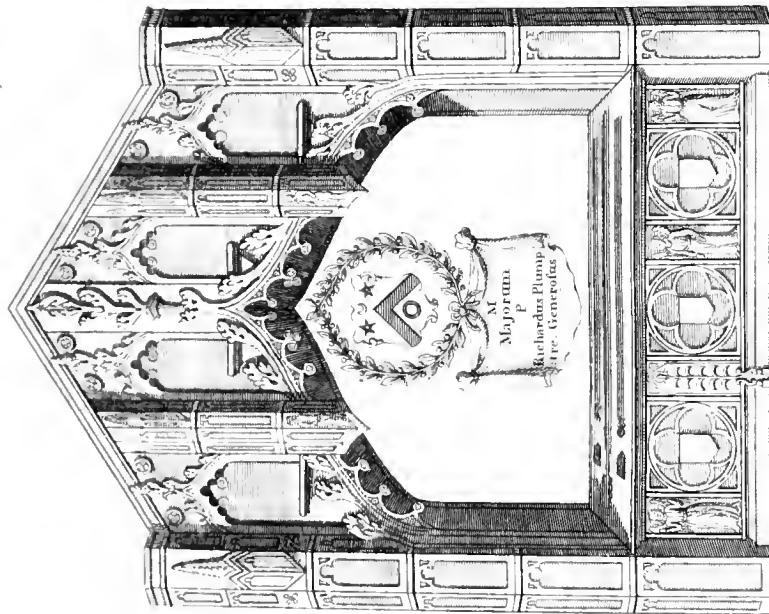
On the south wall. Ann Hollins, wife of John Hollins, Esq. of the county of Salop, died in 1770, aged 30.

Rest gentle shade, and wait thy maker's will,
 Then rise, unchanged, and be an angel still.

The



Mr. Wm. H. H. H. is the above monument. It was
the tomb of Henry in King's College.



M.
Majorum in Choro Boceali hujta Ecclesie
Nec non in Capella omniurn Saecorum
intra Ecclesiam B. Petri xiii Capella B.
Marie infra Ecclesiam S. Nicolai
Sepulchorum

P

HENRICVS PLUMPTRE
Armiger.



The Rev. Joseph Maibon, died in 1777, aged 30. He was curate of this parish and a fellow of Jesus College Cambridge.

Another curate, the Rev. Laurence Whitaker, is noticed, who died in 1769, aged 45, of him there is an excellent character given.

On a brass plate, in the middle aisle: Here is interred the body of Matthew Immyns, Esq: who died 20th of December 1778, aged 82, and also that of his brother George Immyns, Esq. who died in November 1785, aged 85.

In the chancel we are informed that Margaret Middleton, died the 6th of July, 1778, aged 100 years.

In the nave, on a brass:—Rev. Richard Naish, A.M. late Rector of Bradcombe, Somersetshire, died June 23. 1767, aged 61 years.

On a brass:—John White died in 1757, aged 42; Eliz. his wife in 1759, aged 28.

Amidst a multiplicity of floor-stones are the following persons noticed, who died at an advanced age, of respectable connections.

Elizabeth wife of Michael Brown, who died in 1786, aged 89 years.

Sarah Taylor, in 1789, aged 88 years.

John Walsford, in 1762, aged 84 years.

William Jackson, in 1776, aged 81. His wife, Susanna, died in 1749, aged 84.

Joseph Lapton, gent. died in 1783, aged 72. His wife Sarah, in 1785, aged 88.

There have been many brass plates of figures upon the floor-stones of this church, and also in Plumtree chapel, which were all taken away during the (uncivil) civil wars of the last century, when the sacrilegious Cromwell let loose his myrmidons upon the churches, partly for plunder, and partly to answer the hidden purposes of a mind at once tyrannical, deceptious and extremely cunning. To wean his followers from the established religion of his country by a false and mischievous insinuation, that the unoffending figures of Saints and other scriptural representations, then beautifully displayed in the church windows, which almost universally adorned the temples of the most High, were reliques of superstition and idolatry, men were sent armed with poles and pikes to destroy them. Harmless as these pleasing images of sacred things were, even to the enemies of religion; and glorious as they were to her admirers, his armies, and armed bands, wherever they passed failed not to strip the covering of graves where any thing was found valuable. Ancient brasses are the most desirable things in church antiquity, because they shew us, with respect to dress, the fashion of remote times and give us, by their uplifted hands and bended knees in prayer, a pleasing idea of a primitive christian mind ejaculating, *Cujus anima propitiatur Deus.* Methinks I see, his tutored ruffians forcing the doors of this church and rushing forward with the eagerness of wolves darting at their prey, tearing the brass figures from their rivets, and at length contending for the booty.

The church-yard of St. Mary, is 23 yards perpendicular above the level of the meadows below. In it are almost numberless grave-stones, tombs, &c. one of the latter, I observed, remembers Mr. Richard Butler, who served the office of Mayor five times, and was Alderman about twenty years. He died in 1790, aged 66 years.

St. Mary's parish, which is one of the three which constitute the town of Nottingham, is much larger than the other two together. See its population page 112. This parish:

and the other two have each a workhouse for the poor ; the maintenance of whom has, like those in most of the other parishes in the kingdom, increased, lately, to a very alarming degree. To do away the baneful evil, something salutary and efficacious must be applied ; but of what nature must be left to the wisdom of the legislature.

The following is a List of Vicars, of St. Mary's Church in Nottingham.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---|---|------|---|---|---|
| 1292 | Johannes de Ely. | — | — | 1504 | Richard Travenor. | — | — |
| 1304 | Robertus de Dalby, | — | — | 1534 | Richard Matthew. | — | — |
| 1313 | Henricus de parva Haly. | — | — | 1535 | Richard Wyld. | — | — |
| 1317 | Johannes de Ludlaine. | — | — | 1554 | Oliverus Hawood. | — | — |
| 1322 | Joh. ff. Witti. Coryn. | — | — | 1568 | Johannes Lowthe. | — | — |
| 1347 | Johannes de Launde. | — | — | 1572 | Willielmus Underue. | — | — |
| 1347 | Robertus de Wakebridge. | — | — | 1578 | Robertus Aldridge. | — | — |
| 1348 | Richard de Radelyffe. | — | — | 1616 | Oliverius Wytherington. | — | — |
| 1349 | Roger de Nyddingworth. | — | — | 1616 | Johannes Tolson. | — | — |
| 1349 | Richard de Swanynton. | — | — | 1617 | Kadulfus Hansby. | — | — |
| 1351 | Thomas de Pascayl. | — | — | 1635 | Edmundus Laycock. | — | — |
| 1357 | Johannes Loriner. | — | — | 1662 | Georgius Masterfon. | — | — |
| — | Johannes de Hoveden. | — | — | 1686 | Samuel Crobrow, S. T. P. | — | — |
| 1364 | Joh. de Stapleford. | — | — | 1690 | Benjamin Carnfield, A. M. | — | — |
| 1371 | Willimus de Sandyacre. | — | — | 1694 | Tymothy Carrol, A. M. | — | — |
| — | Robertus de Retford | — | — | 1698 | Edwardus Clarke, A. M. | — | — |
| 1401 | Richardus Cecilwell. | — | — | 1708 | Samuel Berdmore, A. M. | — | — |
| 1409 | Willielmus Ode. | — | — | 1723 | Johannes Disney, A. M. | — | — |
| 1447 | Willielmus Wright. | — | — | 1730 | Thomas Berdmore, A. M. | — | — |
| 1461 | Jehannes Hurt. | — | — | 1743 | Scoop Berdmore, S. T. P. | — | — |
| 1476 | Thomas Turner. | — | — | 1770 | Nathan Haines, D. D. the present Vicar. | — | — |
| 1498 | Johannes Greve. | — | — | | | | |
| 1499 | Simon Yates. | — | — | | | | |

Pri. Lenton Propr. Incumbent Rev. Nathan Haines, D. D. King's Book 10l. 5s. Yearly tenths 1l. 0s. 6d. Archiepisc pro Syn 6s. Archidiac. pro Prox. 6s. 8d.— Val. in mans. cum gleb. ib. per ann. 1l. 10s. in dec. pan, cervis, lan. agn. anc. porc. pull. fruct. &c. Marquis of Dorchester, presented in 1708. Duke of Kingston, 1722. The Archbishop, 1730. Representatives of the Duke of Kingston.

BELLS 10. In Deering's time only six. (a) That gentleman has been particular in giving the inscriptions thereon, which takes up of his book, almost two quarto pages, for which information, I am apprehensive, but few are solicitous ; however, as some readers may be *bell inclined*, I have copied his account in the next page.

A Table

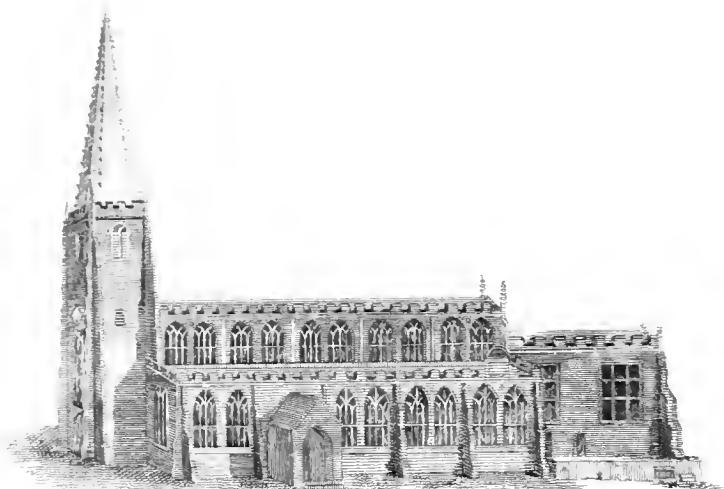
(a) Now we are upon the bell subject, I may just observe, that this year, 1795, a Gentleman of considerable fortune, came to Leicester, purporting to see an old bell brought to Mr. Arnold, bell-founder, to be recast. On it was the head of Henry the Third, King of England, in the time of Pope Benedict. Round the crown this :—

Saunde Confessor Christi Benedic ora pro nobis Deum.

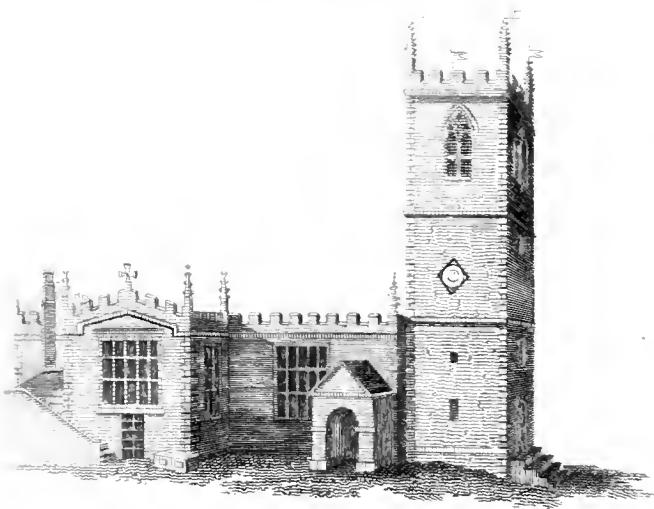
O HOLY BENEDICT CONFESSOR OF CHRIST BESEECH GOD FOR US.

The history of this bell is this : That when Broughton Church, in Northamptonshire, was knocked down by Cromwell, the bell was taken to the church of Moulton, near Northampton, thence brought to Leicester, in 1795, to be recast with the rest of the church bells. Its weight 27 cwt. Mr. Smith, the gentleman noticed above, as a curioſo in ancient bells, says, that there is only one more of the age, as he knows of in England.





S^T. P E T E R S.



S^T. N I C H O L A S'.

A Table of the Inscriptions, Dates, &c. upon St. Mary's Bells, in Nottingham.

1st.—Suscito voce pios tu Christe dirige mentes venite exultemus. Edwardus Sweetapple, Church-Warden, 1699.

2.—Robert Aldrege, Ralph Shaw, Henry Alvie, Wardens, 1613.

3.—Ecce Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata. W. Sturrup, T. Gray, Wardens, 1690.

4.—Tu noe xsti ihu omne genu flectat cœlesti trestrum et justorum. R. A. V. M. G. 1605.

5.—1695. Made by Henry Ouldfield. TV TVBA SIC SONATV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES, RICHARD HVRT MAIOR. Nicholas Sherwin, Richard Johnson, Wardens. John Gregory. Robert Alvie, Peter Clarke, Humphrey Bonner, Richard Morehaghe, Anker Jackson, Aldermen.

6.—R. Greaves. I. Combe.—

I will sound and refound unto thy People O Lord,
With my sweet Voice to call them to thy Word.

A. Gregory, H. Greaves, Tho. Middleton, Wardens.

I Tole the Tune that dulful is to such as liv'd amiss,
But sweet my sound seem unto them who hope for joyful Elifs.

ST. PETER's CHURCH,

Is much inferior, in every respect to St. Mary's. It has an ordinary spire upon a tower prop at the angles with clumsy buttresses. The main building has had its vicissitudes, visible by its internal appearance. It was materially injured, in the last century, during the siege of Nottingham, by the forces of the Parliament. A bomb fell, at that time, upon the vestry part of the church, which destroyed it, and some portions of the adjacent building.

As to the age of this church, it is as little ascertained as that of St. Mary's, no part of either, in my opinion, is so old as the conquest; in neither is the Saxon column united with the acute pointed arch, which was introduced into this kingdom by the Knights Templars. St. Peter's, however, is a well lighted and roomy church, it has a nave and two side aisles. In the Catholic times it had two chapels within it, St. Mary's and All-Saints.

Within this church was the guild of St. George, and a Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary. The spiritual court is held within this church.

Thoroton's Collection.

" In the east window of the north Ile :—

Arg. two Bars Azure three Torteauxes in Chief impaling Azure a Cinquefoyle Arg. Gules seven Mascles voyded Or 3, 3, 1.

Azure a Lion Ramp. Or.—

Quarterly Arg. a Chief Gules and Bendlet Azure, and Cheque Or and Azure a Chief Ermine, Crumwell and Tatehall.

In a high south window of the middle Ile :—

Sab. two Bars nebule Arg. on a Chief Gules a Lion of Engl.

Arg. a Saltier engrayled Sab. between four Roses Gules.

In a north high window :—

Paly of six Arg. & Azure an Annulet Gules Strelley.

Arg. a Chevron between two Mullets pierced, and an Annulett Sab. Plumptre.

There are divers Marks and Letters in Shields, with Crosses, and the like.

In the Chancel east window :—

Barry of six Arg. and Azure, Gray.

Aig. a Fesse Varry between three Flowers de Lis.

On a Monument :—

Memoriæ Sacrum Pientissimæ conjugis Margaretæ Domini Mathæi Saundervi *Shanc-*
toniensis in agro *Leicestrensis*, Equitis Aurati filiæ: Quæ cum optimis naturæ dotibus ex
instinctu prædicta, tum virtutibus parentum cura diligentiaq. sumnum quasi ad vestigium
aucta, quintum & vicesimum ætatis annum agens Johanni Lockeo *Regiensis* in sedibus
Hertfordianis, Generoso, nupta est. Quo cum ut piissime conjunctissimeq. suum uxoris
per tres annos conjugale munus obiit, sera sibi, cita suis, carnem hic depositura, se ad
plureis penetravit, quarto Idus Septembris, Anno Verbi incarnati 1633. Cui officii &
amoris ergo monumentum hoc maritus ille mœstissimus extruxit.

Ejaage, fiste, locum tenet hunc matrona sacratum

Clara, venusta, pudens, religiosa, gravis.

Ergo jacent charitas pietasq. sed astra vicissim

Hac poterant alia non reperire via.

Margarita jacet non Annis dempta, sed anni

Vt speces animum dant obiisse senem.

Above these Inscriptions are the Arms of Locko and Saunders impaled, viz.

Arg. a Bend between two Waterbougets Sable, Locko.

Party per Chrevon sab. and Arg. three Elephants Heads erased Counterchanged,
Saunders.

On another Tomb for a second wife are impaled the same Arms of Locko :—

With Gules on a Fesse Arg. between three Crescents Or, as many Escallops Azure,
Ellis of *Grantham*.

The Inscription :—

Ad memoriæ sempiternam Janæ sive Dom. Thomæ Elisio de *Grantham* in finibus
Lincolniensibus, Equiti aurato, unique a Conciliis Domino Regi in provincia Boreali, mi-
noris natu filiæ, morum pariter & formæ spectabilis venustate, sibiq. post quadrennium
interrupti felicissimi conjugii, paribus auspiciis in secundi tori matrimonium collocatae :
cui (ut fere quæ sunt cordi maxime) vertente biennio, *Nottinghamie* accidit humanitus
fato præmaturo cedere calendis sextilibus ; Annosque jam haud uno viginti amplius ha-
benti ad humanæ salutis M,DC,XXXIX, Johannes Lockeus *Hertfordiensis* de *Rigia*,
Generosus, monumentum hoc desiderii & eonjunctionis ergo consecravit, sanctissimæque
conjugi superstes dissidium luctuosus deslet.

Elysia de Gente redux I Jana : sed eheu

Cur hæc lux quæ dat gaudia, curta daret?

Ne cœlum invidiae : quanquam juvenisq. vigensq.

Serior, optarim, visceri umbra polos.

Image chara diem, melior neq; munus, obivit:

Redditæq; Elysia, ortæq; dignatus.

On another Monument:—

P. M. S.—Viri apprime venerabilis Georgii Cotes, bonarum Artium fere omnium thesaurarii: principis artis & instar omnium Theologiae cimeliarchi, gregis egregii custodis: denique ut ingenii ut vitæ cultum instituerint, omnibus merito exemplaris,

Cujus } Pectus pietatis Sacrarium,
} Lingua spiritus tuba,
} Manus Christi erogatrix,
} Domus Religionis Schola,
} Vita morum censura } fuere.

Qui ut annos quartuor & viginti, summa fide summaque diligentia curam hujus ecclesiæ sustinuerat, exantlato labore ad patriam redditurus; mortale quod erat servandum heic deposituit, cætera perennior; lucrum amicis, & sui ingens desiderium suis, adeoq. bonis omnibus relinquens; e corporis evolavit vinculis III. Cal. Decemb. Anno post natum Christum ccccxl. Ætatis autem suæ LIII.

Cui nepos ejus Samuel Cotes hoc in pii doloris & perpetuum juxta patrui meritorum, suisque superstitis amoris mœrenti mœrens monumentum P.

There are divers Latine Verses on the same subject, as there are also some in English, after the following inscription cut on brass:—

In hope of a joyfull Resurrection lies interred the body of Mr. Edward Allott, Bachelor of Physick, and practitioner in Chirurgery, who dyed the 6th of June 1636, being aged 33 years.

On a Table:—

Arg. a Lion Ramp. queve furche sab. Cressy, impaling Barry of 5x Arg. and Azure nine Mulletts Gules 3, 3, 3, Jesop. And William Cressy, son of Hugh Cressy, one of his Majesties Judges of Kings Bench in Ireland, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Jeffop of Brandliff in the county of York, Esq. died the ninth of March 1645.

On a Gravestone:—

Lector, in hoc tumulo requiescunt ossa Ricardi Elkini medici, pluribus haud opus est.—Obiit Maii 19 Anno Dom. 1650, ætatis suæ 85.

On a Monument:—

Here lyeth Mary, the wife of John Wileman, gent. daughter to Henry and Elizabeth Sherwin, who died in childbed the 21st of August 1648, in the 27 year of her age, and had issue one only daughter.—Some verses follow.

Upon Another:—

D. O. M.—Johannes Volusenus Westmonasterii natus, Oxonie educatus, SS. Theologie professor, Decanus a Ripis, Beati Petri Westmonaster. & beatæ Mariæ Lincoln. Præbendarius, Parochialis Ecclesie de Burnston Vicarius, & Rector Ecclesiae de Beedall hic in domino requiescit.—Obiit Febr. 19, 1634.

Here John Wilson sleepes, in trust | Serve God with feare, thou canst not tell
That Christ will raise him from his dust: | Whether thy turn be next. Farewell.
Disce mori.

Here

Here lyeth the body of Robert Moseley, Master of Arts, and a faithfull Minister of Jesus Christ, he died the 20th of Decemb. 1643.

Here lyeth the body of Jane, the wife of Thomas Reyner, who died the 18th of July 1666, in the 41 year of her age.

In the south Isle of the Church :—

Hic jacet corpus Johannis Coombe, Generosi, civitate *Oxon.* nati, olim Comitatus *Netting.* Registrarii, qui ab hac luce (expectans meliorem) migravit undecimo die mensis Octobris, Anno Dom. 1667, & *Ætatis* sua sexagesimo septimo.—Resurgam J. C.

On the middle of the Almshouse in *Stony-Street* :—See page 107.

The arms above are:—

Arg. a Fesse Gules between three Goates current Sab. bearded, ungued and armed Or, the Crest a Goate of the same.

On Mr. Barnaby Wartnabies Beadhouse :—See page 108.

There is in the Town-Hall at *Nottingham* the King's Arms fairly drawn over the seat which the Judge in Circuit sits in; and at other times the Mayor, &c. On each side of the King's Arms, are those of the Benefactors, with inscriptions under them.

Gules in the Sinister poynt, an Annulet Arg. a Bordure sable with Estoiles Or. Over all in a Canton Ermine, a Lion Rampant of the first.

Underneath is thus written :—

Sir Thomas White, Merchant Taylor, sometime Alderman of the City of *London*, gave to this Town of *Nottingham* 40l. to be paid every fifth yeare, and to be lent *gratis* to four young men Burgesses and Tradesmen for the terme of 9 years. He died Anno Dom. 1566.—See page 48.

Arg. on a Chevron between three Garbes sub. three Estoiles of five points of the first, impaling Gules and Arg. divided by a pale ingrailed Or between four Lions Rampant Counterchanged.—

These be the armes of John Wast, and Winefride his wife, late Brewer of *London*, which hath given to the maintenance of a Free Schoole in this Town of *Nott.* 3 Tene-ments in the City of *London* 5l. by the year: On whose soules Jesu have mercy.

Sixteen Coats quartered, whereof the first is:—

Or two Barres Azure on a Chief quarterly two Flower-de-Liz of *France*, and one Lion of *England*.

The second is:—

Gules three Waterbougetts Arg. &c. Earl of *Rutlands*.—

Rogerus Mannors vir illustris, serenissimæ Regine Elizabethæ Somatophylax dignissimus, Comitis Thomæ *Rutlandie* filius, in perpetuam eleemosynam huic villa *Nottinghamie* quinq. minas dedit per annum. In cuius tam largi muneris Major Fratresq. hic ejus affixarunt insignia, Anno Domini 1601.

Sable a Chevron Or between three Crossecrosetts Fitche Arg. quartering six Coats more.—

The arms and atchievements of Sir George Peckham, late of *Denham* in the County of *Bucks*, knight, who out of his noble disposition to workes of Charity and Piety, by his last Will and Testament gave to the Town of *Nottingham* one hundred poundes of lawful English money, the use and benefit to be yearly distributed to the poor inhabitants there-
by.

by the discretion of the Major and Aldermen of the said Town for the time being, and departed this life the 23d day of July, Anno Dom. 1635.

Or two Barres, and a Lion Passant in Chief Azure.—

William Gregory, gent. sometime Town-Clarke of this Town of *Nottingham*, did by his last Will and Testament in the year of our Lord God, 1613, give and --- eleven small Tenements, with the Appurtenances called the *White Rents*, situate at *Hundgate* end, within the said Town of *Nott.* for poor aged people to dwell in Rent-free, and 40s. yearly for ever towards the reparation of the said Tenements, &c.

Party per pale Arg. & Azure two Lions Ramp. back to back Counterchanged, Gregory, quartering sable a Chevron between three Spear heads within a Bordure Arg. Urmeston, all which impales Or on a Chief Vert a Lion Passant of the first, Alton, quartering Gules a Chevron between ten Crossecrolets Or, Kyme.—

William Gregory, gent. late one of the Aldermen of this Towne, gave in Anno Dom. 1650, the summe of LIIIs. yearly towards the relief of the poore of the Parith of St. Maries in *Nott.* and John Gregory, gent. his son did give the like summe of LIIIs. more for the same use yearly for ever, to be paid out of the Rents of four Tenements lying in *Barker Gate*; and bestowed in Bread 2s. every Sunday.

Ermine a Gryphin Sergeant queve nowe Gules, Grantham, impaling Arg. on a Chevron sable three Bucks heads Cabossed Or, Boughton.—

The most pious and virtuous lady Lucy, wife of Sir Thomas Grantham, did of her charity give two hundred pounds at several times to this Towne, the use thereof to be employed for the setting forth of poore Burgeſſes Children Apprentices for ever.

William Greaves, Mayor, 1671.

Arg. a Fesse Gule between three Goates in course sable, horned, beared, and hoofed Or.—

The armes of Henry Hanley, Esq. a founder of the Hospital in *Stony Street* within this Towne of *Nottingham*, who endowed the same with forty pounds per annum out of his Lands in *Bramcote* in the County of *Nottingham*, for the maintenance of six men, and six women, Anno Domini 1650.

William Jackson, Mayor.”

Deering's Collection.

“ There are in this Church two Chappels, one towards the south, which I take to be St. Mary's, the other towards the north, which is the Chappel of All-Saints.—In the year 1739, in the month of July, Mr. Abel Smith, Banker of this Town, caused a vault to be built for his family in this Chappel, the workman digging to come to the rock for a foundation, met with an arch in the north wall about four feet high, from the foundation of the Church, which in all is not above five feet deep, in this place, and near ten from the rock. At the bottom of this arch, they observed a stone trough, part of which advanced into the Chappel, the rest was under the arch, just broad enough to hold a Coffin, and long enough for the same purpose, in it they found the Bones of a Corpſe which were all firm and sound, whereof myſelf was an eye witness, and a red Tile glazed with Cross Keys upon it. Diverse were the conjectures concerning this tile, when John

* M

Plumptre

Plumptre, Esq. then one of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons for Nottingham, coming soon after from London, upon my relating to him the story, shew'd me a like tile, which he had found entire, amongst several broken pieces in the Burial place of his ancestors, in St. Mary's Church, at his making a vault there.

It is a red tile of a very hard composition, just four inches and a half square, and one inch thick, the upper surface of it glazed of a brownish colour, and on it the figure of bell in yellow, placed diagonally, and of as large a dimension as the tile will admit of, on one side of the bell the figure of a key, and on the other a broad sword, the symbols of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. Plumptre, with very great probability is of opinion, that these characters shew such tiles to have been destin'd at their making for the use of a Church; and that probably these were the original pavement round the Altar, which was on the east side of the said crose isle, and separated from the rest of the Chappel of All-Saints by the Cancelli, which remained standing till the year 1719 of the same form with those that still enclose the whole Chappel. That the original pavement was probably in process of time broken up for graves, and the pieces of it thrown negligently in with the earth, that had been taken out, and as this Chappel had been dedicated to All Saints, and on this tile here are the symbols of two Saints, it is not unlikely that if more of these tiles had been preserved, the symbols of other Saints might have appeared thereon.

The just mentioned gentleman informed me, that the bones found in the arch were the remains of John de Plumptre, founder of the Hospital at the Bridge-end, who desired to be buried in this Chappel, under the wall of this Church, and that near this place Henry Plumptre, and several others of the family were buried. And Dr. Thoroton, p. 497, mentions, "That Henry Plumptre, (brother of the founder) by his Will dated the 11th of Henry IV, 1408, ordered that his Body should be buried in the Chappel of All-Saints beneath, or in the Church of St. Peter in Nottingham.

On the north side of the Communion Table under the figure of Moses is the following inscription:—

Tertio die Octobris MDCCXX, Juxta hunc Locum Sepulta est Hannah, Uxor Alverii Dodslē Genorosi Qui Hujus Ecclesiae Ornatui Consilens Ad Altare Cœnam Domini delineandam propriis sumptibus curavit.

On the wall of the south Isle, is a marble monument with this Inscription:—

Near this place lies the Body of Alderman Thomas Trigge, grocer, son of Matthew Trigge, Minister of Stretton, in the County of Leicester, who married Elizabeth the widdow of Benjamin Rickards, by whom he had six children, Elizabeth, Thomas, Matthew, William, Joseph, Nathaniel, all surviving except Nathaniel. He departed this Life March the 20th 1704-5, in the 53d Year of his Age.

Thomas Trigge gave by Will 50l. to buy Land for ever, the Rent to pay for Bread to be distributed to poor House keepers of this parish, by the Minister and Church-wardens and Overseers in two equal parts, one part on Christmas-Day, the other on Good Friday.

Elizabeth Trigge, his wife who was daughter of William Parker, an apothecary, in Nottingham, departed this Life 28th of March, 1720.

On the wall of the south isle, is a marble monument set up for Alderman Rickard:—
Here

Here lyeth, the Body of John Rickards, late Alderman of this Town, son of Benjamin Rickards, late of this Town, who married Anne the daughter of Joseph Clay, by whom he had issue three sons Parker, Benjamin, and John, and three daughters Anne, Elizabeth and Anne, whereof Benjamin, Elizabeth and Anne, survived him, he died the 20th of April, Anno Dom. 1703.

Over against the before-mentioned monument in the isle upon a flat gravestone:—

Here lye the bodies of William Ayscough, Printer and Bookseller of this town: and Anne his wife, she was daughter of the Rev. Mr. Young, Rector of Catwick in the country of York; he died March 2, 1719; she died December 16, 1732. The above Mr. Ayscough is remarkable, for having first introduced the art of Printing in this town, about the year 1710.

In the church-yard which abounds with grave and head-stones, I find nothing remarkable except the following Ioco-serious one, upon a man who was a great champion of the high party in this town, and who had a strong influence upon the mobile, and all this zeal of his did not proceed in him from any mercenary views, but his own choice. He was otherwise, tho' bred in low life, (for he was a stocking needle-maker) a person of good natural parts, and peculiarly remarkable for his filial duty to his mother. He died on the Election day of members of parliament for the town of Nottingham, soon after he had seen that gentleman chaired, in whose behalf he had exerted himself in an extraordinary manner.

Here lies VIN : EYRE
Let fall a Tear
For one true Man of Honour
No courtly Lord
That breaks his Word
Will ever be a Mourner.
In Freedom's Cause
He stretcht his Jaws
Exhausted all his Spirit

Then fell down dead
It must be said
He was a Man of Merit.
Let Freemen be
As brave as he
And Vote without a Guinea
Vin : Fyre is hurl'd
To the other World
And ne'er took Bribe a Penny.

Sept. 6, 1727.

True to his Friend to helpless Parent kind
He died in Honour's Cause to Int'rest blind

Why should we grieve, Life's but an airy Toy
We vainly weep for him who died with Joy."

Additional Collections from St. Peter's:

In Sepulchro sub area concamerato, Quod sibi suisque Dormitorium esse voluit.

Heu! jam conditum puerperii Doloribus exhausta,

Elizabetha Samuelis Martin, fidissima conjux

Johannis Smith, armig. Filia natu maxima.

Mors tamen rapax haud inermem invasit,

Sed Pictate ac Fede Christiana munitam,

Quale erat Ingenium

Quanta Probitas, mansuetudo, Benevolentia,

Tertantur Amicorum Desideria superstitionis,

Amplissimis potiora Elegiis,

Calend Septemb. A. D. 1779.

A brass

A brass remembers Charles Drury, who died in 1753, aged 49, and others of his family.

A mural monument informs us that George Tempeſt, of Tong, in the County of York, died in 1752, aged 51. His wife Elizabeth died in 1784, at the age of 77. And his brother, the Rev. Robert Tempeſt, in 1755, aged 53.

Opposite another is placed to the memory of the Rev. Edward Chappell, rector, and prebendary of Southwell, and rector, also of Barnborough, in Yorkshire. He died, it seems, deserving a fair character, in 1767, aged 73. He had been a resident in the parish 42 years.

On a brass in the middle aisle:—

Hic situs est
Timotheus Armitage,
Chirurgus;
Roberti Armitage, Liverpooſe, Mercatoris
Filius.

Qui parentibus amicis, Vicinis, Patriæ,
Multæ Bona pollicitus;
Lethali Morbo correptus
Spes omnium fefellit.

1752.

Opposite the south door on a small tablet:—

All is Vanity but the love and fear of God through Christ Jesus.

Here lies the body of John Gregory, late vicar of Norwell, in this County, who died in 1783, aged 73.

Opposite on a plain monument:—

John Sherbrooke, gent. of Nottingham, is noticed, who died in 1760, aged 84. We are informed that he long lived an ornament to religion.

On the same wall:—

Mary Burden, died in 1776, aged 70. We are told that she possessed every virtue that could adorn a christian. Her husband, Alexander Burden, gent. died in 1747, aged 36.

In the south aisle is a floor stone, very ancient, with a cross; in the centre of which is a label with old characters not legible: perhaps you may read *Hic Iacet* *Xog*—see a representation in the preceding miscellaneous plate, figure 4.

On a stone in the north aisle John Grieves, is remembered who died in 1713,—on which is

Here lies a Man who Nere did start
Wos lame ons Leg Yet found at Heart.

St. Peter's church-yard is twelve yards above the level of the meadows below: St. Nicholas's eleven.

In looking into the parish register, I found these insertions:—

“ Jeremy the 48 var. 13 was the last texte Mr. Cotes did ever preach upon the 5th of November 1640.”

“ Mr. Cotes

“ Mr: Cotes that faithful minister of Christ began this texte upon the 5th of November and on the same *continued* untill the 15th of the same month and dyed before hee finished it, and like a dying swan did sing most sweetly before his death and having finished his course hee hath received a crown of immortal glory, which the lord of glory had prepared for him and for all those that wait for his appearing.”

“ He died the 28th of November 1640.”

It is rather difficult to understand what is meant by this long preaching. Is it to be imagined that he preached every day, on the text above, from the 5th to the 15th of November, or that he continued it on the succeeding Sunday? perhaps it is not very material to know; but the following will shew that this preacher was a disciplinarian in the church.

“ 1628 March the 3,

“ Whereas there was a license granted to Eliz. the wife of Mr. John Edmunds of St. Peter’s parish in the time of her sickness giving leave to the said Elizabeth to eate such meate as by lawe in that case is allowed, as appeares further by the said licence, and for as much as the said Elizabeth still continueth sick and weake is not able without danger of her life and imparing of her health to eate fish meates, therefore upon the request of the said Elizabeth wee have caused this to be regestered according to the entent of the statute in that case provided to continue duering the time of this her sicknes and weaknes and noe longer at her perrill.

Geo: Cotes Reftor eccle
b t i petri Nott.”

The churchwardens names follow.

This same gentleman in 1628, granted a similar license to Elizabeth wife of John Edmunds, to eat meat during Lent.

Also to Elizabeth wife of Adrian Perkins, gent. in 1632.—Also to Robert Wood, gent. in 1633. This was signed not only with the names of Mr. Cotes, and the churchwardens, but also by Richard Elkin, physician.

An ingenious man, at this time of scarcity of provisions, might amuse himself with writing, and his readers with reading (September 1795) something pertinent on this subject, of religious forbearance; and fasting through necessity in times like the present. It might be asked, would fasting stated days in the week, through necessity, not from religious motives, do away, in some measure, the exorbitant price of the necessaries of life? It is to be feared not; there is a stubborn evil deeply rooted somewhere that defies, at present, all application, and, I fear, may produce some serious consequences if something efficacious be not immediately done. Prayers have been offered up to heaven, by the poor for plenty, plenty hath been sent us; but alas! that plenty is placed, by the hand of avarice, almost beyond the reach of the necessitous.

Some have thought that the high price of provisions, of late years, does but keep pace with the increase of the wealth of the kingdom, it may be so; but let such be told that hence is the great cause of the sufferings of the lower orders of the people; for as riches increase, *monopolizers*, *forestallers*, and *regraters*, also become more powerful, and consequently more capable of endangering the common weal. A rich *tenantry*, perhaps, may be added to the list of evils. France, before her late shocking revolution, saw,

within herself, but two classes of the people, the wea'thy and the extreme poor. England may be happy if she never experience a similar division. The awful picture held up to the view of Europe in that country, will surely save us from a similar fate, by shunning the rock which has shook that mighty empire to its foundation. Those who are accustomed to mingle with the world, must find, it is to be lamented, that discontent, the origin of national evils, every where prevails, fostered by ambitious and designing men, ready to dash to pieces the fabric of our constitution, raised by the wisdom and experience of ages. It need not then be asked, Can any thing assist the pending mischiefs so much as the dearness of the ordinary necessaries of life, particularly after the most abundant harvest man ever beheld?

It is to be feared that some men now, and during the late *seeming* scarcity of bread corn, took advantage of the arming the provincial corps, raised for purposes widely different from that of assisting avaricious men in oppression, the most cruel, the most base and degenerate to human nature.

It might be right to make some apology for this little digression, but feeling as a friend to order, and dreading the evils likely to arise out of a continuance of the present high price of provisions, I waive the ceremonious task.

On leaving the vestry, after copying the above from the register, I cast my eyes upon a small tablet in the south aisle :—

Sacred to the memory of John Nodes, gent. of this town, who enjoyed 56 years of mutual love and domestic happiness, which was first interrupted by his decease on the 8th of January 1789, in the 80th year of his age, and was followed by that of his widow on the 7th of July 1792, aged 78.

What a portion of conjugal happiness! What enjoyment! And what a contrast to some modern unions, that are soon followed by the most disastrous separations.

The following is a List of the Rector's Names of St. Peter's, from the year 1241.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| “ 1241 Joh. de Nottingham. | — | — | 1499 Willielmus Ilkeston. | — | — |
| 1280 Johannes Cathal. | — | — | 1510 Joh. Plough. Kyngsbury. | — | — |
| 1287 Richardus de Stapleton. | — | — | 1538 Johannes Plough, jun. | — | — |
| 1292 Joh. de Brus de Pykering. | — | — | 1550 Nicholaus Cooke. | — | — |
| 1300 Adam de Kyrbhy. | — | — | 1578 Johannes Nyter vel Wittie. | — | — |
| 1322 Lancelot de Corebto. | — | — | 1583 Carolus Ayniworth. | — | — |
| 1323 Willielmus de Willoughby. | — | — | 1588 Radulphus Shutte. | — | — |
| ----- Robertus Jolan. | — | — | 1593 Johannes Pare. | — | — |
| 1347 Willielmus de Whatton. | — | — | 1604 Franciscus Rodes. | — | — |
| 1349 Henrieus de Keyworth. | — | — | 1606 Roger Freeman. | — | — |
| 1369 Robertus de Newbald. | — | — | 1610 Johannes Kelle. | — | — |
| 1375 Willielmus de Koldington. | — | — | 1610 Thomas Low. | — | — |
| ----- Hugo Martel. | — | — | 1617 Georgius Cotes. | — | — |
| 1426 Johannes Burton. | — | — | 1618 Hugo Parke. Sequestrator. | — | — |
| ----- Johannes Drayton. | — | — | 1619 Georgius Cotes. | — | — |
| 1445 Willielmus Gull. | — | — | 1640 Johannes Goodall. | — | — |
| 1483 Johannes Mayewe. | — | — | 1642 Johannes Aystorpe. | — | — |
| 1486 Robertus Cotyngham. | — | — | 1667 Samuel Leak. | — | — |
| | | | 1672 Edwardus | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|
| 1672 | Edwardus Buxton. | — | — | — | 1721 | James Wilson, A. M. | — | — |
| 1680 | Willielmus Wilson, A. M. | — | — | — | 1725 | Edward Chappell, A. M." | — | — |
| 1693 | Nathan Drako, A. M. | — | — | — | 1767 | Samuel Martin, A. M. | — | — |
| 1704 | Timothy Fenton, A. M. | — | — | — | 1782 | Jeremiah Bigsby, A.B. the present Rector. | | |

Patron, the King.—Incumbent, Jeremiah Bigsby, A.B.—King's book, 8l. 7s. 6d.—Yearly clear value in Bacon, 12l. 19s—30l.—Syn, 4s.—Prox 6s. 8d val. in mans. ibidem per ann. 6s. 8d. in decim. personal. oblat. &c.—Pens. fol. prior. de Lenton per ann. 16s.

BELLS 8.—A fine peal; new about 14 years ago. Cast under the direction of Mr. Crofts, of Nottingham, by Pack and Chapman, London.—The following are the inscriptions of the old peal:—

A Table of the Inscriptions, Dates, &c. upon St. Peter's Bells, Nottingham.

- 1st.—IN PERPETUAM MEMORIAM SOCIETATIS IVVENVM BOREALIVM, 1672.
- 2.—IN PERPETVAM MÉMORIAM SOCIETATIS IVVENVM BOREALIVM, 1672.
- 3.—GOD SAVE THE KING, 1666.
- 4.—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH, 1635.
- 5.—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH, T. HVNT, I. WILSON, WARDENS, 1685.
- 6.—IESVS BE OVR SPEDA.
- 7.—aue maria of you charitie for to pray for the sole of mayere dubbyseay.
- 8.—ROBERT SHERWIN, JOHN CAWTON, WILLIAM FREEMAN, RICHARD WELLAH, ALDERMEN.

ST. NICHOLAS's CHURCH. (a)

Thoroton gives us but little information respecting the old Church, which was demolished during the troubles in the last century, the present church he observes was building when he wrote his history. Deering, speaks of it thus:—

“ The old Church sharing in the Civil War the same fate with that of St. Edmund of Dudley, both which where pulled down (by reason of their nearness) for the safety of the Castle, it was somewhat larger than the new one, of stone, the materials were mostly converted to private uses, the Boxes in the Kitchen of a certain Inn in this Town were made out of some of the Pews, and the Bells were by order of Col. Hutchinson, (who was Governor of the Castle of Nottingham,) removed to Outhorpe. There goes a Tradition among the people of this town, that St. Nicholas is the Mother Church, but for my part I cannot find any foundation for it unless the difference was paid to it by way of compliment, it being in the kings demesne before and after the Conquest. Wherever I find the three Churches mentioned, St. Mary's is always named first, and St. Nicholas's last, nor is it reasonable to suppose that the least of these Churches should be the Mother, and take the rank before St. Mary's who had a Suffragan Bishop, besides all public Solemnities, as the Election of the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. were, and are, performed at St. Mary's, where also the Assize Sermons are preached before the Judges, not on account of their Lodgings being near that Church, but time immemorial, when they used to lodge in the heart of

the

(a) It is a Rectory. The Rectors of this Church, copied from Deering, page 104, are by mistake called Vicars.

the town. One might upon much better grounds conjecture that the Collegiate Church of Southwell, was once the Mother Church of our Parishes, because before the town was made a County of itself, the Corporation was obliged once a year to make a Procession thither in their Formalities, to hear Divine Service."

The following copy of a paper found in the parish book, is important, respecting the demolition of the old church, which, it should seem, neither Thoroton or Deering, had a knowledge of:—

"In or about Chandlemas 1714-15, one or more of the Pinnacles of the Tower of St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham, were blown down, which occasioned a break of a Main-piece of wood, between the steeple and the body of the said church. On the plaster of which beam were wrote these words:—

"THIS CHURCH WAS BURNT AND PULLED DOWN 1647, BEGUN AGAIN 1671."

"BR. STEPHENSON, SEXTON.

This witness,

J. ABSON, RECTOR." (a)

The present church is of brick, ornamented with stone and was finished in 1678, and stands on the site of the old church, which was of stone, and much larger. Its little tower contains two bells only. (b) St. Nicholas's, since the time of its being rebuilt, has been considerably enlarged, and beautified. In 1756, the south side was extended considerably by voluntary contribution. And in 1783, a subscription was raised to the amount of nearly 500l. to enlarge it in a similar manner on the north side, when it was in a great measure new pewed, a handsome pulpit and reading desk erected, and a gallery built on the north. The church, now within, has a handsome appearance, and is well lighted. It has a spacious nave and two side aisles, and will contain a large congregation, suitable to the great population of the parish of late years. St. Nicholas's parish now is supposed to contain more inhabitants than that of St. Peter's.

In support of the tradition of the old church, (which it is said had a spire steeple) being destroyed or damaged in the civil wars, part of an old bell was found, sometime since, in digging near the foundation of the present tower, which it is probable, was broken to pieces at the demolition of the church.

From this church yard there is a fine prospect of the distant and adjacent country.— Belvoir-Castle, which must be at the distance of twenty miles, is an object of beauty, on the left, and near objects, such as have been noticed, page 26, from the castle, are delightful attractions. I have on my visits to Nottingham, frequently, on a summer's day, walked to this church-yard for the benefit of its refreshing and salutary air, as well as for its extensive prospect.

St. Mary's church-yard is certainly on a bolder eminence; but the views thence, in general, are confined by buildings in almost every direction; and the air, on that account, is less pure and salutary. As I have been led by observation to speak particularly of the site of St. Nicholas's Church, I may, I apprehend, with justness observe, in general, that the Town of Nottingham, both for air and prospects, particularly south-westwardly, has not many equals in the interior of the kingdom. But when it is said, that the site of

Nottingham

(a) The original paper was pinned by Mr. Walter Merry, within the Parish Book kept in the Vestry. (b) On one: ABSON, RECTOR, GAVE HIS CHURCH, NEVILLE AND SCATTERWOOD, WARDENS, 1726.

Nottingham is delightful, the air salubrious and the Town one of the pleasantest in the kingdom, it must be lamented, which in some measure, is done in another page, that the *New Buildings* which extend much in that part of the Town marked in the old ground plan, page 60, are erected, many of them, without any design of forming regular streets. Well contrived streets and passages are highly conducive to health and cleanliness; but here, if one may be allowed the expression, is a resurrection of buildings, generally without order, seated like clusters of mushrooms in a field, cast up by chance. Here the gathered filth within doors is scattered, daily, in the dirty passages without, in front of the dwellings, *delightful* to the sight and *odorous* to a sensitive nose. Yards, in which such good things should be treasured for agriculture, are not, it may be supposed, always thought of, when buildings are erected here. What may be denominated streets or lanes before some of these new erections, are, many of them, without any sort of pavement, consequently without regulated water courses, and consequently pregnant with mischievous effect.

Dering's Collections within this Church.

“ On a monument against the wall on the right hand of the Communion Table:—
Sab. between a Chevron 3 Doves Or.

Near this place lies the body of Elizabeth Alsop, who died June 2, A. D. 1731.—
Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their Labours and their Works follow them.

On the left side opposite to the foregoing are hung up three Hatchments, viz.

1st—Gules three Lion's paws Arg. Newdigate a Mullet for difference impaling. Arg. a Chevron between three Crescent Gules. On a wreath a Flower-de-Lis.

2d—Quarterly six Coats the first. Azure a Chevron Arg. between three Cinquefoils Or. The second, Arg. within a border imgrailed a Lion Sable. The third, Azure a Chevron Or. in Chief a Lion passant of the second. The fourth, Arg. between a Chevron imgrailed 3 crosses forme fiche. The fifth, Ermin. on a Bend Gules 3. The sixth, Per Pale azure and Gules, over all 3 Lions rampant. Arg.

A Scutcheon of Pretence quarterly. Or two Bars and a Canton Gules. 2 Vert a Griffin Sergeant, in chief 3 escallops Or. The 3d, as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st, on a Wreath of his Colours a Blackmore couped at the Knees, armed proper, about his head a Bandage Arg. in his dexter hand extended a Goblet cover'd Or, the dexter Arm a Kembo, Cooper.

At the South-west end of the cross Isle against the wall is a beautiful Monument:—

Vert. a Griffin Sergeant Or. On a Chief indented Arg. two Crosses forme 2 Gul. Collin. impaling: Paly of six Or, and Gules a Bendarg. on a wreath of the Colours a Talbots Head.

Near this place lies the Body of John Collin, esq. who departed this Life June 18, 1717, in the 45th Year of his Age.—He married Mary daughter of George Langford, esq. and Judith his wife, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters, Langford, Abel, Thomas, John, Samuel, and George, Anne, Mary, Judith, and Anne; Anne, Samuel, and George, died in their infancy before him, Abel Collin, died August 8, 1730, Judith Collin, died February 7, 1730-1.

* N

His

His widow in Memory of him and his deceased children has placed this.

Near this Monument on the ground are three Gravestones laid close together: on the first is this Inscription:—

Here lieth the Body of Abel Collin, who departed this Life the 2d Day of April A.D.

1705.

This Abel Collin, is the founder of the new Hospital. Thomas is the father of John Collin, who (though his Monument does not mention it) was also an Alderman of this Town. Lawrence was the grandfather of John, and the first of the family who settled in this Town at the end of the Civil-war. He had been gunner of the Castle of Nottingham, as appears by a Muster-Roll of the 27th of January, 1648. He is noticed in page 68.

And also here lieth the Body of Thomas Collin, alderman, who departed this Life the 18th Day of January in the 61st Year of his Age A. D. 1706-7.

On the second:—

Here lieth the Body of Lawrence Collin, who departed this Life the 9th Day of Aug. in the 91st Year of his Age, A. D. 1704.

The third covers the last gentleman's wife.”

Additional Collections.

In the chancel near the altar, a small tablet remembers the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, L.L.B. rector, who died in 1773, aged 47. His widow died in 1792, aged 60.—Opposite to this is another placed to the memory of Mrs Elizabeth and Mrs Mary Alsop, the former died 1731, the latter 1751, and of Nathaniel Alsop, B.D. rector of Church Langton, in the County of Leicester.—A pretty designed one is to the memory of Lucy Gage, wife of John Gage, Esq. who died in 1739.—It also remembers the Rev. John Gage, rector of Colwick, and W. Bridgeford, who died in 1770; he was fourth son of John and Lucy Gage, above named. Their only daughter Lucy, who intermarried with William Herrick, of Beaumanor, in the county of Leicester, caused this monument to be erected.

This inscription below, is corrected by a relation in an instance or two:

Near this place is buried, Lucy Gage, who died March 15, 1739, daughter and heiress of John Mayo, Esq. of Hackney, in Middlesex, by Mary his wife, fourth daughter and coheiress of George Clark, Esq. of the same place. The said Lucy married John Gage, Esq. 4th son of Thomas Gage, Esq. of Bentley, in Sussex, by Juliana his wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Robert Cæsar, Esq. of Willian, in Hartfordshire, only son of William Gage, Esq. who was eldest son of Edward Gage, Esq. by Cleare his wife, daughter of William Bendlofs, of Essex, Esq. and one of the great grand sons of Sir John Gage, of Firle, in the County of Sussex, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. in the reign of Henry the 8th. The said Lucy had issue by John Gage, Esq. four sons and one daughter, viz. Thomas, Charles, Cæsar, (John died an Infant) and John; Lucy married William Herrick, Esq. of Beau Manor, in the County of Leicester, by whom she had issue, three sons and three daughters, two of which died in their Infancy, Lucy married Richard Gildart, Esq. of Norton-Hall, in the County of Stafford, William, John, and Thomas Bainbrigge.

On

On a mural monument:—

Near this place lieth the Body of Samuel Lowe, who died 30th of June 1770, aged 80 years.—Also of Mary his widow the 13th day of January 1775, aged 77 years.—Likewise of William Lowe, his son who died the 25th of July 1788, aged 64 years.—Also of Ann his wife who departed the 7th of December 1781, aged 47 years.

Many of the oldest stones in the side aisles, the inscriptions of which being wore away, are replaced with brafs inscriptions.—Some families in this parish have vaults within the church: one before the enlargement of the church was without. It was made for Mr. R. Price, who died in 1778, aged 62.

On the floor-stones are inscriptions for the following aged people of the same name: John Radford, gent. died in 1774, aged 71.—Rev. Mr. Ogle Radford, died in 1757, aged 80.—William Radford, died in 1770, aged 78.

Two paintings, which are placed at the altar here represent the *Good Samaritan* and the *Return of the Prodigal Son*. The design and execution of each appear decent; but they are placed in a very bad light to judge of effect. However, I find they were given by a Mr. Elliot, a gentleman of Nottingham, who sometime since changed his name, from Stanford, to that of Elliot, for what, I am apprehensive, no man in his senses would scruple to do, when a good estate was to be the compensation.

In the Church-yard, on a tomb:—

In memory of Matthew Heath, who died the 15th of January 1793, aged 59 years.—On the other side,—Here lies in hopes of a joyful resurrection, the Body of Sarah, wife of Matthew Heath, who departed this life November 7, 1793, aged 57 years.

Here the wicked cease from troubling,
And here the weary be at rest.

Mr. Matthew Heath, I am informed, from a very small beginning, as a cow-keeper, acquired an opulent fortune; perhaps the last line of the above couplet might be intended to allude to his unwearied industry. The lines above call to my recollection an extraordinary perversion of the sense of them, by ignorance. In Cuckney church-yard they stand thus:—

There the wicked cease from trouble,
There the weary be at rest.

Could it be supposed that these lines, as they here stand, were intended to inform us that in this life the *wicked* have no trouble, and that the *cunning* have complete rest?

There is something pleasing in the following parental effusion on a stone in the church-yard:—In memory of Susanna, daughter of Hugh Atherstone, who died November 14, 1784, aged eleven months:—

| | |
|---|--|
| Happy Babe so soon escaped From this World of Woe and Strife, Favour'd Pilgrim, early landed, At the port of Bliss and Life. | There to joys in song resounding From the whole redeeming train, Worthy is our GOD for ever, Worthy is the Lamb that's slain. |
|---|--|

Another parental tribute:—In memory of Ten Children of the name of Stubbings, one of which died at the age of five, and the other at nine years,—8 died infants.

The

The Blooming Rose smiles with the morning sun,
Jut now looks gay, soon withers and is gone.
As sweetest flowers goe swiftly to decay
Our tender lives were quickly snatch'd away;
For death's cold hand seized us unawares,
And took us from a World of Toils and Cares.

Among the almost numberless gravestone inscriptions in the church-yard, one is shewn as a curiosity. It is placed to the memory of a Thomas Booth, a great deer-stealer, who died in 1752, aged 75, and escaped the gallows. Old Tom was so pleased with the epitaph, written for him by a friendly humble poer, that he, it is said, had the gravestone by him some time before he died, with the following lines thereon :—

Here lies a Marksman, who with art and skill,
When Young and Strong, tat Bucks and Does did kill.
Now conquer'd by grim Death (go Reader tell it)
He's now took leave of Powder, Gun, and Pellet
A fat Dart, which in the dark did fly,

Has dropt me down, among the dead to lie.
If any want to know the poor slave's Name
'Tis old TOM BOOTH, ne'r ask from whence he came.
He's hither sent, and sure y'fuch another,
Near issu'd from the Belly of a Mother.

Many of his exploits were recorded in the memories of those who were his companions, in his hours of jollity. From them this hero's achievements have passed current, in the public-house circles, in Nottingham, where they will, probably, long assist, with a little enlargement and amendments, to give eclat or renown to the memory of this dear lover of venison, as the pretty tales of Robin Hood, have done to that renowned hero.

One short story of our hero I will record. In Nottingham park at one time, was a favorite fine deer, a chief ranger, which Tom and his wiley companions had often cast their longing eyes on; but how to deceive the keeper, while they killed it was a task of difficulty. The night however, in which they accomplished their purpose, whether by any settled plan or not it is not known, they found the keeper at watch, as usual, in a certain place in the park. One of them therefore went to an opposite direction, in the park, and fired his gun to make the keeper believe he had shot a deer; upon which away goes the keeper, in haste, to the spot, which was at a very considerable distance from the place where the favourite deer was, and near which Tom Booth was sculking. Tom waiting a proper time, when he thought the keeper at a sufficient distance for accomplishing his purpose fired and killed the deer, and dragged it through the river Leen undiscovered.

Booth, it is said, was a stout man, and by trade a whitesmith.

A List of the VICARS of St. NICHOLAS's.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| “ --- Will Bishop. | — | — | — | — | 1371 Willielmus de Bilham. | — | — |
| 1267 Richard de Werenfworth. | — | — | — | — | 1427 Roger. Bampton vel Mempton. | — | — |
| 1286 Johanes de Ludham. | — | — | — | — | 1432 Willielmus Cokker. | — | — |
| 1317 Herbertus Pouger. | — | — | — | — | 1435 Johannes Sampson. | — | — |
| 1318 Willielmus de Ilkeston. | — | — | — | — | 1436 Johannes Hopwell. | — | — |
| 1321 Galfridus de Wilsford. | — | — | — | — | 1464 Nicholas Fifth. | — | — |
| 1329 Gilbertus de Ottrington. | — | — | — | — | 1466 Richardus Elkesly. | — | — |
| 1351 Richardus Kaym de Gotham. | — | — | — | — | 1471 Robertus Echard. | — | — |
| 1366 Johannes Templer. | — | — | — | — | 1476 Thomas Tewe. | — | — |
| 1367 Johannes Deinby. | — | — | — | — | 1477 Edmundus Holme. | — | — |
| 1397 Thomas Lorday de Stanley. | — | — | — | — | 1497 Johannes Dale. | — | — |
| | | | | | 1502 Thomas | | |

| | | | | | |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1502 | Thomas Reyner. | — | — | — | 1665 to 1668 vacant. |
| 1503 | Reynaldus Marshal. | — | — | — | 1669 Samuel Leek to 1672. |
| 1531 | Alexander Penhill. | — | — | — | 1674 vacant to 1681. |
| 1533 | Thomas Ward. | — | — | — | 1682 Joh. Simpson. |
| 1585 | Radulphus Shute. | — | — | — | — |
| 1588 | Johannes Lambe. | — | — | — | 1715 Johannes Abson, A. M. |
| 1611 | Robertus Malham. | — | — | — | 1749 George Wakefield, A. M." — |
| 1622 | Robertus Aynsworth, the last incumbent till after the restoration. | — | — | — | — |
| 1663 | Joh. Aysthorpe, rector of St. Peter's and sequestrator. | — | — | — | 1766 George Beaumont, L. L. B. resigned. — |
| 1664 | Blank for sequestrator. | — | — | — | 1773 Charles Wylde, A. M. the present rector. (a) — |

Patron the King in 1773:—Incumbent Rev. C. Wylde:—King's book 2l. 16s. 8d. —Clear yearly value in Bacon 15l. 7s.—30l. Archiepisc. pro Syn 6s.—Archidiac. pro Prox 6s. 8d. val. in mans. cum gardin. ibidem per ann. 8s. in oblat. dec. pasc. &c. pens. annual sol. prior. de Lenton 10s. The King presented in 1749. Lord Middleton in 1766.

Dissenting places of worship are numerous in this place, partly owing, it is said, to the vast population of Nottingham, especially in the parish of St. Mary, since the American war. In that populous and extensive parish, there is no chapel of ease, a place much wanted, and repeatedly attempted to be obtained, but without effect. Terms have not been offered altogether suitable to the present incumbent's wishes, who in a business of this sort, cannot be supposed to be acting so much for himself as for his successors, of whose benefits and rights he is guardian.

HIGH-PAVEMENT MEETING.

The congregation here are called Presbyterians. This building forms a square of brick, and appears of no long standing. It is spacious and well galleried. The congregation consists of many of the most respectable inhabitants in Nottingham, either with respect to opulence or character. (b)

CASTLE-GATE MEETING.

This congregation are Calvinists. This building also forms a square of brick. It is a commodious place of worship, and is galleried. The congregation is numerous.

The BAPTIZING CALVINISTS

Have a Meeting-house near Collin's Hospital. This building also is spacious, well lighted, and appeared well attended.

The QUAKERS

House of worship is facing the north-east end of Collin's Hospital, and almost adjoining it. This building, like the people who assemble in it, is neat within and without.

O

HOCKLEY

(a) This Gentleman is official of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, and one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County.

(b) The first Congregation of this People was formed in 1652.—DEERING.

HOCKLEY-STREET MEETING,

Was built lately for Westley's people, and appeared to me the largest of all the dissenting places of worship I visited in Nottingham. This building is lofty and crowdedly attended. An escutcheon for the late lady Huntingdon is placed over the head of the preacher.

GENERAL BAPTISTS,

Have an octagon small building of brick, erected originally for Mr. Westley's people ; it was built about 30 years since.

PAPISTS,

Have a small place of worship in Storey-street, King's-place.

I visited the above places of worship, on Sunday, March 29, 1795, in some of which I consequently could make but a short stay. All the preachers, that I found teaching, seemed to have the same end in view ; but all appeared in one way or other dissimilar in the means of obtaining it. The peculiarity of the Quakers formed the greatest contrast. I found them silent, plain, but costly dressed ; many of the men supporting their reclined heads, like soldiers, with their misive weapons, inverted, at the grave of a comrade ; the lovely fair fat pensive, but had less of seeming depression.

Some teachers, at these several places, were impressive if not eloquent. A young man in Castle-gate meeting, where I attended in the morning, had an amiable manner, correct in his language, ready, and often just in his conclusions.

I was at Hockley-street meeting in the evening, and heard a preacher, whose manner had to me, who am but little accustomed to use such places, peculiar attractions. The preacher was a middle aged man, and we must suppose, taught from the best motives : his text—*a Time to Die*.

He began by exhorting all to consider that they were to die. Although it was no novel information, yet this exordium to his discourse might not be unprofitable to some ; but when he particularized, he was far from being charitable or happy. His portraits of human life possessed no meledious sweetness, no harmonious ray of light, all seemed penciled by a gloomy imagination, dark and disgusting. He displayed the character of a miser coarsely. “ This man loves gold and silver,—houses and land,—is rapacious,—covets more than he has got.—He loves guineas and shillings, and *want* part from a penny to save a poor creature from starving.—He has no God but his money, good folks.—He never thinks of dying, no not he.——What do you think will become of him when he *does* die ? Ah !—Why he'll be tumbled into the bottomless pit, by the devil, or some of his agents, a place full of fire, smoke and brimstone ; and there he must remain for everlasting.

There are others, good folks, no better than he is, and will fare no better ; for what do you think will become of card-players, people that go to plays, masquerades, balls, dancings, routs, assemblies, and drunken clubs, my brethren ?—Why they'll follow the miser, they'll all be jumbled—in the same place of misery and darkness.”

After displaying much *ingenuity* in this way, the fine lady was a character he placed on the fore ground of the picture ; of whose beauty, form, and dress, he spoke in his usual manner : in which attempt he rather, indelicately, exposed the female. He stripped her, piece-meal, naked, before his congregation (some of which, perhaps the youth, feeling the

the impulse of nature, might not keep their thoughts over chaste, even in this holy tabernacle) and then wrapped her in a winding-sheet; then compred her body and all that die to a dead dog in a ditch, and there unfeelingly left her a prey to mag—ts and worms. Oh! indelicate idea. Could a manly admirer of the finest forms of the Creation, even at the cool age of fifty, but mark such indignity with a contemptuous abhorrence. — — — Lovely sex! Thou on whom the CREATOR has bestowed so much care and so much beauty in thy formation: Thou! without whom man would be a comfortless sojourner, here, amidst all the other beauties of the Creation, with what indifference art thou treated by such *sublime* imitators of the great St. Paul.

This very learned and comforting preacher introduced the carcase of a dead stinking animal, I had almost said, to the very nose of his congregation, “I never see a dead dog in a ditch but I think of my own mortality. I often stop and look at such objects full of mag—ts, and there contemplate on my own mortality.” Hence he inferred, that our bodies would perish, and be eaten by worms like that of a dead dog in a ditch.

Here I left the preacher and his hearers, with no great appetite for my supper.

Besides Plumptree Hospital, noticed as a religious house above, here are several alms houses for the poor,

WOLLEY's BEAD-HOUSE,

Is situate in Beck-lane. Thomas Wolley, the founder, in 1647, gave two cottages, &c. for the use of three poor people. The minister, churchwardens, and overseers, of the parish of St. Mary, who are in trust, have since added apartments for two more.

HANDLEY's ALMS-HOUSES,

Stand in Stoney-street, over the middle of the building is this inscription, which will serve for information:—

“ Henry Handley, Esq. whose body is interred in the church of Bramcote, in the County of Nottingham, caused this Alms-House to be erected for 12 poor people, and did give one hundred Pounds yearly, forth of his ancient Inheritance, Lands at and near Bramcote aforesaid, for pious and charitable Uses, to continue for ever. Namely, **xxl.** for the Maintenance of the said 12 poor people; **xxl.** for a weekly Lecture in this Town; **xxl.** for a preaching and residing Minister, at Bramcote; **vl.** for the poor of Bramcote; **vl.** for the poor at Wilford; **xxs.** to the poor of Beeston; **xxs.** to the poor of Chilwell; **xxs.** to the poor of Attenborow and Toton; **xxs.** to the poor of Stapleford; **xxs.** to the poor of Trowell; **xxs.** to the poor of Woollaton; and **ivl.** to the poor prisoners in the Gaols for the County of Nottingham yearly for ever, and one third Bell to the aforesaid church of Bramcote.—This pious, most charitable, and at this time most seasonable donation, as it deservedly perpetuates his Memory to be honoured by all posterity, so it gives a most worthy example for imitation: He died the 10th day of June 1650.”

WARTNABY's ALMS-HOUSE, (a)

In Pilchergate, was founded by Barnaby Wartnaby, in 1672. The mayor of Nottingham is of the trust. It was founded for three men and three women, and amply endowed. Upon the alms house this inscription:—

“ As

(a) See page 69, Section 3. Among other gifts, he gave to the poor of St. Mary's Lincoln, **10l.** and the like sum to the poor of Newark-upon-Trent.

“ As God above out of his Love
Has given to me store,
So I out of my Charity,
Gave this Houfe to the Poor.
Let’s pray for one another
So long as we do live,
That we may to God’s Glory go,
To him that this did give.
Barnaby Wartnaby, 1665.”

COLLIN's HOSPITAL,

Is a noble foundation. Deering's account of this place:—

“ Mr. Abel Collin, by his will dated February 4, 1704, left the remainder of his personal estate, (after all legacies and bequests were satisfied) to his nephew Mr. Thomas Smith in trust for his building and endowing of Alms-Houses, all which the said gentleman like a good and trusty steward, has faithfully performed to the utmost, in building an ornamental, yet at the same time suitable fabrick, for the habitations of 24 poor men and women in Fryer-lane in the year 1709, commonly called the New-Hospital. These poor have besides two decent rooms and as many light closets, 2s. a week paid to them duly every Saturday morning, and annually a ton and a half of coals. On the north front of this light and airy building is this inscription:—

“ This Hospital, by the appointment of Abel Collin, late of Nottingham, mercer, deceased; who in his Life was of an extensive Charity to the Poor of all Societies, and at his Death by his last Will and Testament, left a competent Estate for erecting and endowing the same; was by his Nephew and Executor Thomas Smith, begun and finished in the year 1709.”

BILBY's ALMS HOUSE,

In Coalpit-lane, was founded in 1709, for eight poor people, by William Bilby, a shoemaker, on the front of which is this inscription:—

“ The Starry Science I profess,
And Surgery withall,
The Chymical amongst the rest,
And Physick rational ;
God gave and bleſſ'd
What I posſeſſ'd,
And part of it I lent
Unto the Poor

For evermore
So rais'd this Monument,
Ye Men of Wealth
Whilst now in Health,
Hearken to the cryes,
The Poor redrefs
And God will bleſſ
Your Evening Sacrifice,

By William Bilby, in the 63d Year of his Age 1709.

LABOURER's BUILDINGS

Stand without Chapel-Bar, was built for six decayed stockingmakers, out of the fortune left by Jonathan Labourer, to Thomas Smith, Banker in Nottingham, for charitable uses.

WILLOUGHBY's BEAD-HOUSES

On Malin Hill, are for five poor widows. Thomas Willoughby was the founder of this charity which he properly endowed in 1525.—Besides the above are some others of inferior note.

The COUNTY HOSPITAL,

Is a noble institution, which takes, within its healing wings, the sick poor, and lame, from

from any county or district ; it sheds its most comfortable influence far and near ; it is a splendid ornament to the town, and deserves a more particular notice than the limits of our purpose can indulge us with ; but as similar institutions, to the honour of this country, are common, perhaps, a minute detail of its history and its effects, is but little necessary.

February 12, 1781, was laid the first foundation stone of this Hospital or Infirmary. On this occasion a number of gentlemen who had assembled at the county-hall, went thence, accompanied by the mayor and corporation in their formalities to attend at the ceremony, where an amazing concourse of people had previously assembled : John Smellie, Esq. the then mayor, addressed the people in the words following :—

“ I now come here, at the request of the Committee of the general Hospital, to lay the first foundation stone of that charitable Institution. I am well satisfied it will be of considerable advantage to many sick and lame poor, in the present age. When I consider the noble benefactions and generous subscriptions that have been presented, it affords a pleasing prospect of its utility being continued to posterity. Therefore, in my official character, I think it my duty to give countenance and protection to so laudable an undertaking. I shall be happy if my conduct meets with your approbation, and I can assure you that the most acceptable return you can make to me, will be to preserve peace and good order on this solemn occasion.

“ God save the King.”

This being ended, the first stone was laid by the Mayor in the south-east buttment.— Silver coins of his present Majesty were placed under it, together with the following inscription engraved on a brass plate :—

“ General Hospital, near Nottingham, open to the sick and Poor of any Country. On the 12th day of February 1781, John Smellie, Esq. Mayor of Nottingham laid the first stone of the building. The corporation gave the ground for the said Hospital.— John Simpson, Architect.”

The chaplain then read a prayer suitable to the occasion, which being ended the multitude gave three cheers, then the procession returned.

From the 13th annual report of the state of this Hospital A. D. 1795, I have here inserted the Benefactors and Legacies which the charitable have bestowed on this foundation. The annual Subscribers towards its support, are numerous and very respectable :

BENEFACTORS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Corporation of Nottingham, Two Acres of Land for building the Hospital upon, Garden, &c.

| | £. | s. | | £. | s. | |
|--|------|----|--|---------------|----|----|
| Archbishop of York, his grace | 100 | 0 | by him on waiving a prosecution) | 21 | 0 | |
| Aldrich, Dr. Cocklode, near Ollerton | 50 | 0 | Burnell, Mrs — | 10 | 10 | |
| Acklom, Johathan esq. | 25 | 0 | Buxton, Mr. John | 10 | 10 | |
| Bainbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodborough | 1000 | 0 | Bolton, Mr. Samuel — | 10 | 10 | |
| Bentinck, Lord Edward M. P. | 100 | 0 | Cavendish, Lord Charles | 100 | 0 | |
| Boothby, Sir Wm. Earl Mansfield Woodhouse | 50 | 0 | Chaworth, W. esq. | 100 | 0 | |
| Bury, Mrs — | 50 | 0 | Annesley | 100 | 0 | |
| Briffitt, Samuel esq. Twyford, near Shard- | | | Cryne, Dr Kenelworth, near Coventry | 100 | 0 | |
| low, Derbyshire | 31 | 10 | Coke, D. P. esq. M. P. | 50 | 0 | |
| Barnard, Rev. Mr. Cortlington | 21 | 0 | Coke, Rev. D. Brockhill-hall, near Mansh. | 50 | 0 | |
| Earnes, David esq. | 21 | 0 | Sir Gervas Clifton, bart. | Clifton Grove | 21 | 0 |
| Bourne, Rev. L. Dronfield, Derbyshire | 21 | 0 | Chefyns, Mts | Nottingham | 10 | 10 |
| Brother, Mr (an acknowledgment accepted) | | | Devonshire, his grace the d. of Chatsworth | 100 | 0 | |
| | | | Dalbwood, C. V. esq. | Stanford-hall | 50 | 0 |
| | | | | Denison, | | |

| | £. s. | £. s. | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--------------------|-------|
| Denison, Robert esq. | Ossington | 20 0 | | |
| Emmerton, J. W. esq. | Thrumpton | 50 0 | | |
| Elliott, William esq. | Nottingham | 50 0 | | |
| Elliott, William esq. | ditto | 50 0 | | |
| Edge, Thomas esq. | Bilborough | 31 10 | | |
| Evans, Rev. Mr. | Nottingham | 10 10 | | |
| Evans, Mr. F. | ditto | 10 10 | | |
| Evans, Miss F. | ditto | 10 10 | | |
| Franks, Mrs. Elizabeth | — | 20 0 | | |
| Gregory, G. D. L. esq. | Hunerton-hall | 100 0 | | |
| Gregory, Mrs. Sof. | Nottingham | 50 0 | | |
| Gibourne, Rev. T. Yoxal Lodge, Staffordsh. | 50 0 | | | |
| Gawthorn, F. esq. | Nottingham | 21 0 | | |
| Green, Rev. W. | Hardingham, Norfolk | 21 0 | | |
| Gregory, Rev. Mr. | Langar | 10 10 | | |
| Hayford, Mrs. | Oxton | 100 0 | | |
| Hayne, Richard esq. | Nottingham | 50 0 | | |
| Holden, Robert esq. | Darley, near Derby | 50 0 | | |
| Hursh, Mark esq. | Nottingham | 30 0 | | |
| Heathcote, Rev. Edward | East Bridgford | 21 0 | | |
| Hall, Rev. Robert | Stanton | 21 0 | | |
| Infirmary, A Friend to | — | 400 0 | | |
| Jerrom, Mrs. | Nottingham | 50 0 | | |
| Knight, John esq. M. P. | Langold | 50 0 | | |
| Kaye, Rev. Sir Ric. bart. Dean of Lincoln | 25 0 | | | |
| Kirkby, Rev. Richard | Gedling | 21 0 | | |
| Lever, Mrs. | Nottingham | 100 0 | | |
| Lauder, Cornelius esq. | ditto | 50 0 | | |
| Lauder, Rev. A. C. | ditto | 25 0 | | |
| Lupton, Mr. | ditto | 20 0 | | |
| A Lady unknown (by the hands of Mr Hoakin) | — | | | |
| Morris, John esq. | Nottingham | 10 0 | | |
| Middleton, Lord Thomas | — | 300 0 | | |
| Middleton, Lord Henry | — | 200 0 | | |
| Montagu, Rt. hon. Frederick Pepplewick | Colwick-hall | 100 0 | | |
| Masters, John esq. | Colwick-hall | 50 0 | | |
| Mundy, E. M. esq. M. P. | Shipley | 50 0 | | |
| Mellor, A. esq. | Nottingham | 21 0 | | |
| Mason, Mr. J. Ball | ditto | 10 10 | | |
| Menteagh, Rev. Mr. Closeburn-hall, Dumf. | 10 10 | | | |
| Newcastle, his grace the duke of Clumber | 300 0 | | | |
| Nevill, Langford esq. | Nottingham | 21 0 | | |
| Newton, R. esq. | Norton, Derbyshire | 10 10 | | |
| Oaton, The Town of (by Mrs Sherbrooke) | 100 0 | | | |
| Portland, his grace the duke of Welbeck | 200 0 | | | |
| Plomptree, J. esq. | Fredville, Kent | 100 0 | | |
| Pierrepont, C. esq. M. P. | Thereby | 100 0 | | |
| Pinxton, The Parson of (by the Rev. Dewes Coke, of Brookhill-hall) | — | 50 0 | | |
| Penalties arising from conviction of different persons, for having brought goods made of | | | | |
| | | embazzled materials, (by two Magistrates) | 50 0 | |
| | | Pocklington, R. esq. Winthorpe, near Newark | 21 0 | |
| | | Pool, John esq. | Nottingham | 21 0 |
| | | Priaulx, Rev. P. | E. Bridgford | 21 0 |
| | | Padley, Robert esq. | Burton | 21 0 |
| | | Parker, Mr. Hencage | Nottingham | 10 10 |
| | | Rolleston, L. esq. | Watnall | 30 0 |
| | | Robinon, Joseph esq. | Bulwell | 21 0 |
| | | Robinon, James esq. | Papplewick | 12 0 |
| | | Smellie, John esq. and John Boxton, and John Ball Maton, gent. the Mayor, and Sheriffs of Nottingham, instead of the entertainment on Michaelmas-day, 1780, | 120 0 | |
| | | Savile, Sir George bart. | 105 0 | |
| | | Sherbrooke, Mrs. | Oxton | 100 0 |
| | | Smith, A. esq. | Nottingham | 100 0 |
| | | Sedley, hon. Henry | Nuttall Temple | 50 0 |
| | | Smith, Robert esq. M. P. | London | 50 0 |
| | | Smith, Samuel esq. M. P. | Nottingham | 50 0 |
| | | Sherbrooke, William esq. | Arnold | 50 0 |
| | | Shewin, John esq. | Nottingham | 50 0 |
| | | Shering, John esq. | ditto | 42 0 |
| | | Stokes, Miss Ann | ditto | 21 0 |
| | | Stokes, Miss Millicent | ditto | 21 0 |
| | | Story, J. L. esq. | ditto | 21 0 |
| | | Strelley, Mrs. | ditto | 20 0 |
| | | Spilsbury, Benj. esq. Willington, near Derby | 20 0 | |
| | | Statham, Martin and Barnet, of Nottingham an acknowledgment accepted by them on waving a prosecution | 20 0 | |
| | | Smellie, John esq. | Nottingham | 10 10 |
| | | Shorne, Mrs. | ditto | 10 10 |
| | | Smith, Mr. Thomas (Hofei) | Hockley | 10 10 |
| | | Tuchfield, Mosh. hon. the marquis of, M. P. | 105 0 | |
| | | Thompson, Job esq. | 105 0 | |
| | | Thompson, Rev. W. | Bridgford | 10 10 |
| | | Unwin, S. jun. esq. | Sutton-in-Ashfield | 50 0 |
| | | Unknown Person, by D. P. Coke, esq. M. P. | 20 0 | |
| | | Williams, Rev. Mr. | Nottingham | 100 0 |
| | | Ditto Second Benefaction | 50 0 | |
| | | Wright, John esq. | Nottingham | 50 0 |
| | | Wright, Thomas esq. | ditto | 50 0 |
| | | Williams, Mrs. | ditto | 50 0 |
| | | Walter, Rev. J. | Bingham | 21 0 |
| | | | 7004 10 | |
| | | Benefactions under Ten Pounds. | 2021. 118. 9d | |
| | | Total | £ 7207 1 9 | |

| £. s. | LEGACIES. | £. s. | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Key, Mrs. of Fulford, near York, her Executrix | Frost, Mr. William Nottingham | 100 — | |
| | Conson, Mrs. ditto | 20 — | |
| Key, John esq. of ditto | Taylor, Mr. John ditto | 50 — | |
| Harris, Miss of Nottingham | Parnham, Mrs. Mary ditto | 20 — | |
| Smellie, Alderman John of ditto | Williams, Rev. Edward Nottingham | 100 — | |
| Copley, Mrs. of ditto | Wolley, Mr. James Codnor, Derbyh. | 60 — | |
| Tye, Mr. Thomas of ditto | Botham, Mr. Thomas Nottingham | 20 — | |
| Inmans, George esq. of ditto | Revill, Thomas esq. Arnold | 100 — | |
| Needham, Mr. (Surgeon) of ditto | Chadwick, James Mansfield esq. | 500 — | |
| Thompson, Charles esq. of Mansfield, tool. Stock, in the 3 per Cent. | Lockitt, Mr. Henry Nottingham | 40 — | |
| | Leaver, Mrs. Mary ditto | 50 — | |
| | | Mellor, Abijah, esq. ditto | 42 — |
| | | Strelley, Joseph Colwick | 5 — |
| | | Weiby, William esq. Denton | 50 — |
| | | Carruthers, Mr. Alderman | 100 — |
| | | Stacy, Mr. Wm. Farnsfield | 200 — |
| | | Warren, Mrs. Eliz. Riley | 100 — |
| | | L. 2825 6 | |

General

General Account of the Patients admitted and discharged since the first Opening, September 19, 1782, to March 25, 1795.

| | In. | Out. | Total. |
|---|------|------|--------|
| Remaining on the Books, March 25, 1794, — | 55 | 284 | 339 |
| Admitted since, of which ninety-one were Accidents — | 325 | 826 | 1151 |
| | 380 | 1110 | 1490 |
| Cured — — — — | 157 | 646 | 803 |
| Relieved — — — — | 17 | 41 | 58 |
| At their own request and irregularity — — — — | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Non-Attendance, most of whom were cured — — — — | 0 | 53 | 53 |
| Without Relief — — — — | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Dead — — — — | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Out-Patients made In-Patients — — — — | 0 | 52 | 52 |
| In-Patients made Out-Patients — — — — | 112 | 0 | 112 |
| Remain on the Books, March 25, 1795, — | 58 | 306 | 364 |
| | 380 | 1110 | 1490 |
| Patients admitted and discharged, since the first Opening, September 19, 1782, to March 25, 1794, — | | | |
| Admitted from Lady-Day, 1794, to Lady-Day, 1795, — | 3737 | 6223 | 9960 |
| | 325 | 826 | 1151 |
| | 4062 | 7049 | 11111 |
| Cured — — — — | 2262 | 4649 | 6911 |
| Relieved — — — — | 349 | 693 | 1042 |
| At their own request and irregularity — — — — | 173 | 122 | 295 |
| Non-Attendance, most of whom were cured — — — — | 0 | 899 | 899 |
| Without Relief — — — — | 57 | 56 | 113 |
| Dead — — — — | 245 | 0 | 245 |
| Out-Patients made In-Patients — — — — | 0 | 324 | 324 |
| In-Patients made Out-Patients — — — — | 918 | 0 | 918 |
| Remain on the Books, March 25, 1795, — | 58 | 306 | 364 |
| | 4062 | 7049 | 11111 |

Of this number, 820 persons were admitted on sudden accidents, without any recommendation; and there have been, from the first opening, 71 amputations, 13 breasts cut off, 7 trepanned, and 19 cut for the stone.—The average number for the last year has been 57 in, and 278 out patients.

To this foundation a Lunatic Asylum is about to be added towards the building of which, by benefactions, legacies, and collections, there was in the treasurers' hands, 25th of March 1795, 1764l. 6s. 2d. halfpenny.

Under this section we place the population of Nottingham:
POPULATION.

There certainly appears a wonderful increase in the population of Nottingham since the time of the oldest parish Registers; but the number of souls in Nottingham, at this time,

time, cannot, accurately from them, by calculation, be ascertained, partly, on account of the variety of religious sectaries now in this place, several of which baptize and bury a-part from the respective parishes they live within. I will therefore content myself with stating from each parish register, an average of one of 5 years from the earliest insertions therein, and also a statement of the average of one of 5 years of the latest insertions. Gentleman who are curious, may in consequence, draw therefrom their own conclusions. The opinions which prevail now in Nottingham respecting the number of souls in that place are a little various; but not materially so: they are stated from 25000 to 27000.

The registers, notwithstanding the great number of religious sectaries in this place who baptize and bury a-part from the established church, shew an astonishing increase of inhabitants in a little more than 200 years. Perhaps it may be attributed, in a great measure, to the manufactory of hose, which was established here soon after the date of the oldest registers.

ST. MARY's REGISTER,

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| A. D. 1567, and the four succeeding years baptized on an average | — | 54 |
| — | — | 50 |
| A. D. 1790, and the four succeeding years baptized on an average | — | 840 |
| — | — | 530 |

ST. PETER's,

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| A. D. 1572, and the four succeeding years baptized on an average | — | 18 |
| — | — | 14 |
| A. D. 1790, and the four succeeding years baptized on an average | — | 83 |
| — | — | 160 |

ST. NICHOLAS's,

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| A. D. 1562, and the four succeeding years baptized on an average | — | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| — | — | 12 |
| A. D. 1790, and the four succeeding years baptized on an average | — | 108 |
| — | — | 142 |

The following will shew, although imperfectly, on account of some dissenters living within the parishes, and not burying at the parish churches, the wonderful increase in the population. It is taken from Dr. Price's calculation that one in 30 die every year.

About the year 1560, by the above tables of the burials, in Nottingham, died in a year not more than 80 which gives 2400 souls then in Nottingham.

About the year 1792, also, by the above tables of the burials in Nottingham, died, in a year, about 832, which gives then 24960 souls. This calculation it must be understood, includes some dissenters who bury at the respective parish churches.

If we state, in addition, that there are 160 burials at the burial grounds of the dissenters, in a year, it will add to the above 4800 souls, which will give a total, together, of nearly 30000 souls now in Nottingham.

SECTION V.

A brief History of the Noblemen who have been dignify'd with the Title of Earl of Nottingham, from the Conquest; to which is added a List of the Members of Parliament both for this Town and the County at large—continued from Deering to the present time.

1st FERRERS.

THIS family owes its original to Walchelin de Ferriers or Ferrariis, a Norman, whose son Henry de Ferrariis to whom king William the Conqueror, gave Tutbury castle in com. Stafford, also large possessions in that county, Berks, Oxon, Wilts, Lincoln, Bucks, and Gloucester, which Henry founded the Priory of Tutbury,. He was succeeded by

Robert his third son, (the two elder Eugenulph and William died during their father's life) he was earl of Derby; one of the witnesses to the laws made by king Stephen in the first year of his reign; he commanded the Derbyshire men at the famous battle at Northallerton, where the barons gained a glorious victory over David king of Scots, for which his service he obtained the earldom of Derby but died the year following, 1139, and was succeeded by his son

Robert de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby, he stiled himself according to Dugdale, Robertus Comes Junior de Ferrariis, and likewise Comes Junior de Nottingham, (a) as appears among others by an ancient charter of his bearing date A. D. 1141, in which he confirmed to the church of St. Oswald of Notle, whatsoever Henry de Ferrers his grandfather, Eugenulph de Ferrers his uncle, Robert his father or any of their wives or barons had given before-time to that church: He was a benefactor to the monks of Tutbury in com. Stafford, to the canons of Notle, as has been said, in com. Ebor, to the monks of Geronden, in com. Leicester, and Cumbermere, in com. Cheltei; moreover he founded the priory of Derby, (which was afterwards translated to Derby in that county) and

P

the

^a Glover's Catalogue of Honour, p. 868.

the abbey of Mereval or Murval in com. Warwick. He died the 12th of Henry II, 1165, and was succeeded by his only son

William de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby; he certified the second of Henry II, the knights fees he then held to be 79 in number; he confirmed his ancestors grants to the monks of Tutbury, and was a benefactor to the knights hospitallers. (a) "He was married to Margaret daughter and heir of William Peverel, whose grandfather was natural son to William the Conqueror. The marriage rites of him and his countess, were performed by Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury." He died the 19th of Henry II, 1172, succeeded by his son

Robert de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby, as heir to his father, and earl of Nottingham, as derived by his mother, (who died the 19th of Henry II, the same year and month with his father.) He joined with the rebellious barons the earls of Chester, Leicester, Norfolk, and others, taking part with king Henry the younger (whom king Henry II, had caused to be crowned in his life time;) and manned his castles of Tutbury and Duffield against the father, also entered and destroyed Nottingham then held for the king; but the old king prevailing over his enemies Robert made his submission, rendering up his castles of Tutbury and Duffield, and giving security for his future fidelity; but the king did so little trust him that he forthwith demolished those forts.— He founded the priory of Woodham-Ferrers in com. Essex, and died the first of Richard I, 1189. His son

William de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers succeeded him as earl of Nottingham and Derby, but was the same year ousted of these two earldoms by Richard I, who bestowed them on his brother John earl of Moreton. This William was at the burning of Nottingham when his father made that spoil there; he did not continue dispossessed long before his death, for attending the king to the holy-land he died at the siege of Acon the 3d of Richard I. His son William succeeded him, but not in the titles of Nottingham and Derby, nor do I find that any more of this family were earls of Nottingham, though the peerage gives that title to four succeeding earls of Ferrers: However this William was in the succeeding reign of king John created earl of Derby i. e. the 7th of that king, by a special charter; he was girt with a sword by the king's own hand, (being the first of whom in any charter that expression was used) having likewise a grant of the 3d penny of all the pleas impleaded before the sheriff, through the county whereof he was earl, to hold to him and his heirs in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors enjoyed the same.

2d PLANTAGENET.

John Plantagenet, was 4th son of Henry II, to him his brother Richard gave the earldom of Nottingham and Derby, and to whom the king his father had before granted the castle of Nottingham and the honour of Peverel.

This title of earl of Nottingham it seems lay dormant till 1377, when the family of the Maubrays obtained it.

3d MAUBRAY.

John de Maubray, lord Maubray of Axholm, by Elizabeth Scaggrave his wife, daughter

ter and heir of Margaret Brotherton dutches of Norfolk, was born at Epworth the 8th day of August 1365, and was created earl of Nottingham in the year 1377, on the day of the coronation of king Richard II. This John died without issue being scarce 18 years old, after whose death king Richard bestowed the earldom on

Thomas Moubrey, his younger brother who was likewise immediately after by the same king created duke of Norfolk. He also died young at London about the feast of St. Agath, the 8th of February 1381, the 6th of Richard II, and was buried at the friers Carmelites in London.

Thomas Moubrey, was created earl of Nottingham the 9th of Richard II. 1382, he was hereditary earl marshal and duke of Norfolk the 21st of Richard II. 1398; he used to style himself duke of Norfolk, earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England, lord of Moubrey, Seagrave, Gower and Brews. This gentleman soon after he was created duke of Norfolk was banished by king Richard, with Henry of Lancaster; the cause of this banishment was, (a) for that Henry duke of Hertford one day by chance concurring with Thomas duke of Norfolk made many complaints unto him against the king's majesty, all which being misunderstood by Norfolk, he watched an opportunity to discover all the whole matter to the king, who being very much moved at it called duke Henry before him, who stiffly denied the accusation, pronouncing himself not guilty, and that by arms he would retort the fault upon the accusers head, if it would please his majesty but to grant him leave. On the contray Moubrey maintained what he had before affirmed; in the heat of this contention the day was assigned wherein the combat should be tried; but the king considering it was only for words (if any such were spoken) was advised by his council to forbid the combat, and seeing there was no certain proof in whom the fault rested, and that neither might be held free, they were banished; Henry had most favour for he was banished for ten years, and after it was decreed but for six years, and at last before one year came about, was called home by the nobles, and caused to take upon him the crown; but Thomas was longer exiled and farther off, first travelling into Italy, afterwards to Venice, where with grief (b) he died September the 27th the first of Henry IV. He was first married to Elizabeth Strange, his first wife, August 23, —, she died without issue, and was daughter to Sir John Strange, son and heir of John lord Strange, of Blackmere. The second lady was Elizabeth eldest sister and coheiress of Thomas Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel and Surrey, by her he had Thomas earl of Nottingham, and John duke of Norfolk: And three daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Isabell.

Thomas Moubrey, eldest son and heir of Thomas duke of Norfolk, when the dukedom was bestowed upon his father by king Richard II, the earldom of Nottingham did also belong to him by custom of the land, as his father's eldest son, (c) he also enjoyed the marshalship of England as due to him by inheritance. He died in the month of May A. D. 1405, in the 6th year of king Henry, leaving no children. This Thomas had two ladies, the first was Constance daughter of John Holland, earl of Huntingdon and

a The Peerage, part 2, vol. 2, p. 235, says he was accused by Henry of Bolingbroke, for words irregularly spoken of the king, &c. b The Peerage says he died of the pestilence at his return from Jerusalem. It enumerates many posts the king employed him in, and that he was made knight of the garter the 19th of Richard II. c Dugdale says, he never had the title of duke of Norfolk, nor any other but that of earl Marshal.

and duke of Exeter: The second was Elizabeth daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. The earldom of Nottingham was after translated to

John Moubrey, brother to this Sir Thomas, which John in a parliament holden in third year of Henry VI, was restored duke of Norfolk with his posterity. He was the 5th of that name among the barons of Moubrey. He died A. D. 1432, and was buried in the abbey or house of Carthusians, within the isle of Axholm in the 11th year of Henry VI. His lady was Catherine daughter to Ralph lord Nevil, the first earl of Westmorland and Jane his wife, daughter to John duke of Lancaster, by whom he had John duke of Norfolk, Anne, married to William Berkley, and Catherine. (a)

John lord Moubrey, the 6th of that name of the barons of Moubrey, duke of Norfolk, earl Marshal, earl of Nottingham, lord and baron of Seagrave and Gower son and successor of John the 5th duke of Norfolk, in the dignities aforesaid. " This person died A. D. 1461, the first of Edward VI," (b) and lies buried by the high altar in the abbey of Thetford. His lady was Eleonora daughter of William Bouchier, earl Ewe in Normandy, and Anne his wife daughter of Thomas Woodstock duke of Gloucester by whom he had

John lord Moubrey, the 7th of that stock and name, he was in the life time of his father created earl of Warren and Surrey, by king Henry VI, and he came after the death of his father by right of inheritance, duke of Norfolk, Marshal of England, earl of Nottingham, baron Seagrave and Gower. He died in his castle of Farmingham the 15th of Edward IV, and was buried in the monastery of Thetford, leaving only one daughter and heir, who was by king Edward presently married to his younger son (c).

4th RICHARD PLANTAGENET.

Richard Plantagenet, of Shrewsbury, second son of king Edward IV, enjoyed all these honours in right of his wife, and was also earl Marshal and had the baronies of Moubrey, Seagrave and Gower, together with the vast inheritance of that family: He was made knight of the garter by his father, but with his elder brother king Edward V. was murdered by his uncle Richard III. who usurped the throne under that title 1483. He and his wife both died issueless.

5th BERKELEY.

The vast inheritance of the Moubreys came next to the Howards and Berkeleys, in respect of Margaret and Isabel daughters to Thomas duke of Norfolk. Sir John Howard son of Sir Robert Howard and Margaret coheir of Thomas de Moubrey, was created duke of Norfolk the 28th of June the first of Richard III. as also earl Marshal of England, and the same day and year

William

a. Peccary vol. 2, part 1, p. 225, in the 5th of Henry V, he was with the king at the siege of Harfleur, the 5th of Henry V, at the siege of Caen in Normandy, and continued there till the death of that king. The 1st of Henry VI, retained in the king's wars. The 8th of Henry VI, retained again in the king's war and made knight of the garter. b. Ibid. p. 236. He went the 17th of Henry VI, to parley to treat of a peace between France and England, the 23d of Henry VI, being confirmed Duke of Norfolk, he had a grant of a place and seat in parliament and elsewhere, next to the duke of Exeter, he was also son. 11 of the 1st year; the 23d of Henry VI, he went in pilgrimage to Rome; the 31st of Henry VI, he had licence to visit Chalus, Italy, Ireland, Scotland, Brittany, Picardy, and Cologne, and the burial of our Saviour at Windhamark. As also a second journey to Rome and Jerusalem having vowed to do it for the recovery of the king's health. In the first of Edward IV, he was constituted Justice de remant of all the forests south of Trent. c. Anne, by his lady Elizabeth daughter to John Talbot, 6th of that family earl of Shrewsbury. (a, b, c.)

William lord Berkley, of Berkley castle in Gloucestershire, son of James lord Berkley, by Isabell daughter to Thomas duke of Norfolk was created earl of Nottingham; king Edward IV, in the 20th of his reign had raised him to the dignity of a viscount. The Peerage vol. 1, p. 310, says, "That he afterwards adhering to the duke of Buckingham in his design of pulling down king Richard, he fled into Brittany to Henry duke of Richmond," (after king Henry VII,) by whom he was constituted earl Marshal of England, the 26th of October, the first of his reign, with limitation of that office to the heirs male of his body." [Peerage, *ibid.*] "He was also advanced to the dignity of marquis of Berkley, the 4th Henry VII, January 28th. He was famous for his great dispute with Thomas viscount Lisle, about certain lands in contest between them, who upon a challenge sent him by the said viscount, meeting with others on both sides, the viscount was slain." He married three wives, but left issue by none of them, and taking occasion to except against his brother Maurice as his successor, because he had not married with a person of honourable parentage, gave all his lands from him, particularly the castle of Berkley, and those lands and lordships that were the body of that ancient barony, to the king, a good part of which remained in the possession of the crown 'till the death of king Edward VI, so that Maurice enjoyed nothing of the honour.

6th FITZ-ROY.

Henry Fitz-Roy, natural son to Henry VIII, by Elizabeth daughter to Sir John Blount, knight, the lady Talboise; he was created duke of Richmond and earl of Nottingham. He was but six years old when these titles were conferred upon him, (a) at which time also he was constituted lieutenant-general of the king's forces, north of Trent, and warden of the marches of Scotland, and soon after admiral of England; the 22d of Henry VIII, made lieutenant of Ireland, Sir William Skeffington being constituted his deputy. He studied at Paris with Henry earl of Surrey, there was a great friendship between them on the score of their education together, which occasioned our earls intermarriage with Mary daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk and sister of the earl of Surrey, but by her had no issue. He was created knight of the garter (b) the 24th of Henry VIII, he went bravely attended to meet king Henry at Calais, at an intended interview between the English and French kings. He died the 28th of Henry VIII, 1536.

7th HOWARD, of Effingham.

Charles lord Howard of Effingham, son of William Howard head of the eldest collateral branch of the Howards; was in his father's life time one of those noble persons, who by the command of the queen, the 13th of Elizabeth, conducted the lady Anne of Austria daughter to Maximilian the emperor, from Zealand into Spain, and in the 16th of Elizabeth was installed knight of the garter. In the 28th of Elizabeth upon the death of Edward earl of Lincoln, lord high admiral of England (being then lord chamberlain to the queen, as his father had been before him) he was constituted his successor in that great office, whereupon anno dom. 1588, the 30th of Elizabeth when the Spanish

* P

Almada

a *Glover's Catalogue of Honour*, p. 404—All in one day, viz. the 18th of June 1525, the 17th of Henry VIII, at the palace of Bridewell; he was also at the same time created duke of Somerset. b But died soon after, viz. the 22d of July 1535, in the 27th year of Henry VIII, in his father's house at St. James's near Westminster. His body was carried to Farningham, in Suffolk, and there lies buried. *Glover's Cat. of Hon.*

Armada threatened an invasion here ; he was constituted lieutenant-general of the queen's whole fleet at sea, whose success therein fully answered the queen's opinion of him, as well knowing him to be a person of great knowledge in maritime affairs, discreetly wary, truly valiant, industrious in action, and finally, one whom the sailors entirely loved.

In the 39th of Elizabeth, when farther danger threatened from the Spaniards, who were joined with the rebellious Irish, he was made joint general of the English army with Robert earl of Essex, for the defence of this realm, both by sea and land, viz. Essex for the land, and he for the sea. In which year also he was made justice itenerant of all the forests south of Trent for life ; and not many months after in consideration of his eminent services against the Spanish Armada, as also for sacking Cadiz in Spain, and destroying the Spanish fleet in harbour there ; he was advanced to the dignity and title of earl of Nottingham, as descended from the family of Mowbray, some of which had been earls of that county before. In the 41st of Elizabeth, still continuing in high reputation at court, the Spaniards again stirring, he was constituted lieutenant-general of the queen's land forces and in the 44th of Elizabeth he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl Marshal of England.

In the first of James I, preceding his coronation, he was made Lord Great Steward of England for that occasion, and the next year renewing the commission to seven of the great lords, for executing the office of earl Marshal of England, he was continued one of that number, but in the 17th of James I. he surrendered his patent for the office of lord Admiral, which was given to the marquis of Buckingham.

This noble earl's first lady was Catherine daughter of Henry (Clary) lord Hunsdown, (a) by whom he had issue two sons, the first William, who married Anne daughter and sole heir, to John lord St. John Blethoe, but died in his father's life time, leaving issue Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, married to John lord Mordaunt, of Turvey, in com. Bedford, afterwards earl of Peterborough.

The second was Charles, who succeeded him in his honours ; he had also 3 daughters Elizabeth, Frances and Margaret.

To his second lady he married Margaret daughter to James Stewart earl of Murry in Scotland, which Margaret was naturalized in the parliament of the 1st of James I. by whom he had issue two sons, James, who died young, and Sir Charles Howard, knight, and died the 22d of James I, having been knight of the garter 52 years, being then 88 years of age.

Charles, his second son succeeded, (the elder as has been said dying before the father without issue male) he first took to wife Charity daughter of — White, and widow of Leche of the city of London; afterwards Mary daughter of Sir William Cockaine, kt. and alderman of London, by whom he had no issue ; thirdly Margaret daughter to James earl of Murry in Scotland, by whom he had issue James, who died unmarried.

Charles succeeding him in his honours, married Arabella daughter of — Smith, esq. but died without issue 1681, upon whose decease the barony descended and came to Francis Howard, of Great-Buckham, in com. Surrey, the next heir male, &c.

8th FINCH

^a He was the son of William Clary by his wife Mary Bullen, sister to Queen Anne Bullen.

8th, FINCH.

The first of this collateral branch raised to the dignity of peerage was Sir Heneage Finch, knight, who being a great proficient in the study of the laws in that honourable society of the inner-temple London, was upon the happy restoration of king Charles II. made solicitor general, and the next year autumn-reader of the before specified inn of court anno 1660; in the 12th of Charles II. he was by the name of Sir Heneage Finch, of Raunston in com. Buck. advanced to the dignity of a baronet, and in the 22d anno 1670, constituted the king's attorney-general. Anno 1673, he was made keeper of the great seal, and shortly after created a baron of this realm, by the titles of lord Finch of Daventry, in com. Northampton, (being then owner of that manor) and finally in the 33d of Charles II. advanced to the dignity of earl of Nottingham. He married Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Harvey, merchant of London, by whom he had issue ten sons: Daniel, Heneage, (the second son, after lord Guernsey) William, Charles, who died unmarried; Edward, Henry, and Robert, who also died unmarried, Edward, John and Thomas, being before deceased. Also four daughters, Elizabeth married Samuel Grimston, at that time son and heir to Sir Harbottle Grimstone baronet, master of the rolls, Mary and Anne deceased, and an other Mary. This earl dying anno 1682, was succeeded by

Daniel earl of Nottingham, he was a person profoundly learned both in the laws and divinity; distinguished by many eminent posts in the reign of king William III. queen Anne and king George I. "In the year 1720-1, the university of Oxford in a full convocation unanimously decreed, --I hat the solemn thanks of that university be returned to the right hon. the earl of Nottingham, for his noble defence of the christian-faith contained in his lordship's answer to Mr. Whiston's letter to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of God and the Holy-Ghost, and that Dr. Skippen, vice-chancellor, William Brinley and George Clark, esqrs. representatives of the university, wait on the said earl, and the present to his lordship the thanks aforesaid of the whole university." Collin's Peerage, vol. 2, p. 234-5.—In the year 1729, John earl of Winchelsea dying without issue, that title devolved to his lordship, who departed this life the 1st of Jan. 1729-30.

This noble lord was married first to lady Essex Rich, 3d daughter and one of the co-heirs to Robert Rich earl of Warwick, by whom he had issue one only surviving daughter, the lady Mary, married first to William Saville, late marques of Halifax, and since, anno 1707-8, to John duke of Roxborough, of the kingdom of Scotland. His second lady was Anne only daughter of Christopher lord viscount Hatton, (by his first wife Cicilie daughter of John Tufton earl of Thanet) by whom he had issue five sons and nine daughters.

Daniel, then earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, William, John, Henry, Edward; the lady Essex, eldest daughter; the lady Charlotte, lady Anne, who died young, lady Isabella, lady Mary, lady Henrietta, lady Elizabeth, lady Frances and lady Margaret.

Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Rutland in the 9th year of queen Anne, and served for the same county in all parliaments whilst he continued a commoner: On the accession of his

Majesty

Majesty king George, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, at the same time his father was declared lord president of the council, also the 10th of October 1715, he was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and resigned all his employments on the 20th of February 1715. His lordship was made comptroller of his Majesty's household May 24, 1725, which office he voluntarily resigned after he succeeded his father as earl. In the year 1729, his lordship married Frances Fielding, daughter of the right honourable Basil, earl of Denbigh, by whom he had issue one daughter, lady Charlotte, and her ladyship dying in September 1734, at Wentworth-house, in Yorkshire, the seat of his brother-in-law Thomas earl of Malton. He married in January 1737-8, Mary daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, baronet, by whom he has had also issue, seven daughters."

George Finch, the present earl of Nottingham, succeeded his uncle, Daniel, at his death, August 2, 1769, in titles and estate. He was appointed in 1777, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and in 1779, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos rotulorum of the County of Rutland.

TITLES—George Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Maidstone, Baron Fitzherbert of Eastwel, Baron Finch of Daventry, and a Baronet.

Chief Seats of this Nobleman are:—

Burley in the county of Rutland, Ramston in the county of Buckinghamshire, and Eastwel in the county of Kent.

S E C T I O N VI.

The Present State.

NOTTINGHAM stands upon a sandy rock, and is one of the central large Towns of England. Its site, in the County, is on the south-west borders of the ancient forest of Shirewood. It is watered by the little river Leen, a stream which passes into the Trent, navigable before the Conquest.

Nottingham, from the bridge, which spans the trent, forms a bold and majestic figure. The view annexed, was taken on the banks of the river trent, near the bridge; from which the reader, unacquainted with the prospect, will form his own judgment of the propriety of the assertion. In the early pages of this history, we have spoken of its antiquity,





SOUTH VIEW OF NOTTINGHAM.

Published by J. Threlkeld, Nottingham, 1824, and sold by J. Threlkeld, 26, Newgate Street, London.

tiquity, we shall now particularize its present state under various heads:—beginning with the civil government, and in several instances make considerable quotations from Deering's book, applicable to our own.

It has been noticed early in these pages, that the Peverel Court, which was of ancient institution, and of great jurisdiction, was held in Nottingham, in a chapel dedicated to St. James, and that this town was within its jurisdiction till the 9th of Edward II.—The other places of the county, over which it had jurisdiction, are as follow:—

Nomina Villarum infra Honorem PEVEREL in Comit. Nott.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| “ Adholton p. se et cum Cothinstock. | Colwick East. |
| Aldefworth alias Arsworth. | Cropshall alias Cropwell-Butler. |
| Annesley. | Clipflow. |
| Aspley. Arnold. | Cleadon alias Cleidon. |
| Adinburgh. | Carleton juxta Nottingham. |
| Affert de Heywood in Forest. de Sherwood. | Codgrave. |
| Albocton. | Caunton. |
| Aram alias Averham alias Arum. | Chilwel. |
| Barton a Manor. | Cromwell. |
| Bridgford a Manor. | Curline. |
| Bassingfield. | Carleton North. |
| Basford. | Carlton Chelmerton. |
| Brinsley. | Eftwicke. |
| Beeston. | Eastwood alias Eftwicke. |
| Bramcote. | Eperstone alias Eperstowe. |
| Bilborow. | Efford. |
| Broxtow hundred. | Edoulton. |
| Bulwell. | Ernesby. |
| Barnetton alias Barestoll. | Eftwaite. |
| Blidworth. | Eftnortherwicke. |
| Brocton. | Edingfield cum Halam. |
| Bunney. | Forest of Sherwood. |
| Bradmore. | Flinton alias Flintham. |
| Bingham. | Farnesfield. |
| Beavall. | Fiskerdow. |
| Burton-Jace. | Fledborough. |
| Barnby. | Gunston alias Gunnalston. |
| Bagthorp. | Greasley. |
| Bleasby cum Membris. | Gamston alias Gonelston. |
| Clifton. | Grefvile alias Grefwell. |
| Conard alias Conorde. | Glapton. |
| Codlingstoake. | Gedling. |
| Coffal alias Coteshall. | Gestock. |
| Colston-Basset. | Gotham. |
| Colwick West. | Grelthorp cum Normanton. |

Q

Hucknall.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Hucknall. | Offington cum Carleton. |
| Hucknall Torkard. | Papplewick.—Plumtree. |
| Hempshall. | Radford Manor.—Ruddington. |
| Hawkesworth. | Remson alias Rempston. |
| Hickling Manor. | Radcliffe sup. Trent. |
| Hockley alias Hochelia. | Sibthorpe.—Staunton.—Stapleford. |
| Hanne alias Hulme. | Strelley.—Sutton sup. Trent. |
| Hubenia alias Havershaw. | Sutton Bonington.—Selston alias Skelston. |
| Hovringham Manor. | Schreveton.—Sherwood Forest. |
| Hallowton cum Blidworth. | Stoke Bardolph.—Sutton Passeys |
| Kingston juxta Ratcliffe. | Sutton Bassett.—Somerville.—Saxendale. |
| Kirlington Kirthington cum Normanton. | Stoke juxta Newarke.—Slegby. |
| Kimberley.—Keyworth. | Shupton.—Suttemeering.—Sierston. |
| Kellam-Manor.—Kirkbywoodhouse. | Southwell. in membris.—Stanford. |
| Kirkby in Ashfield. | Stathorp.—Snenton. |
| Lenton.—Langor.—Lindby. | Thrimpton alias Thrumpton.—Toton. |
| Leake parva, } Manors. | Tithby.—Thorp.—Thorp juxta Remson. |
| Leake magna, } | Thorowton.—Trowell. |
| Lambley.—Lowdham. | Towton alias Taunton. |
| Moore Green. | Fokesworth alias Tuxford. |
| Morton Muskham Bathley cum Holme. | Thurgarton a Leigh Hundred. |
| Menenton.-Markham South.-Mark. N. | Thimerton.—Teidshall. |
| Markham North and South cum Carleton. | Upton and Morton. |
| Maplebeck cum Kneefal alias Kersal. | Wilford — Willoughby.—Wiverton. |
| Normanton and Kingston.—Newbould. | Wysall.—Westhorp.—Wollaton. |
| Norwell and Blidworth. | Watnoll alias Watners.—Woodborough. |
| Nuthall alias Northall. | Widmerpool.—Wannesley.—Weston. |
| Ollaverton alias Ollerton.—Oxton. | Winkboine cum Hock." |

Respecting the civil government of the town, under a body corporate, Thoroton has given the following:—

“ The Town is now governed by a Mayor, a Recorder, six Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and a Common Council of — persons, whereof six are by a late order to be such as have not borne the Office of Sheriff or Chamberlain. The Mayor hath a Clark called the Mayors Clark, and commonly the Town Clark. The Sheriffs have an Officer called the Steward. The Mayor hath a particular Court of Pleas of Land, hath two Serjeants at Mace. The Mayor and Sheriffs have also there an ordinary Court of Pleas besides, which they keep on Wednesday every fortnight. The Sheriffs have each of them two Serjeants at Mace, and a more inferiour Officer called a Bill bearer. There is an Officer of the Town called a Scavenger, that looks to the pavement and streets of the Town, and attends upon the Mayors wife. There is a Cook attends the Mayor at the Provision of the Town, and two Pinders of the Town, the one of the Fields, the other of the Meadows; he that is of the Fields, is also Woodward for the Town, and attends and answers at the Forest Courts. The Town is within the Metes and

and Bounds of the Forest, but not within View and Regard: The Town hath long made that claim of discharge, and it hath been allowed them in Eyre.

There are very fair possessions belonging to the Corporation, some in general, and some for particular uses, as for the maintenances of their Free School, and their costly *Trent* Bridges, called *Heathbet Bridges*.

It was a rich and flourishing place when the Staple was up at *Calais*, since it hath been destitute of any gainful or beneficial trade.

Yet since the late war, wherein this Town happened to be of the conquering side, there are many houses new builded, and the greatest part of the good Barley which grows in the Vale of *Belvoyr*, and the adjacent parts, is there converted into Malt, yielding thereby, as I suppose, more profit to the place than ever Wooll did heretofore, or the Manufacture of coloured cloath, which it was famous for long before *Calais* became subject to this Crown."

The body corporate of Nottingham now, 1795, consist of a Mayor, from the Aldermen, Mr. *Caunt*; Recorder, *Duke of Portland*; Mr. *Huthwait*, Mr. *Howitt*, Mr. *Green*, Mr. *Oldknow*, Mr. *Lowe*, and Mr. *Hornbuckle*, Aldermen, seven including the Mayor; 18 Senior Council, chosen from the Burgeesses at large, who have served the Office of Sheriff; and six Junior Council chosen by the Burgeesses at large. The Chamberlains and Sheriffs are chosen annually; the Coroners sometimes hold their office for several years.

The Mayor of Nottingham is nominated the 14th of August, out of the body of Aldermen, and takes place the 29th of the succeeding month, on which day the Sheriffs and Chamberlains are chosen. Of course, some good eating and drinking follow: the dinner is a cold collation, with plenty of good wine, &c. Deering speaking of this entertainment, in his time, says, "that the Mayor and Sheriffs welcomed their guest with *bread and cheese*, fruit in season, and *pipes and tobacco*." I apprehend that there are very few corporation feasts now, where *bread and cheese* are taken as the principal fare.

Deering has this paragraph respecting the ceremony on the 29th of September:—

" Divine-Service ended, at St. Mary's Church, the whole Body goes into the Vestry, where the old Mayor seats himself in an Elbow-Chair, at a Table covered with black Cloth, the Mace being laid in the middle of it, covered with Rosemary and Sprigs of Bay, (which they term burying the Mace) then the Mayor presents the Person before nominated to the Body, and after it has gone through the Votes of all the Cloathing, the late Mayor takes up the Mace, kisses it, and delivers it into the Hand of the New Mayor, with a suitable Compliment, who proposes two Persons for Sheriffs, and two for the Office of Chamberlains, these also having gone through the Votes, the Mayor and the rest go into the Chancel, where the senior Coroner administers the Oath to the New Mayor, in the presence of the Old one, next the Town-Clerk gives to the Sheriffs and Chamberlains, the Oath of their Office. The Ceremony being thus ended, they march in order as before, to the New Hall, attended by such Gentlemen and Tradesmen, as have been invited by the New Mayor and Sheriffs: In their way at the Week day-Crofs, over against the ancient Guild-Hall, the Town-Clerk proclaims the Mayor and the Sheriffs, and the next ensuing Market-Day, they are again proclaimed, in the Face of the whole Market, at the Malt-Crofs."

The

The substance of the charter of Henry the sixth, by which the corporation at this day regulate their affairs, or act under, is given thus by Deering:—

“ He incorporates the said Town by a new name: To wit, Mayor and Burgeses of the Town of Nottingham, on the date, to wit, 28th of June 1449.

The Town from the 15th of September 1449, viz. the 28th of Henry VI. to be separated for ever from the body of the County of Nottingham, except the Castle and the King’s Hall, wherein is the County Gaol: And to be for ever called the County of the Town of Nottingham.

And instead of two Bailiffs, to chuse two Sheriffs, who shall continue from the 15th of September till Michaelmas-Day next, and till two new Sheriffs shall be chosen for the then next year.

The Mayor and Burgeses on Michaelmas-Day yearly, shall chuse two Sheriffs, as they were wont to do Bailiffs, who shall take their Oath of Office before the Mayor, who shall the Sheriffs names return, under their Seal, within twelve days after the Election.

The Mayor shall be the King’s Escheator, in the said Town, and no other.

And that the Mayor and Sheriffs, and their Successors, shall have for ever in the said Town, the power, jurisdiction and authority, that other Escheators and Sheriffs have, elsewhere, in the kingdom of England.

And that all Writ, &c. which before had been wont to be executed by the Sheriffs of Nottingham, or Bailiffs of the Town, within the same, shall after the said 15th day of the month of September aforesaid, be directed to the Sheriffs of the said Town.

The Sheriffs to hold their County Court for the said Town, on Monday, from month to month.

That the said Burgeses and their Successors, shall for ever, have a Court there at pleasure, of all contracts, covenants, trespasses against the King’s Peace, or otherwise, and of all other things, causes, or matters arising within the said Town and Precincts, from day to day, in the Guild-Hall of the said Town, to be holden before the Mayor, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs.

And that the Mayor for the time being, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs, shall after the said 15th day of September, 1449, the 28th of Henry VI. have power and authority, to hear and determine in that Court, all manner of pleas, &c. as well in the King’s presence as in the King’s absence.

The Sheriffs to have the profits of the Court.

The Mayor and Sheriffs, yearly to account before the Treasurer of the Exchequer, by their Attorney.

Every Escheator, immediately after his Election, to take the Oath of his Office before the Coroners.

Within twelve days after the choice of the Mayor, the name of the Escheator is to be certyfied into the Exchequer, under the Mayor’s seal.

The Burgeses to have the chattels of all convicted of Felony, Murder, &c. all Amerciaments, Post-Fines, Issues of Pledges, and Bail, though they hold of the King, and in all other Courts whatsoever, and before all Justices and Ministers of the King, as well in his presence, as in the King’s absence.

The

The Burgeses may from time to time, chuse out of themselves, seven Aldermen, one of which may be always chosen to the Mayoralty, and be Mayor of the Town, and to continue Alderman for life, unless at their own special request, or for some notable cause, they be removed by the Mayor and Burgeses.

The Mayor and Burgeses may have full power, on the death, departure, or removal of an Alderman, to chuse from themselves another Burges to be an Alderman. So from time to time for ever.

The Aldermen for the time being to be Justices of the Peace, within the Liberties of the Town, and seven, six, five, four, and three, of which, the Mayor to be one present, have power to punish all Felonies, Murders, &c. as fully as other Justices of the Peace have, or hereafter shall have.

The Burgeses to have all fines, &c. set by the Mayor and Aldermen or any of them.

The Burgeses to levy these fines by their own servants, towards defraying the charges incumbent on the Town.

The Burgeses to have the forfeiture of all victuals.

The King's Steward, or Marshal of his Household, not to exercise their Office within the said Town.

The Aldermen to have licence to wear gowns, with collars and half sleeves, of one form and livery, with furs, facings, and robings, when they assemble in manner and form, as the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are used to do. Any statute against wearing of cloaths notwithstanding.

The Escheator and Sheriffs to accompt by their Attorney before the Treasurer and Barons of the King's Exchequer, and of all such things, (not in the Charter a-fore excepted;) which were before accounted for by the Escheator and Sheriffs of the County of Nottingham.

The Burgeses not to be barred any former rights or priviledges, by their acceptance of these presents.

The King will's, that the Burgeses shall have and use all the jurisdictions and franchises, &c. herein expressed, or in any former grant, wholly, and without any molestation, &c. Notwithstanding there is not express mention there, of the value of the Chattels, Amerciaments, Issues, Fines, or other the Premisses.

The Charter of Confirmation granted by the succeeding Kings and Queens above-mentioned, inclusive of that of King James I. neither alter nor add any thing new."

Copy of a Grant by QUEEN ANNE of two new Fairs.

" Anna Dei gratia magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ regina, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes literæ nostræ pervenerint salutem. Cum per quandam inquisitionem indentat. capt. apud Guihald. villæ de Nottingham in commitatu nostro villæ Nottingham quinto die Maji anno regni undecimo virtute cuiusdam brevis nostri de ad quod dampnum e cancellaria nostra nuper emanat. vice-comit comitatus villæ Nottingham predict. direct. et inquisitionem predict. annexat. p. sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus prædict. compertum sit, quod non esset ad aliquod dampnum

* Q

dampnum vel prejudicium nostri aut aliorum vel ad aliquod nocumentum vicinarum feriarum sive nundinarum si nos concederemus majori et burgensibus villæ de Nottingham predict. et successoribus suis quod ipsis haberent et tenerent annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de Nottingham predict. unam feriam sive nundinas incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante festum pascha et tunc et ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxim. sequent. et aliam feriam sive nundinas incipiend. in diem veneris proxime præcedentem primum diem martis immediate post festum epiphaniæ tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxime sequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis sive nundinis illis ateriorum et pecorum ac omnium et omnimod. bonorum mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quorumcunque communiter in feriis sive nundinis empt. et vendit. et tolnet et profic. inde provenient. et emergent. sibi et successoribus suis percipiens. prout per dict. breve et inquisition. in filariis cancellariæ nostræ predict. de recordo remanent. plenius liquet et apparet. Sciatis modo quod nos de gratia nostra special. ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus præfato majori et burgensibus villæ de Nottingham predict. et successoribus suis quod ipsi habeant et teneant annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de Nottingham predict. unam feriam sive nundinam incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante festum paschæ et tunc ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime sequentibus et aliam feriam sive nundinas incipiend. in diem veneris proxim. præcedent primum diem martis immediate post festum Epiphaniæ tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime sequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis sive nundinis illis ateriorum et pecorum omnium et omnimod. bonorum, mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quarumcunque communiter in feriis sive nundinis empt. et vendit. una cum curia pedis pulverisati tempore feriarum predictarum, ac cum omnibus tolnet et aliis proficis predict. ferias sive nundinas pertinent sive spectant. habend. tenend. et gaudend. predict. ferias sive nundinas et curiam pedis pulverisati et cæteras premissas superius p. presentes concessas seu mentionatas fore concessas eisdem majori et burgensibus villæ de Nottingham predict. et successoribus suis imperpetuum ad solum proprium opus et usum præfati majoris et burgensium villæ de Nott. predict. et successorum suorum. Et hoc aequaliter computo vel aliquo alio nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris proinde reddend. solvend. vel faciend.— Quare volumus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo præcepimus et mandamus quod præfatus major et burgenses villæ de Nott. predict. et successores sui vigore presentium bene libere liceat et quiete habeant teneant et custodia. et habere teneat et custodire valeant et possint imperpetuum predictas ferias sive nundinas uno cum curia pedis pulverisati et cæteras premissas predictis secundum tenorem et veram intentionem harum literarum nostrarum patentium absque molestatione p. turbatione gravanina sive contradictione nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum vel aliquorum vice-comit. Esceatorum, ballivorum, officiariorum sive ministrorum nostrorum heredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque et hoc aequaliter aliquo alio warranto brevi vel process. imposterum in ea parte procurand. vel obtinend. denique volumus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus præfato majori et burgensibus villæ de Nott. predict. et successoribus suis quod haec literæ nostræ patentes vel irrotulamentum earundem sint et erunt bona firma, valida, sufficientia, et efficiet alia

effectuaria in lege eisdem majori et burgensibus villa de Nott. prædict. et successoribus suis secundum veram intentionem earundem.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostrias fieri fecimus patentes teste meipsa apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Augosti anno regni nostro undecimo.

per breve de privato sigillo

COCKS."

Nottingham is divided into seven wards viz. *Castle-ward, Market-ward, Chapel-ward, North-ward, Bridge-ward, Middle-ward, and Mont-all-ward*, over which the Aldermen and Mayor respectively presides.

Among the ancient customs of the corporation are these :—

On Whitsun-Monday the Mayor of Nottingham and his brethren the Aldermen &c. used to ride in their best liveries to Soutnwell, and so in procession to the church. (a)

Here was an ancient watch kept so late as the reign of Charles the first, to which every inhabitant of note, sent a man on Midsummer-day, many of them accoutr'd in armour and wielding misive weapons. At the setting of the sun the mayor's serjeant administered a suitable oath to them. After parading the streets, adorned with neat garlands of flowers, they separated into companies and were stationed till the rising of the sun, and then were dismissed. This was a kind of annual muster-day, or time to shew the arms and armour belonging to the town, in order.

It was a custom, instituted long since for the mayor and aldermen of the town, &c. and their wives to visit St. Ann's Well, (noticed p. 170,) on Monday in Easter-week, having the town waits playing before them.

The butchers, formerly, prior to their killing a bull in Nottingham, were compelled to bait him in the market place, for which purpose, Deering says, "there used to be a ring fixed in the ground, and Mrs. Mayoreſ's was to find a rope, for which ſhe has the conſideration of one ſhilling of every one who takes up his freedom."

The counties of Nottingham and Derby, the 10th of Elizabeth, had but one ſheriff, the aſſize was ſometimes held at Nottingham, and ſometimes at Derby. The gaol for both counties was at Nottingham till the 23d of Henry eight.

TRENT RIVER.

This bountiful and lovely stream, paſſeth within half a mile of the town of Nottingham. Its name, according to Camden, is from the Saxon word *Treonta*, which time had reduced to *Trenta* the name it bears in old records. It is one of the four greatest rivers in England. It partly divides the kingdom in two parts, north and ſouth. Others have ſaid it received its name from Trentham Abby. Some, from the French word *trenta*, on account of its producing thirty ſorts of fish, which it is reputed to do.

" The bounteous Trent, that in herſelf enſeams
Both thirty ſorts of fish, and thirty fundry ſtreams."

Various

^a Thus custom made Deering judge, "that Southwell was conſidered, formerly, the mother-church of Nottingham." Some have thought St. Nicholas's, the mother-church.

Various as may be opinions about its origin, we may safely advance that the river is coeval with the flood, and that its sources small and great are many. (a)

To enumerate its beneficent and extending influence, we might swell the work far beyond its intended limits. It may be sufficient to observe that this fine river is navigable upwards of 100 miles, has a communication with the sea, and, in consequence, serves to convey the productions of the country from its bosom for general benefit; and likewise to bring hither such things, for common use, which are necessary for the welfare of its inhabitants. Some of the small productions of the ocean are, at times, found within it. Besides the ordinary fish, common to inferior rivers, salmon and sometimes sturgeon are caught in the trent. Deering, who often speaks of his anonymous native of Nottingham, who wrote about the year 1640, and of which he has made considerable use, has introduced this passage from his M. S:—

“ This river, from the head thereof some four miles about Stoke, in Staffordshire, to the midway between Gainsborough and Newark, runs upon gravel, pebbles and boulders, with which it seems, especially with boulders, to be naturally paved. There are in the channel of the river divers bursts or shelves, which in summer time lye dry, from whence the bordering inhabitants gather great store of these boulders, as they have occasion, and with which the whole town of Nottingham is paved.”

TRENT BRIDGE.

In Nottingham called *Trent Bridges*, which spans the Trent leading into Nottingham, was called, in ancient times, *Heathbethe-brigge*, as has been noticed in the former part of these pages. This bridge is an irregular link of arches, originally formed of rough stone, but now it is disfigured with brick and the ordinary materials; from being repaired at a variety of periods it is scarcely left with one trait of uniformity. The bridge indeed is now grown into disrepute, partly owing to its narrowness and its consequent insufficiency, as a passage, to convey the vast increase of passengers, and extended commerce to and from Nottingham, with ease and convenience. It has become, also, dangerous, from the same cause to carriages and passengers that meet thereon. The time, it is conjectured, is not far distant, when gentlemen may turn their thoughts from war to local improvements; when peace shall return smiling with a restoration of happiness; then we may reasonably expect a passage over the venerable trent, here, an useful ornament to this flourishing, oppulent, and improving town.

RIVER LEEN.

This useful little stream rises above Newstead, in the forest of Shirewood. In its passage to Lenton, from whence it takes its name, it waters several villages. Its natural course was

¹ “ This river rises in the Morelands near Eddulph, out of Newpool and two springs near Molecop. At this place it is an inconsiderable stream, becomes navigable at Burton-upon-Trent, and after flowing through this county (which it almost equally divides) that of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, it loses its name in the Humber, the great receptacle of the northern rivers.” —The name is Saxon, TRENTA, TREONTA, and formed from the word DRIE (three) on account of its rising from three heads.”

PENNANT.

“ Rivers arise, whether thou be the son
Of utmost Twitter or Ooze or gulphy DUN,

Or TRENT, which like, some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads.”

MILTON.

was formerly hence to the Trent near Wilford ; but was turned soon after the conquest to pass on by the foot of the rock, on which Nottingham stands, so on to the Trent beyond the town.

LEEN BRIDGE.

In some instances has been noticed in the preceding pages. Thoroton, page 174, has shewn us by whom it has been repaired, &c. This passage, over the Leen, into Nottingham, was made a few years since very commodious, and was an ornament to the entrance into the Town ; but the late great flood, in March 1795, which will be memorable for its devastation on this side of Nottingham, has partly destroyed it.

Under this head I will just notice this great calamity so far as relates to the approach to Nottingham.

In consequence of making a cut from the Erewash Canal, near Nottingham, to communicate with the Trent, near Trent bridge, the old road from the bridge to Nottingham was in a great measure cut away for that purpose. The high new road was therefore made in a strait line, at a vast expence, rampired and made lofty, above the level of floods, it was imagined, from Trent bridge to Leen bridge, on the left of the old road, which was more in a ziz-zag form, than the new road. The new project consolidated, if I may be allowed the expression, a number of little bridges, which you before passed over, into one grand, light, span of arches over the swampy, or deepest watery currents, which you had to pass, in entering the town of Nottingham, from the London road. All this excellent improvement, in less than a year after its completion, was, by the mighty torrent of waters, which broke forth after the thaw in 1795, destroyed, the whole bridges and roads, which builders deemed of sufficient strength to contend with floods of any magnitude, gave way ; this mighty inundation swept all before it. In many places the lofty road was levelled with the meadows below, and the foundations of the bridges were shaken so mightily, that their arches fell, and became an heap of ruin ; portions of which appear like a broken rock, lying in all directions, shivered by a tremendous dash of the watery element. The damage is estimated at about 2000l.

EREWASH CANAL.

Takes its course by Nottingham, at a little distance from the river Leen. This scheme, which was projected in times highly favourable to works of this sort, promises fair to be extremely useful to this place. Future times, however, must determine on this point. The line of the canal passes through that part of the county which abounds in coal and iron stone, to the Town of Nottingham, where a branch is made to the Trent, as has been observed under the last head, near Leen River, by the side of the high road to Trent Bridge.

This work, like many others of this kind, projected in more favourable times, is in an unfinished state ; (a) it perhaps waits its completion from a return of peace and its concomitant blessings, plenteousness.

R

MEADOWS

^a April 1795.

MEADOWS.

The fine extensive meadows which lie on each side the road from London, are delightful, in the summer season, and as fruitful as beneficent to the health and pleasure of the inhabitants of Nottingham. On the right and on the left, these meadows are watered by the Trent, on which are almost always in sight vessels of burden carrying merchandize to various parts of this, and other counties of the kingdom. The seat of Mr. Musters on the right as you approach Nottingham, and apparently at the extremity of the meadow on this side, and the romantic village of Sneinton, are pleasing objects. On the left the meadows are as richly adorned with objects at the extremity. The beautiful little church of Wilford, and Sir Jervas Clifton's towery embowered dwelling, over the Trent, are delightful scenes which present themselves in your meadow walks near Nottingham. In an opposite direction Wollaton-Hall and Nottingham are a fine contrast.

WALKS.

Before we proceed to a description of the Town, it may be necessary to notice some of the most principal Walks frequented by the inhabitants. For exercise and air, in its vicinity, as an inland town, none exceeds it. The meadows, the park, the Trent side, on the banks of the Leen, about Colwick, at Clifton, the Race-ground and other places which might be enumerated, are all highly useful and, in general, extremely pleasant. In the park, (a) lately, have been built, very spacious and handsome barracks for horse soldiers.

The burgesses' grounds are also frequented in the summer season, and are beneficial to about 300 burgesses of this place; some portions of them bring in, to each possessor, 3l. per ann. which they not only enjoy during life, but the benefit descends to their widows.

WATER.

The Wells, like the Cellars of this place are deep, in general, 36 yards, one well is 43 the whole is through the rock, not at all subject to damps. But a great part of the Water which is used in Nottingham, is supplied by water-works, which supply all the town but Parliament-street and the New-buildings. There is a Company of Proprietors to the water-works who have brought this scheme to a profitable issue.

BUILDINGS and MANUFACTORY,

Before we notice any particular building, in this place, it may be observed, in general that Nottingham exceeds all the neighbouring county towns, with which it is connected, in the manufactory, both in the stile and magnitude of its buildings. Leicester and Derby are places of great commerce; but equally inferior to Nottingham both in one and the others.

other. The Houses of Leicester in general, are not so lofty as those of Derby, owing chiefly to the great space of ground it stands on, or rather not being so confined for room in building. The ground on which Leicester stands, is equal, I apprehend, to that on which Nottingham stands, which contains, at least half as many more inhabitants.

The Hosiery business is the chief employment of the Towns of Leicester and Nottingham; Derby, in a comparative point of view, employs but few hands, in this business; but it has other commercial advantages equally profitable, and beneficent to the labourer.

The Nottingham branch, which is in general the steepest, and consequently of the most valuable goods, has rapidly increased of late years. An enterprising spirit pervades every branch of the stocking manufactory, and industry is a marked feature in the place. In 1641, Deering informs us that there were only two framework-knitters in this place; in his time fifty; now fifty times fifty may be computed, there and in its neighbourhood. The invention of the Stocking-Frame, which has been so bountiful and productive here, is noticed page 47 of this volume.

It appears that formerly Lenton Martinmas fair, was of eminence, that it nearly served all the shop keepers of Nottingham with every necessary of life, sold in shops; now London, as it does other places, serves this town chiefly with such articles.

The Woollen Manufactory was carried on here soon after the conquest. King John to foster it gave a Royal Charter dated March 19, 1199, wherein all persons within ten miles round Nottingham are forbidden to work dyed cloth but in the borough. This branch of business was the immediate rise to opulence of several great families in this place, merchants of Calais, among which may be enumerated the *Willoughbie's, Bingham's, Tameley's, Plumtree's and Thurland's*.

The Normans introducing malt liquor into this kingdom, the Town of Nottingham soon became eminent in the Malting line. In this branch it had scarcely a competitor in the Midland Counties, for a succession of years. Now its malt liquor is famed far and near, but the malting business for other markets is inconsiderable. Newark now does much in that line of business.

The Tanning business was carried on here formerly, also, with great advantage to the place; but now in a comparative point of view, that business is of little importance.

This Town has been a place of considerable note in the iron branch, on account of the great plenty of coal and iron ore in its neighbourhood, now that business is of no considerable consequence.

CHAPEL-BAR.

The sketch of Chapel-bar, page 142 is taken from an ordinary engraving in Deering's book, drawn by T. Sandby. By the representation, there was nothing in the building to attract notice: It was neither dignified by design nor bold in features of antiquity: The celebrity of the name of Sandby, has had more attraction, in giving this sketch, than any thing itself could set forth.

Although the Gate be removed the site retains its name at this day. On this subject I will use Deering's words who lived while it was standing:—

“Chappel-Bar

“ Chappel-Bar was the only ancient gate which had escaped the injuries of time, and was preserved entire 'till the year 1743, when it was pulled down ; under it on each side was an arched Room of a Pentagonal Figure, of which that which had a door opening under the iniddle of the gate was a Guard-Room, the other, the door which faced the East, was a chappel for the conveniency of the guard, this had given the Gate the name of Chappel-Bar ; it was long since turned into a Brewhouse, late in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Hawksley, once an Alderman, and for some time Mayor of Nottingham, to whose own house it was contiguous. In somuch that where several Altars stood, Mash-Tubs and other utensils fill up the room, which has given occasion to the following lines :

Here Priests of old turned Wafers into God,
And gave poor Laymen Bread, for Flesh and Blood,
But now a Liquid Myst'ry's here set up,
Where Priests and Laymen both, Partake the Cup.

On the top of this gate at the east end, exactly in the middle, did grow one of the greater sort of Maples, vulgarly called a Sycamore Tree, part of the branches of which covered an arbour where six people might conveniently regale themselves. The north half of this top was very neatly disposed into beds of various figures and turned into a pleasant garden, where besides many different kinds of flowers, a beautiful variety of Tulips has formerly, from high, challenged all the gardens in Nottingham. Had the other half which was in different hands and did lie uncultivated, been managed in like manner, both would have made a garden of a considerable extent, and given a pretty lively idea of the Babylonian hanging Gardens.”

HOLLOW STONE,

Deering says, “ A narrow passage cut out of the rock, the south entrance into the town, was secured by a strong Port-cullice, of which not long ago there were plain marks to be seen ; within this gate on the left and going up to the town, just turning the elbow of the Hollow Stone, there was a cavity cut into the rock, able to hold about twenty men with a fire place in it and benches fixed, besides a stair-case cut out of the same rock ; this had been a Guard-house, and the stair-case leading to the top of the rock, was for sentinels to spy the Enemy at a distance ; this was no doubt of good service to the Parliament party during the Civil War, if it was contrived by them. A little farther up the Hollow stone, against and upon the rock there stood an house the property of his Grace the Duke of Kingston, who upon application made to him, gave leave to the corporation to pull it down, being generously willing to forward their design of making the Hollow-stone a more gradual descent and enlarging the south entrance into the Town, so that two or more carriages may conveniently pass each other, to which purpose men were set to work on Tuesday the 17th of December 1740, and this useful and pleasant way into the Town was completed in a few weeks. On the top of the rocks, on the left side of the passage into Nottingham Town, the workmen met with a portion of the Town-wall, the stones of which were so well cemented, that the mortar exceeded them in hardness.”

BRIDLE

BRIDLESMITH-GATE,

Over-against Bridlesmith-gate, Deering says, “ Stood an ancient Postern, 'till within these ten years, on the east side of which, where now the Bull's-head is, was a Gate-house, where a guard was kept, as is to this day plainly to be seen; on the west side stood an house formerly called Vout-Hall, the Mansion-House of the family of the Plumptres. Vout-Hall had its name from very large Vaults which were under it, where in the time of the Staple of Calais, great quantities of Wool used to be lodged. In one of these Vaults, in the reign of King Charles the II. the Defenders privately met for the exercise of their Religion, as they did after the Act of Toleration publicly, in a House at the upper end of Pilchergate, which is since pulled down and a new one built in its room, the Property and present Mansion-House of John Sherwin, Esq. This place, on account of Whitlock's and Reinold's (displaced Minister of St. Mary's) officiating in it, obtained the by-name of Little St. Mary's.”

THURLAND-HALL,

Or Clare-Hall, stands opposite to the Black-a-moor's-head stables; it is an ancient building of stone, erected by Francis Pierpoint, third son of Robert Earl of Kingston, who died in 1657. The rooms are spacious but gloomy, the walls are castle-like thick.—Here, on particular public occasions, the noble and gentlemen of the county dine in the great room.

Mrs. NEWDEGATE's HOUSE.

In Castle-gate, Deering mentions as being the abode of Marshall Tallard, taken by the Duke of Marlborough.

Marshal Tallard who was sometime a prisoner at Nottingham, was taken by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim; during his Captivity here he made very fine gardens. There were also taken at the same time, and sent Prisoners to Nottingham, the Marquis de Montperroux, General of Horse, Compt de Blanzac, Lieutenant General, Marquis de Hautefeuille, General of Dragoons, Marquis de Velseme, Marquis de Seppeville, Marquis de Silly, Chevalier de Crovfly, Marquis de Valliere, Major Generals, Mons. de St. Second, Brigadier, Marquis de Vassey, Colonel of Dragoons, and Compt de Horne.

MARKET-PLACE.

This is one of the most spacious in England. It is environed for the most part by lofty and ornamental buildings. At the upper end stands an ordinary cross, called *Malt-cross*, supported by six plain columns. On the lower end is the 'CHANGE deservedly reckoned the first object here. It is a brick building ornamented with stone, 123 feet in length, supported by a range of stone columns, which form a spacious parade under the building. On its top, in the centre, is placed a figure of justice. On the front

* R

are

are three niches said to have been originally intended to hold the statues of George the First, and the then Prince and Prince of Wales. The building cost 2400*l.* Behind this building are the butcher's shambles. Nottingham Market, which is held on Saturdays, is well supplied with every necessary of life.

Under this head it is proper to observe that there are three columns erected, in different parts of the town, which are denominated crosses. The week-day cross stands in an opening at the Town-Gaol, and is well supplied with provisions, and consequently well attended. Another which stands at one of the openings into the Market-Place, from Bridlesmith-gate seems of no great use as a Market-Cross. The other is a newly erected column where formerly stood an old one, called Monday-Cross. This stands near St. Peter's Church, near which is a Sheep Market. On a brafs plate "This column erected in the mayoralty of John Carruthers, 1787." It is topped with a handsome varse.

Such is the state of the market-place, &c. at the present day, what follows under this head was the state of things here in Deering's time.

"The west entrance into Nottingham offers to the Travellers view a Market-Place in spaciousness superior to most; inferior to very few (if any) in the kingdom, graced with many beautiful buildings. (a) This place has since the year 1711, received great additions; here the grand Saturday Market and all the fairs are kept. It was formerly divided lengthways in two by a wall breast-high, which had openings at proper distances to pass from one side to the other. On the north side, i. e. by the Long-Row, was kept the great Market of Corn and Malt, Oatmeal and Salt, and many stalls and booths tented for Milliners, Pedlars, Sale-shops, Hardware-men, &c. with Bakers, Turners, Brasiers, Tinnmen, Chandlers, Collar-makers, Gardeners, &c. On the south side between the wall and a large hanging bank was the Horse-Market, not paved, called the Sands; on the east end of the just mentioned bank all sorts of fawn timber, as boards, planks, quarters, pannels, and all kinds of stuff for Carpenters, Joyners, and Coopers, was sold, which has given an handsome row of Houses built along this bank, the name of *Timber-Hill*. On the remaining part of this bank, were every Saturday placed sheep-folds for the use of the Country People, who bring sheep to sell. West of the Horse-Market under *Fryar-Row* and *Angel-Row* was kept the Beast Market, this extended as far as the Market wall reached i. e. to the end of *Bearward-lane* and at the skirt of this between *Frier-Row* and the *Sheepfolds*, was the Swine-Market. At the east end of the Market Place between the Long-Row and Cuck-stool-Row are two large shambles called the old and new Shambles. In the old are 34 several Butcher's Stalls, over them is a room of a considerable length and breadth floored over with a strong plaster floor, at the west end of which was an open, breast high, whence the whole Market might be viewed, here formerly the Fairs, &c used to be proclaimed. In the south west corner of them was a square room wainscotted and seated about, where the Mayor, Sheriff, and other Officers used to meet in order to walk the Saturday Market, (a custom now lett off) in this room also used to sit the Steward or his Deputy all day long, on the Market-Day, to enter Auctions, take Bail, &c. all which he now does at his own house. In the remainder of this

^a In the year 1747, the Spice-Chamber and Old Shambles, were pulled down, enlarged and rebuilt, in a very commodious Manner.

this large place on both sides were shops of divers tradesmen with a large passage between. At the west end of the south side of this room used to stand some Haberdashers of Hats, over against them on the north side stood Country Grocers and Mercers, as the people used to call them, coming from Mansfield, Loughborough, Mount Sorrel, &c. whence this room was called the Spice-Chamber, a name it bears to this day, all the rest of the shops on both sides were occupied by Leathersellers, and Glovers, these 'till the year 1747, took up almost the whole place. (a)

On the north and outside of these shambles used to stand Fishmengers and Fishermen.

The New-shambles which contain 26 stalls for butchers, adjoin to the old ones; on the south-side over these is likewise a long room where in time past the Tanners after they had done buying raw hides used to stand the remainder of the day to sell leather. South of the New-Shambles are two rows of buildings with a paved passage between, called the *Shoemaker-Booths*, where on a Saturday the men of that trade keep market, but all the week beside they are shut up. South of these over against Peck-Lane, used to stand all the Rope-makers. On the west end of Shoemaker-Booths, did stand such as sold Northern Cloths, Hainshire and Burton-Kerseys, and near them was to be had store of Housewives Cloth both linen and woollen.

In this great Market-place used to be two Crosses, the first on the west end of the Long-Row near Sheep-Lane seated about ten steps high with a pillar in the middle, called the Malt-Cross, because near it the Malt used to be sold; here all Proclamations are read as also Declarations of War in the face of a full market. The second stood on the east end of the Market-place, opposite to the first, near the Shambles called the Butter-Cross, this had large seats about it of four heights and was covered with a large tiled roof supported by six pillars, here those sat who dealt in Butter, Eggs, Bacon, &c. near it was the Fruit-Market plentifully provided with all kinds of Fruit in Season.

Such was the face of the Market-Place till within these forty years, since which time the Market-wall has been removed, as well as the Butter-Cross and the whole place well paved, the Malt-Cross has likewise been altered, is now but four steps high, has a raised tiled roof (the top of which is adorned and rendered useful by six Sun-dials and a Fane) rests upon six pillars; under this roof and about this Cross sit such as sell Earthen ware both coarse and fine. The Sheep-folds are removed to a place not far distant from this Market place, and where the Butter-Cross stood, or rather between that and the shambles, which looked before very bare, there is since erected a brick building 123 feet in length, the front of which is supported by ten stone pillars, in the middle of this front are three niches of stone, designed for placing of the statues of King George the Ist, and the Prince and Princess of Wales in them, but they remain still empty; above these is a dial with an hour hand, and on the top of all the building is placed the statue of Justice; between the pillars and some shops and the shambles is an open walk, in the middle of which a broad stair-case leads up into the long room where the Tanners were wont to sell their leather, this has now a boarded floor and two chimneys in it; here the Mayor and Sheriff give their Michaelmas Entertainments, &c. On the left hand a few steps higher is the Court where the Assizes and Sessions were held for the Town, which formerly used to be done in the old Town Hall, and whither, since the late reparation, (new fronting and otherwise

a The Area of it is four Acres and 26 Perches.

otherwise beautifying of it) they are again removed. This building is called the New-Change ; it cost the Corporation 2400l. Notwithstanding all these alterations the several dealers or market people keep to the same spots or as near to them as they can, where they used to vend their different commodities, except, that Timber is not now brought to Market, but sold on Wharfs and in Yards, neither do the Rope-makers at this time stand in the Market, and those who sell Fish have at present their stands before the New-Change, and the Gardeners who are mightily encreased since the year 1705, have a row of stalls beyond the Malt-Crofs.

Besides the Malt-Crofs, there are two others the Hen-Crofs and the Weekday-Crofs. The first stands east of Timber-Hill, and almost in the centre between four streets which here meet ; it is a fair column standing on an hexangular basis four steps high, this is the Poultry Market as may be gathered from its name ; hither on Saturdays the Country People bring, all sorts of Fowls both tame and wild, as Geese, Turkeys, Ducks, Pigeons, &c. also Pigs. The Week-day-Crofs is likewise a column standing on an octangular basis larger than the former, with four steps placed almost in the midst of an open space between the High and Middle Pavement ; here the Wednesday and Friday Market is kept, for Butter, Eggs, Pigeons, and wild Fowl, and all kind of Fruit in Season ; besides on Fridays here are sold, Sea and River Fish. Near this Crofs stand other Shambles placed north and south, where all the week except on Saturdays, the Butchers sell all kinds of Flesh-meat. Over and above all these Markets, a Monday Market was lately endeavoured to be established, on a piece of waste ground between the west end of St. Peter's Church-yard, Wheeler-gate and Houndgate, which attempt though it did not answer the end, because the Country People would not take to it, yet has proved an advantage to the town, for this place, which is in the heart of the town and was a mere sink before, and dangerous to pass especially in the night, is now made good and as well paved as any other part of Nottingham. The Crofs, with a roof supported by four pillars is now walled in, and proves a very convenient receptacle for the Town's Fire Engines, and on Saturdays it is the Sheep Market, the Folds, which were formerly placed in the Great Market Place being now removed to this, they stand along the west and north sides of St. Peter's Church-yard and at the east end of Houndgate."

STREETS,

In general, are upon a narrow scale, if we except that of Castle-gate and High-pavement. And it may be remarked that the new erections called Bunkers-hill, and others in that part of the town, are not more convenient ; indeed some of them are extremely filthy passages : some of the dwellings seem scattered by the hand of chance, regardless of health, decency or convenience. I had almost forgot one street, however that is spacious, but of no long standing, which was till lately, called *The Back-side*. This passage is now called *Parliament Street* and obtained its present name from the following circumstance :—

One Rouse, an inhabitant, a man of some property ; but a little deranged in his mind, offered himself as a candidate, at an election to serve in Parliament, some few years since, in one of his mad fits. He treated his companions, the lower orders of the electors, with ale,

ale, purl, and sometimes rhubarb, which he strongly recommended to ail, as an excellent thing for the constitution. He not liking the name of the place he lived in, *The Back-side*, and always thinking of the dignity he coveted, was at the expence of placing boards at some of the conspicuous corners of the passages, on which was written *Parliament-Street*, whence he was to pass to his seat in Westminster-Hall. Some of these boards are still remaining; the man is sunk into the grave, but the street has effectually got a name, perhaps for ages.

Here I cannot omit the following quotation, “ The origin of the names of several Places says Deering, is as various as that of the Sir-names of Men. Some are derived from their situation, as the High, Low, and Middle-pavements, the Back-side, Back-lane, &c. Some from their shape and magnitude, as the Long-row, Broad-lane, Short-hill, Narrow-marsh, &c. Some from the neighbourhood of some Church, Chapel, Religious House, or the Castle: as St. Mary’s-gate, St. Peter’s-gate, St. James’s-lane, Castle gate, &c. Some from some noted person living there, or having a property in that place: as, Marsden’s Court, Stephen’s Court, Chappel’s Court, Barkergate, Bellergate. Some from the former condition of the ground: as, Rotten-row, or from what in times past stood there, as Cuckstool-row. Some from particular people inhabiting the place as Jew-lane, (a) or from some animals formerly kept there: as Hound-Gate and Spaniel-Row, where doubtless in the time when our Kings used to reside in the Castle of Nottingham, the Hounds and Spaniels of the King, used to be kept, and as at this present time Lions are kept at the Tower, so formerly in the room of these, Bears used to be kept, as appears by the title of the Officer who takes care of them, (which to this day) is not the King’s Lion-Keeper but the King’s Bear-Keeper, and thence Bearward-Lane may have obtained its name. Some from the frequent passage of cattle and other live provisions: as Sheep Lane, Cow Lane, Goose Gate, &c. And some from the particular trades that used to dwell in them: as Sadler Gate, Fletcher Gate, Smithy Row, Bridlesmith Gate, and Gridlesmith Gate, of which two last my Anonymous Author expresses himself to this purpose: “ Of the Streets in Nottingham I find two very near in sound, differing only in one letter, viz. B and G, but very wide in their derivation, for the first was so called by reason of the great number of Smiths dwelling there, who made Bits, Snaffles and other articles for Bridles, of which trade there are some still inhabiting this street though the major part of them is now worn out by Smiths of a rougher stamp, such as make Plough Irons, Coulters, Shares, Stroake and Nayles, Harrow Teeth and the like, of which trade there are at this day such store in this street, and other parts of this town, as serve to furnish not only the County of Nottingham, but divers other bordering Shires, as Leicester, Rutland and Lincoln. The reason of which number I suppose is, the great plenty of coals got and the great plenty of iron made in these parts.”

Gridlesmith Gate he turns into Girdlesmith Gate and this he derives from the dialect of

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^a By an Exemplification of the King’s ancient Possessions in Nottingham out of the Pipe Office it appears that there were several Houses of Jews, as also a Synagogue in Nottingham, until in the XXth of Edward the 1st, the King granted the same to Hugh Purcell, of Thurmenton, and to his heirs for ever, paying annually to his Majesty, on Michaelmas Day, by the hands of the Baillifs of Nottingham, one Penny.

of the common people about the confines of Derby and Staffordshire, who call a Girdle a Gridle, and in this street such lived, who made Buckles, Hooks, and other inatters for Girdles.

Nottingham has in general one benefit hardly to be matched by any other of the Kingdom, to wit: That the inhabitants are not only well provided with good Barley to turn into Malt and Ale (for which this Town is famed all over England) but that they have also the best, coolest and deepest rock cellars, to stow their liquor in, many being 20, 24 to 36 steps deep, nay in some places there are cellars within cellars deeper and deeper in the rock; but of all the rock cellars those which his Honour Willoughby not many years ago caused to be hewed out, deserve the principal notice for several reasons, and it is a question whether there be any rock cellars to be compared with them in the kingdom. From the paved yard even with the brewhouse, which is about 12 feet below the level of the ground floor, these cellars are 16 feet perpendicular in depth, the passage leading down to them opens to the north, is arched and has 32 easy steps covered with bricks, and receives light enough to make the descent pleasant; at the bottom you meet with three doors, that which faces you leads to the greatest cellar, the other two on each side give entrance into two lesser cellars; all three describe exactly circles having hemispherical roofs, the centre of each is supported by a proportionable round pillar of rock, the lesser have bins all around them, and what is particularly remarkable is, that in so large an extent of rock requisite for three such considerable excavations there does not appear the least crack or flaw.

The shallowest cellars are made use of by tradesmen for store places to keep certain goods in; others had large and level floors in them with cisterns and kilns to steep barley and dry malt in, of thele there were very many even so lately as the latter part of the reign of King Charles the 1st, and in some of these subterraneous Malt Rooms, they used to make Malt as kindly in the heat of the summer, as above ground in the best time of the winter, and though those Malt Kilns were much les than the Malt Offices at present, which are almost all above ground, yet the number of the others and the working of them all the year round, made the yearly quantity very considerable, else this Town could never have supplied with Malt, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire and the Peak of Derbyshire, which used to be done by carriers and huksters, then commonly called badgers, of whom those of Cheshire used to make a double return, by bringing Salt from the Wthes, and carrying back Malt.

The Town of Nottingham is about two Statute miles, and the County of the Town spreads its jurisdiction upwards of ten miles in circumference, the boundaries of which they carefully preserve by chusing every half year a certain number of persons of the town, headed by one of the Coroners, which are called the Middleton-Jury; this name I take to be a contraction of Middle-Town-Jury, not only because they are summoned from amongst the Town's people in the Town, but because they not only take care of the extreme boundaries, but they likewise walk through the middle and every part of the Town, taking notice of, and presenting all incroachments and nuisances.

Speaking of Nuisances calls to my mind what I should have mentioned before when I was speaking of Building in general, viz. my finding some time ago in the Statute Books,

Books, a title of a Statute of the 27th of Henry the 8th. c. 1. For re-edifying Nottingham, Gloucester, Northampton and other Towns. This put me to a stand how this decay should come, not having either read or heard of any Fire, Tempest or War, this Town had suffered by, I therefore in hopes of some information wrote to Mr. Plumptre, who likewise not recollecting to have read of any bad accident of so modern a date, went and did see the original Statute, and was so good as to transmit to me the Preamble, which tho' it does not relate the cause, yet tells us the condition this and other Towns were in at that time : It is as follows :—

“ For so moche as dyverse and many Howses, Mesuages and Tenements of Habitations in the Townes of Notyngham, Shryvshury, Ludiow, Bridgenorth, Quynborow, Northampton and Gloucester, now are and long Tyme have been in great Ruyne, and Decaye, and specially in the pryncipal and cheif Stretes there beyng, in the whiche cheif Stretes in Tymes passed have been betwifull dwellyng Howses there well inhabited, whiche at this day moche part thereof is desolate and voyde Groundes, with Pyttes, Cellars and Vaultes lying open and unkouvered very perillous for people to go by in the Nyghte without Jeopardy of Lyf, v hiche Decayes are to the great impoveryshyng and Hindrans of the same Townes for the Remedy whereof it may please the Kyng oure Soveraigne Lorde by the assent of his Lordes spirituall and temporal and the Commons in this present Parlyament assembled, and by th' authorite of the same that may be enacted, &c.”

The enacting part provides that if the Owners of the vacant and decayed Houses and Grounds do not re-edify the same, within three years after Proclamation for that purpose by the chief Magistrates of the Towns, those vacant and decayed Grounds, and Houses, shall fall to the Lords of the Manors, and if in three years more those Lords do not re-edify, then they shall go to the Bodies Corporate of those Towns respectively, and if they do not re-edify in three years more, the said Grounds and Houses shall revert to their first Owners. And there is then a saving to all persons under age, under Coverture, in Prison or beyond the Sea, provided they re-edify within three years after the Disability is removed.

Before I conclude this Section continues Deering, I cannot forbear taking notice of my anonymous Author's blameable partiality for his native place, with regard to its beauty and cleanliness. He is extremely angry with the Author of a Leonine Distich which he fathers upon some *Stall-fed Monk*, viz.

*Non, nisi confingam possum, laudare Nottingham,
Gens fatet atque focus, sordidus ille locus.*

The which he translates thus :

I cannot without Lye and Shame,
Commend the Town of Nottingham,
The People and the Fuel stink,
The Place as sordid as a Sink.

If he think the lines to be very old, they could not at all affect the condition of Nottingham in his time. But since they have so highly provoked his indignation, let us see whether the injustice done the town by them be so great as he fain would make it.

In

In 1641 the traveller especially in winter, found the Trent lanes very dirty and after he had passed the *Leen* bridge, the very foot of the town called the Bridge End, deep and miry. At his first entrance into the narrow passage which used to lead between two high precipices to the upper part of the town, he was from a parcel of little rock-houses (if the wind was northerly) saluted with a volley of suffocating smoke, caused by the burning of gorse and Tanner's knobs. Every body knows the fragrance and cleanliness of Tanners, Fellmongers and Curriers, many of which were then dispersed all over the town; the greatest thoroughfare in the town, Bridle-smith-Gate was then lined on both sides with the roughest kind of Black-smiths; the Market Place though spacious, yet was paved but on one side, and on the other called the Sands it was very miry. That place near St. Peter's Church where the Monday Market was after projected, was not paved, and part of it was so boggy that there was a bridge of planks laid a-cross it with a single rail, till of late years, over which people did pass not without danger in the night time; all St. Peter's Church-yard side was low and dirty, and from the rock of the Church-yard through *Lijer-Gate* to the *Leen*, was one continued swamp and the ground was not raised and paved till the year ***** (a) when Mr. William Thorp and Mr. Lilly were Chamberlains. All this is evident by what people remember to have observed within these 40 years, when the reader may judge whether the author of the Distich has done any more than delivered the naked truth. To me it is plain that the improvement of the Town, by mending roads and raising and paving streets, as well as beautifying it with sightly buildings, was a task left to later generations, who have indeed now done it effectually, and no stranger who has taken the pains attentively to consider the situation and present buildings, the state of trade and manufacture, the plenty of provisions brought to the Market, the excellent malt liquor brewed at Nottingham, but will gladly subscribe to what is said of them in the following Lines :”—

Fair Nottingham with brilliant beauty graced,
In ancient Shirewood's South West Angle placed,
Where Northern Hills her tender Neck protect,
With dainty Flocks of golden Fleece deckt,
No roaring Tempest discompose her Mien,
Her Canopy of State's a Sky serene.
She on her left Belvoir's rich Vale defrys,
On th' other, Chilton Hill regale her Eyes;
If from her lofty Seat the bows her Head,
There's at her Feet a flowry Carpet spread
Fritton's third Stream which runs with rapid force,
No sooner Spy her, but retards his Course,

He turns, he winds, he cares not to be gone,
Until to her he fulfil his Homage done,
He chearfully his watry Tribute pays,
And at her Footstool foreign Dainties lays,
With Affiduity her favour Courts,
And richelt Men handiz from Sea imports,
Ceres her Gitt with lavish hand beftows,
And Bacchus o'er his Butt of English Nectar glows.
Thy Sons O! Nottingham with fervour pray,
May no intestine Feuds thy Blis betray,
Health, Plenty, Pleasure, then will ne'er decay. }

TOWN-HALL, TOWN GAOL, and COUNTY HALL.

The annexed view of the Town-hall and Prison, in 1741, was taken by Paul Sanby, and stood upon the site of the present, represented below. Here the business of assize and sessions, is transacted. The entrance by steps with iron railing, is to the Town-hall, that in front, under the columns, is that of the prison.

The County-hall stands higher up the street, on the same side, near St. Mary's church. The

a See Index—There was none printed to Deering's Book, which is most to its discredit.

The front is a plain building of stone, heavy and prison like. It was built in 1770, on the site of an old wretched building, called Shire-Hall. Behind this building is the County Prison. From some of the apartments of this place, you have fine bird's-eye views of some parts of the town down the descending rock. In many instances you see the tops of chimneys of one house on a level with the entrance into another, which to strangers, who inhabit, or live in towns seated on a plain, is attracting. In one place or two it is almost perpendicular, I was shewn one of these precipices, I judge 70 feet deep, where a man jumped from his prison to the bottom to gain his liberty.

Deering says, "At the upper end of the High-pavement, almost over against Mary-gate, is the King's Hall, or the County or Shire Hall. This though within the Town is not within the County of the Town of Nottingham, being excepted by the Charter of Henry VI. and all the subsequent Charters. In this Hall the Assizes and Sessions for the County at large, as also the County Court are held, &c. here likewise by the suffrages of the Freeholders the Knights of the Shire are chosen who are to serve the County in Parliament, and the Coroners of the Shire, as well as the Verderers for the Forest of *Shirewood*. This Hall was built of stone, 27 feet and a half in front, and 54 feet deep, the courts stood facing one another, the Judge of the Common Pleas looking towards the south, and the Judge of the King's Bench towards the north. (a) John Boun, Serjeant-at-Law, did some years before the Civil-War, give an house having the Common Hall of the County on the east, and another house, now (b) Sir Thomas Hutchinson's, on the west side, to be used by the Country People for the more convenient Tryals of *Nisi prius*, it was built with arches open to the street as it remains to this day.

I found a large pannelled table which formerly was hung up in the Hall, but since the repairing of the courts has been taken down, cut in two, and made use of to repair the west end of the *Nisi prius* Bar; upon this table were painted 23 coats of arms, with the bearers names under each, with this inscription :

These whose names and arms are here set down, being then in the Commission of the Peace for this County, were Contributors to the building of this Hall. A. D. 1618.

Some of these arms and names are rubbed out and those I have been able to make out are the following :

" Lord Cavendish, Lord Stanhope, Sir Percival Willoughby, Knt. Sir John Byron, Sir George Parkyns, Knt. Sir George Lascelles, Knt. Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart. Sir Francis Leek, Knt. Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knt. Folk Cartwright, Esq. Hardolph Wastnes, Esq. Robert Pierpoint, Esq. Robert Sutton, Esq. John Wood, Esq. Robert Williamson, Esq. Lancelot Rolleston, Esq. Gervas Trevery, Esq."

By this table it appears that this house was given to the County upwards of 24 years before those intestine troubles. (c)

Both Courts are at this time kept in the old Hall, and though of late repaired and altered, so that the Judge of the Crown faces the west and the Judge of the Common Pleas the south, yet are they still very inconvenient. The old as well as the additional arched

* S

Hall

^a Thoroton, page 493. ^b This was formerly the property of Nicholas Kennerly, and it continued in the family of the Hutchinsons till Julius Hutchinson, Esq. sold it to the Justices of the County of Nottingham, at the persuasion of Sir Thomas Parkyns, who then had a scheme for putting it down to enlarge the County Hall and Gaol. ^c It is 40 feet in front and about 20 deep.

Hall is in a very indiferent condition, the stone work is here and there patched up with brick, in short 'tis hardly fit to bring any of his Majesty's Judges into, and indeed a certain Judge being very much offended at it, instead of speaking to the gentlemen of the County in a persuasive manner, laid a fine upon the County of 2000l. but it not being determined how the same should be levied, so far from forwarding the building of a new Hall, it has rather retarded it; however I would not be suspected to doubt, that e'er long the Gentlemen Justices of the County, will agree on some expedient for the honour of their County and in duty and regard to his Majesty, (whose Representatives the Justices of Assize are) for erecting a building worthy of themselves, and suitable for the reception of the Ministers of Justice. Under the old Hall was the Gaol for the Counties of Nottingham and Derby, as several Charters express, this is most likely, that which King John built. It is now converted into a Brewhouse and Cellars, for the use of the gaoler, and a new one is built behind the old Hall, leaving a light airy yard between.

Here I must not omit to acquaint the reader, that as after the Norman Conquest, this town was divided into two Boroughs of separate jurisdiction; so there were also two Town-Halls, of which that hitherto not mentioned seems to have been the best building, viz. of stone, it stood in the French Borough, on the spot where now the Feather's Inn is, some ruins of the old Stone Work is still visible about the stables. The street leading from this house up to the Castle, commonly called by the people Frier-lane is in all leases termed Moot-hall-gate."

THEATRE.

This place was built by the late Mr. James Whiteley, master of a strolling company of players who had a circuit in the neighbouring counties, a great part of his mumming life. He was a jovial and entertaining companion. Without, it has nothing attracting; within it shews a theatrical model. A remnant of king Whiteley's merry-makers have weathered many a stormy season, and still, upon their aged stumps, tread, periodically, their old master's boards. It is not every potentate, that pensions, after a life of servitude, his faithful servants. This king James did, say some of his trusty *Dons*.

FREE SCHOOL.—Is noticed Page 40.

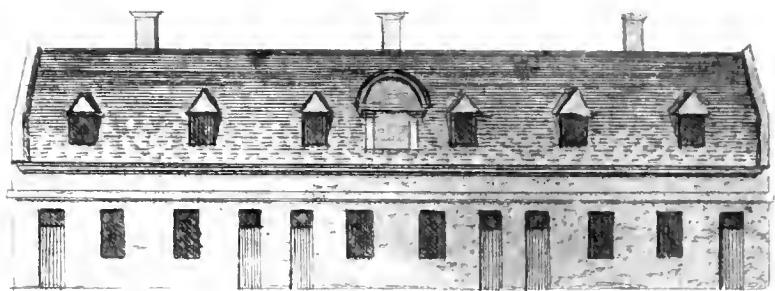
CHARITY SCHOOL.

This School stands near the Town Gaol, on the High-Pavement; it is a neat little edifice. In the front are figures of a boy and girl. This Institution is chiefly supported by voluntary contribution. The site, on which it stands, was given by Mr. William Thorp, Attorney. Here are also other Schools of interior note, supported by the liberal and humane Wilkinson's Boarding School, for young gentlemen, has been in the highest repute. See the year 1786, page 69.

The CASTLE.—See Page 17, Section 2.

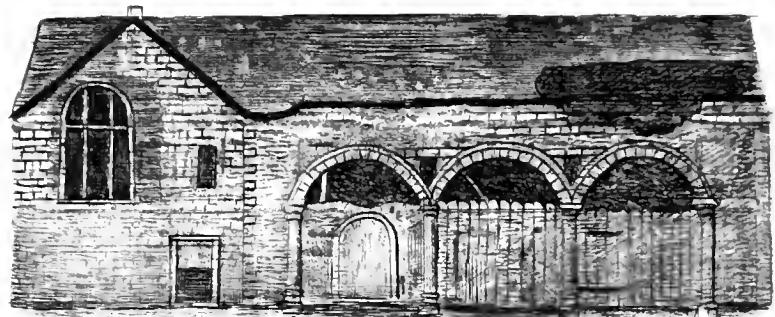
SPIRITUAL

No. 2



LABORERS HOSPITAL.

162



C. HALL 1720.



CHATEL - BAR.



SPIRITUAL COURT,

Is kept in the parish church of St. Peter. There are in all 132 parishes and chapelries within the jurisdiction of the Arch deacon of Nottingham.

There is, besides, the jurisdiction of Southwell, consisting of 28 parishes and chapelries; and the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, ten parishes and chapelries, and the peculiar of Kinalton, the Vicar of which is collated by the Arch-bishop of York, and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction, belonging to it, of which the Vicar is commissary. Nottingham, in ecclesiastical matters, is under the see of York; it had once a suffragan Bishop. The last was Richard Barns, who officiated in the reign of Elizabeth.

MEDALS and COINS.

We are favoured with the following detail of several which have been found in this county, from Mr. Merrey's collection of Nottingham, and a brief account of our English Coinage, by the same gentleman, Author of the *Remarks upon the Coinage of England*, lately printed by S. Tupman, Nottingham, and which have been commended by all the Reviewers.

No. 1.—About the year 1771, a number of Roman silver Medals were turned up by the plough, in a field near Hickling, in this County: Among which was a fair one with the head of the Emperor, and no other title than *Divi F. Augustus*. On the reverse, the image of Apollo in robes, with his Harp, an emblem of Peace; on the exurge *A. C. T.* which shews it to be struck upon the victory obtained over Pompey at *Actium*, whereby tranquillity was promoted throughout the empire, and made way for the birth of the *Prince-of-Peace*, who was born about thirty years after.

There were many other Roman Emperors, as Tiberius, Nero, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, &c. and by far the most of the two last named, but as we only propose to copy a few, we step over others to give No. 2, of Domitian, the twelfth Emperor; where we shall find how titles had multiplied.—*Imp: Caes: Domit: Aug: Germ: PM: TR: PVII.* On the reverse, the image of Minerva, (whose son he presumed to call himself) in a walking posture, a Lance in her hand lifted up as ready to strike, and her Shield on her left arm; around *Imp. XIII. Cos. XIII. Cens. P. P. P.* Which abbreviations, on both sides, may be enlarged thus: *Imperator, Caesar, Domitianus, Augustus, Germanicus, Pontifex maximus, Tribunitia potestate* the seventh time, *Imperator* the fourteenth time, *Consul* the thirteenth time, *Perpetual Censor*, and *Pater patriæ* or Father of his country. This Medal was struck near ninety years after the birth of Christ, and one hundred and twenty after the former medal of Augustus.

The Romans frequently struck medals of the Empresses; in those found at *Hickling*, there were ten of the elder Faustina, and two of her daughter, who was wife to the Emperor *Antoninus the Philosopher*.

No. 3, is a copy of one of the latter; around the head *Faustina Augusta*. Reverse, the Empress in robes, the wand, an emblem of dignity and power, in one hand, and holding out the other as presenting a child to the Empire. Motto, *Iecunditas*, which seems to imply a wish that the Empress might have more children. As she was married Anno 139, the medal was probably struck the year after. She died Anno 177.

The

The Romans began to coin silver 290 years before Christ, and soon fixed upon a size and weight to which they nearly adhered five or six centuries. They were not so broad as our sixpence but thicker, so as to weigh near eightpence of our present money; they were two of these pieces the good Samaritan left with the host, though it is translated a penny in the New Testament. The impressions exhibit great art and taste, a striking likeness of the person intended, and with strong relief until the latter end of their power, when the arts declined.

Their current Copper and Brass Medals were of various sizes, great numbers are found as large as our crown-piece, but in the lower Empire money became scarce, and no large ones are found, nay some are so small as not to weigh the third part of our farthing. In 1776, there were found at Epperston, ten miles from Nottingham, about a thousand Roman copper coins, nearly of a size and weight with our farthing, of ten different Emperors; but as they are very common we shall only give one.

No. 4, has the head of a man of years, with radiated Crown, the Legend *Imp. Aelianus, P. P.* Reverse, the image of Victory, Motto, *Victoria Aug.* This Emperor in 267, usurped that title and enjoyed it only a month at Mentz, in Germany, when he was subdued by Posthumus who had usurped in Britain. The medal is so rare that a late *Essay on Medals*, says, there have been none found, and indeed this was the only one of the sort in the thousand.

We will now turn to the British Coinage, and give a sample of different ages.

No. 5, is a very ancient coin, supposed to be too valuable, for when made, for common use; it is a mixture of gold and silver, and weighs four penny-weights.

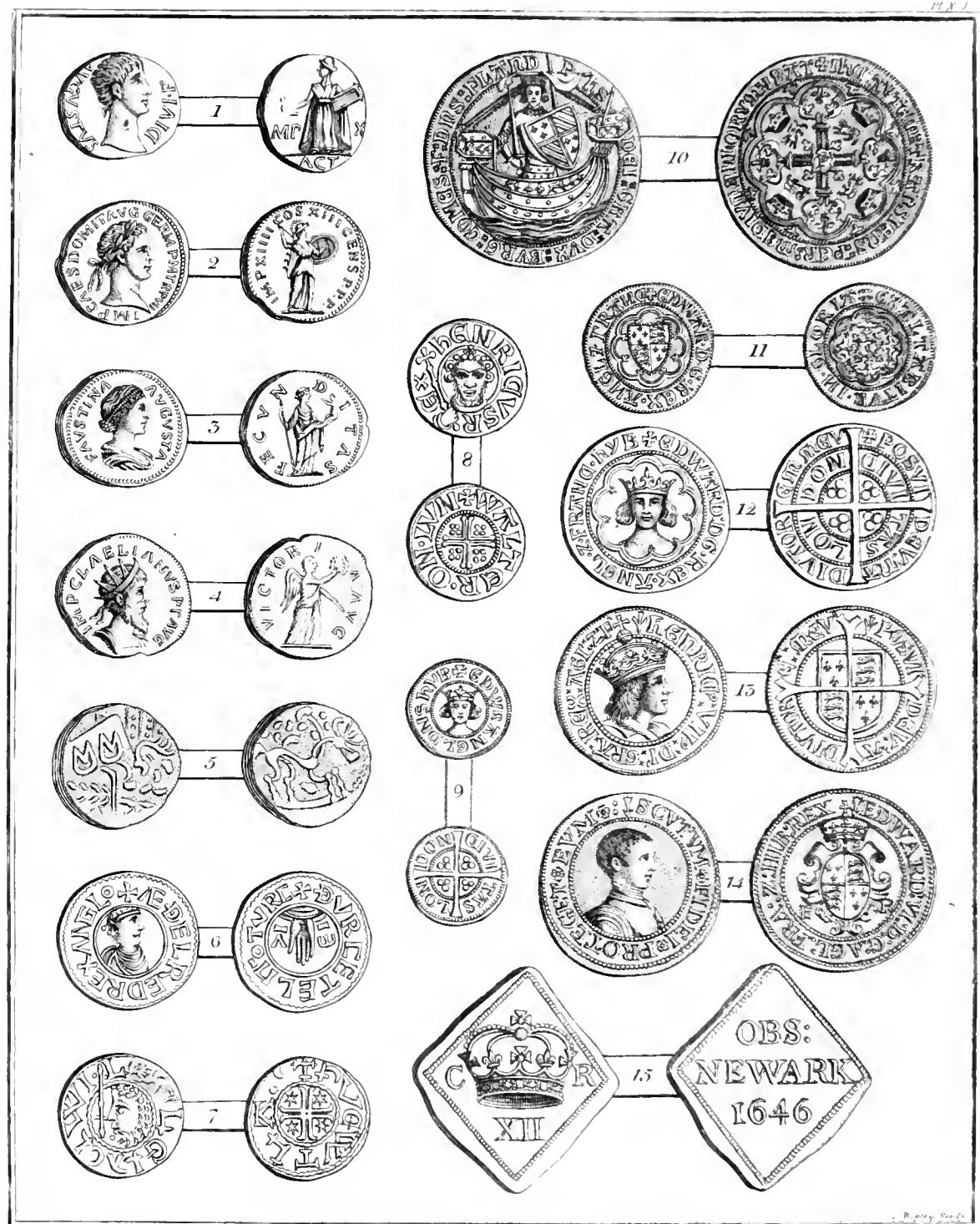
In Gibson's Edition of Camden, page 697, we have a copy of it, and in page 648, he says, "From this and others it is manifest the Britains had gold and silver coins of their own, before the Roman conquest." One side of it is a little convex and the other concave upon which is a very rude design of the British Horse which was always in great esteem. The antiquity of it was confirmed by one eminently skilled in medals.

No. 6, is an Anglo Saxon penny of *Aetheldred Rex Anglo.* As there were two of the name, this is supposed to be the latter, who began his reign in 979. The reverse, says Camden, page 160, "Seems to be a devout acknowledgment of his being sustained by the hand of Almighty God, who is Alpha and Omega;" the two Greek letters at the sides of the hand. The letters around shew it to have been coined by *Turketel*, at *Turkey*, a town separated from this county by the river Trent.

No. 7, is a penny of William of Scotland, who reigned from 1166 to 1213, and though so long a reign his coins were very scarce; this was found with those at Elton, in this County, and the only whole one of the sort, there was half of one found with them; for in those days they frequently cut pennies into halves and quarters for the sake of change.

Though this was coined 200 years after Eltheldred's time the execution is much worse, and shews how backward the art of coining was in Scotland.

To shew how the art stood in England, we give in No. 8, a penny of Henry the third, who began his reign but three years after the death of William of Scotland; it is one of those





those found at Elton. *Henricus Rex.* Reverse, *Walter on Lat.*, for London. The coin of England at this time consisted of silver pennies only, there being no piece of money larger nor less, for some hundred years before, and the coinage of gold had been disused from the time of Athelstan, Anno 930, though it was used in large payments in Byzants and Ingotts. Our pound sterling was a pound weight of silver coined into 240 pennies, and the penny was a penny-weight, or nearly the weight of our present threepence; it would at that time do more than pay a labouring man for his day's work, or purchase a peck of corn; and hence the Roman piece of silver might be translated a penny because it would nearly do the same in the time of our Saviour, as we perceive by the parable of the Labourers.

No. 9.—To prevent the necessity of cutting pennies, there were farthings and halfpence coined about the year 1300. No. 9, is a halfpenny of *Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb.* that is King of England and Lord of Ireland; he was the first who took the latter title upon the coin; Rev. *Civitas*, London. The name of the *Minter* being left out. The weight of this piece is eleven grains, which shews it was struck before the reduction of our silver money took place. This, with many more, as well as pennies of the same King, Edward the third, were found in digging a drain about a mile south of Nottingham, in 1785.

No. 10.—Edward the third was the first of our Kings after the conquest, who, (in 1344) coined gold in a sufficient quantity to make it current. Several of his *Rose Nobles* and their halves were found amongst the rubbish carried from a house repaired upon the Long-row, Nottingham, in 1782: among them there was one more rare than the rest, of the Duke of Burgundy and Earl of Flanders, and so much like the English Noble, that it will not be necessary to give a copy of both; they are the same in size, and fineness of gold, about five penny-weights each, the difference is in the *Legend*, and a small distinction in the *arms* which the duke holds on his arm as a shield; for in the place of the lions there are bends dexter, while the fluer-de-lis are quartered (the duke being related to the French king) in the same manner as our Noble. The Legend, *P. H. S. Die Gra: Dux Burg: Comes & Dns: Fland.* The initial letters are obscure, and probably done so on purpose that they might the easier pass for our English Noble; it is thought the piece was struck by Phillip, who became Duke of Burgundy, 1349. The reverse, is similar to our noble, and the same motto, *I. H. C. Autem Transiens. Per Medium Illorum Ibat.* That is, Jesus passed through the midst of them and went his way. St. Luke, Chap. 4, Ver. 30. If it should be asked why should a foreign Prince counterfeit the gold coin of England, and yet use as good gold as our own? I answer it has mostly been a fault in this country, to value gold at more silver than it was worth, it is the fault of the present day; but Edward, in his first coinage, attempted to make a considerable profit, and ordered the noble to go for more silver than any nation in Europe thought it worth: hence if they paid us for wool, &c. in coined gold, less weight would do than if they had paid in ingots; and no foreigner would pay in silver because he could procure Flanders rose nobles at ten per cent. cheaper than we valued them at. The people of England were so sensible of this, that they refused to give change for the King's nobles, though by proclamations and threats he strove to enforce the circulation; and the parliament, to

protect the people, passed a law, that "None should be compelled to take the new money within the sum of twenty shillings," which, at that time, was nearly a pound weight of silver, and in the purchase of provisions, labour, &c. was equal to ten pounds sterling of the present money. This act of parliament has hardly been mentioned by either Historians or Antiquaries, and consequently never accounted for, which it is hoped will plead an excuse for the writer introducing it here, especially as the same fault of valuing our gold too high (though government gets nothing by it now) is the real cause of the scarcity of silver for fifty years past. The reader may find this subject more fully explained in the *Remarks on the Coinage of England*, printed by Mr. Tupman, Nottingham.

No. 11.—Is a quarter noble of Edward the third, more rare than the noble. It was found in a garden near the new burial-ground in Woolpack-lane, Nottingham, 1791.—The Legend *Edwar. D. G. Rex. Angl. & Franc.* Reverse, the Rose like the Noble, but the motto, *Exaltabitur in Gloria:* He shall be raised in glory.—Weight 29 grains.

No. 12.—This King, having, by different steps, reduced the penny from twenty three grains to eighteen; and silver becoming of less value compared with every necessary of life, in 1333, introduced the coining of groats (then called Grosses) of 72 grains, and their halves. This No. is a sample of the first enlargement of our silver money. The Legend *Edward. D. G. Rex. Angl. Fra. & Dux. Hyb.* On the reverse is added, an exterior rim, with this motto, *Posui Deum Adjutorem meum:* That is, I have made God my defender.

Though the practice of reducing the weight of our silver money was continued by several succeeding Kings, so as to bring the groat from 72 grains to 48, in the time of Henry the seventh, (and in succeeding reigns to 32 grains) yet the same manner of placing the head with a full face, and the same motto and place of mintage on the reverse, was continued until the year 1504. And it is observable, that during the preceding 300 years, there does not appear to have been so much as an attempt to preserve any similitude of the several Kings in the impression of the face; for, Mr. Folkes observes, although Henry the sixth became king when only nine months old, and reigned above 38 years, yet can no difference be observed in his countenance, by which his first monies and his last may be distinguished from each other; and we may further observe, they never placed a date: pon any money till the reign of Edward the sixth, 1548. Henry the third, in his twenty seventh year, 1242, began to distinguish one king from another, of the same name, by adding III to his name upon some pennies, and *Terci* upon others, yet his successors, the Henries, Edwards, and Richards, never adopted the improvement 'till Henry the seventh, 1504.

No. 13.—We therefore as a sample of the first considerable improvement, gave 2 groats with the king's head, and a likeness of his face. Legend *Henric VII. De Gra. Rex. Angl. & F.* Reverse, the arms of England in a shield, motto *Posui Deum*, &c. as before.

The coinage continued to improve through the reign of Henry the eighth, and larger pieces were introduced into common circulation equal to three groats, taking the name of *Fourpences*. But in his time the silver coin was so debased as to be more than half brass, and when the extreme inconvenience was felt, and the coin restored to its former purity by

by his son Edward, the Testoon was ordered to go for no more than half of what is was first coined for, and hence the name of Testoon or Testier for a sixpence, and then the piece of three groats took the name of shilling, which was a weight originally of the twentieth part of a pound or twelve penny-weights.

No. 14.—To shew the improvement of our coin about sixty years after the last, we give a gold half sovereign of Edward the sixth; where we find a youthful countenance and no ornament upon his head, around which, instead of titles, the motto *Scutum Fidei Proteget eum.* or, the shield of faith shall protect him. On the reverse, *Edward VI. D. G. Agl. Fra. & Hib. Rex.* Around a garnished escutcheon with the arms of England.

From the time of Edward the third to the end of Elizabeth's reign, the pound sterling had been reduced to one third of its original weight, consequently the penny was under eight grains; yet such was the attention in those times to accommodate the public with change, that there were pieces of silver current in her reign of a halspenny, of three farthings, of a penny, of three halfpence, of two-pence, of three-pence, a groat, six-pence, and up to five shillings; for people in those days expected to have real value in their coin, and therefore copper was not current. The quantity of silver coined in her reign was four millions and a half sterling, and if we consider the smallness of the coin, we may reasonable suppose there were more pieces of money struck in a year, through her long reign than has ever been done at the mint either before or since; this was occasioned by a flow of silver from the new worlds, which created such a hurry of busines as to check the improvements in her coinage, which otherwise we might justly expect would have taken place. From these causes her coins are so similar and so very common, as are those of James and Charles the first, that we pass them over except, in one instance, being local.

No. 15.—It frequently happened in the civil-wars when the demand for money was urgent, and artists not at hand, that very poor dies were made use of; or if a town was besieged, they coined money with the best stamp they could get made, so that if a man could not form the likeness of a King, he might cut a crown and a few figures, without titles, or motto: of this sort is No. 15. On one side *O. B. S.* for *Obsidium* or *seige*; Newark, 1646: On the other side was the figures for the value in pence as VI, IX, XII, and XXX. We readily perceive how conveniently these pieces might be shaped out of old plate, and be adjusted in weight by the sheers.

Soon after the restoration, the mill and screw were adopted, which coined our money much handsomer and would preserve it from chipping, but having been in common circulation for near 130 years, renders them no object of curiosity, unless we except the first of the sort cut by the famous artist named *Simon*, bearing the head of Oliver Cromwell. This crown piece, it is said, has not been equalled by any other artist since. The writer of this will cheerfully shew it, and many other coins and Roman medals, to any person desirous of seeing them.

The plate exhibits the true size of the coins, and it is only justice due to Mr. Wigley, the engraver, to say they are copied with taste and minute exactnes in every particular.

Since the plate was published, there have been found near Calverton, seven miles from Nottingham, a broken pot which had contained near 200 Roman silver medals of size and

and quality of the three first in the plate, but mostly of Trajan and Hadrian who reigned from the year 98 to 138.

The coins, &c. below, are from the collection of Mr. Wm. Stretton, of Nottingham, (who on every occasion required, has shewn a readiness to aid the prosecution of this work) except No. 8, which is in the possession of Mr. J. W. Kellingley, of Nottingham. See Mr. Stretton's collections of Tradesmen's Tokens, page 56.

About the year 1789, there were found amongst some land, which had been dug near the Forest, on the north side of the town of Nottingham, several Pennies of Edward the Confessor, in high preservation; five varieties of which are given in the annexed plate, one of them being of the Nottingham mint, and is noticed by Thoroton, is a great curiosity, and the only one I have seen.

No. 1.—EDWARD REX. The King's head, bearded, having on a kind of Conical Cap, or Crown, set round with Pearls; in his hand the Scepter, ending in a Crois.

Reverse, FORNE ON SNOTING, (Nottingham.) A Crois voided, with an Annulet in the centre.—Weight, 21 grains and a half.

No. 2.—The same, without the Pearls round the Crown.

Reverse, LUDE ON EOFRICE, (York). A Crois voided, with an Annulet in the center, and one in the fourth Quarter.—Weight 22 grains.

No. 3.—The same as No. 1. the Scepter ending in a Lelly instead of a Crois.

Reverse, BRUNTING ON LEIC, (Leicester). Arms the same as No. 1.—Weight 19 grains and a half.

No. 4.—EDWARD REX ANGL. The King sitting on a Throne, having an imperial Crown on his head, with the Haftapura in his right hand, and the Orb and Crois in his left.

Reverse, BRINTWIN ON WALL, (Wallingford). An open Crois between four Martlets.—Weight 21 grains.

No. 5.—EDWARD REX. Types as No. 1.

Reverse, LEOFRENE ON SAND, (Sandwich). Types as No. 1—Weight 19 grs. & a half.

No. 6, 7, & 8,—are the Half Crown, Ninepence, and Sixpence of Charles the First's, coined at Newark; which with the Shilling given in the preceding plate, are all the varieties coined there during the siege.

The following to No. 15, are Tradesmen's Tokens, not noticed in plate, page 56.

No. 9.—Thomas Cocking, Chandler, in Nottingham.

No. 10.—Henry Lambe, in Newarke, his Halfpenny, 1667.

Noe want where thete are.

No. 11.—Joh. Hodges, his Halfpenny, in Nottingham.

No. 12.—Richard Turpin, Chandler, in Nottingham.

No. 13.—Joshua Ellison, in Nottingham, 1666.

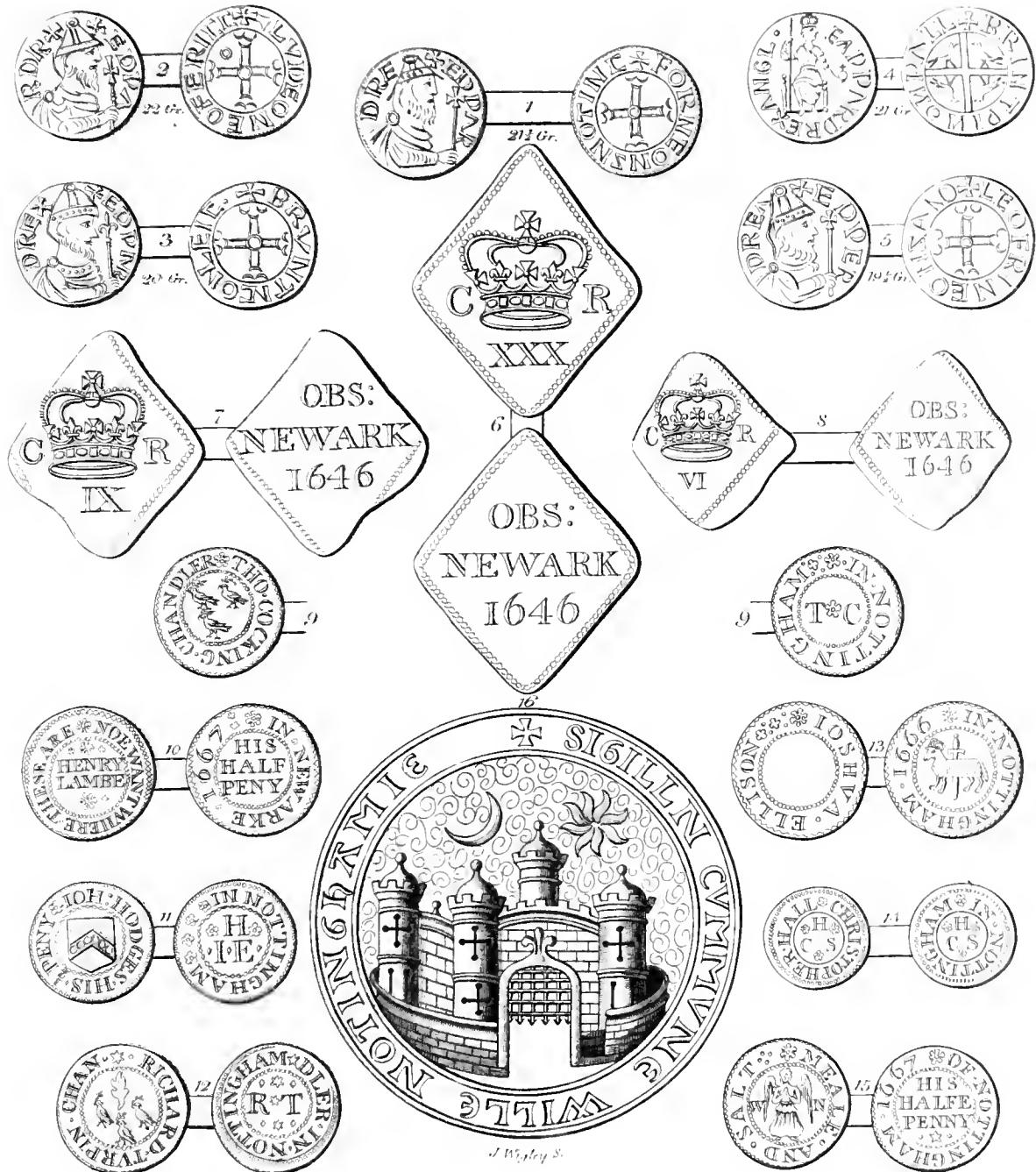
No. 14.—Christopher Hall, in Nottingham.

No. 15.—W. N. of Nottingham, his Halfpenny, 1667.

Meal and Salt.

No. 16.—The common Seal of the Town of Nottingham, which is coeval with the Charter of King John.

VENTRILLOQUIST



During the life time of the late Borlace Warren Esq. and Sir Charles Sedley, the races were kept up in a style far superior to any thing that has been done, in that way, either before or since their time; they were (using an ordinary expression) the life and soul of the sport here. The efforts to make this ground rivalled by none, are now strongly visible in the fences and other improvements, at present, in a state of decay. The Grand Stand was erected in 1777, as has been observed in page 68. This elegant building deserves notice, I have therefore given an elevation of it here, which will convey to the reader, unacquainted with this Race-stand, an idea of its style and grandeur. The upper part, like other buildings of this sort, in fair weather, is occupied by the ladies and gentlemen during the heats, the lower apartments are used as accommodation rooms for refreshment.

The hills within the race ground, and those without, are amphitheatrically formed, and serve the numerous spectators that attend the sport; upon the latter, are erected, a number of stables for the use of racers.

Here is an annual king's plate run for.

VEGETABLES

About Nottingham, I will just notice from Deering, who was a writer on the subject:—

“ If we cast an eye on Vegetables, which nature here spontaneously produces, the soil about *Nottingham* may justly be called a *Physic Garden*, abounding in great variety of useful Plants, as may be easily seen by the *Catalogus Stirpium*, published by me in the year 1738, to which I shall refer my reader, I shall in this place only set down what scarce plants, both of the imperfect and perfect kind are met with hereabout, more frequently than elsewhere.

FUNGUS's. *Fungoides clavatum coloris aurantii*: not in the *Synopsis*. It is exactly of the shape of the *Pistillum* of Aron.

Fungoides clavatum compressum summitatibus luteis; not in the *Synopsis*. This has white and somewhat flat foot-stalks, the tops of which are of a pale yellow, are spread thin and wrinkly, the whole is of a soft spungy substance.

Fungoides minimum fuscum luteum dignitatum apicibus obtusis albis: not in the *Synopsis*. It is not quite an inch long of a brownish yellow colour, sending forth very short branches, which terminate in round white knobs.

Fungi Clathroides nigri pediculis donati Dr. Dillenius: not in the *Synopsis*. These grow in clusters, are of the size, shape and colour, of mouse-turds, having on the top a little oblique awn, and at the bottom, a short foot-stalk not much thicker than a horse-hair.

Fungus favaginosus. Syn. 11 Park. *Rugosus vel cavernosus sive merulius*. J. B. The Morel.

Fungus Phalloides. Syn. 12. J. B. *Virilis Penis arreoti facie*. Ger. Stink Horn.

Fungus pulverulentus coli instar perforatus cum volva Stellata Dood. Syn. 28 *Stelli formis* Merr. Pin. *Lycoperdon vesicarium Stellatum* Inst. R. H.

Byssus aureus Derbiensis humifusus. Syn. 50. found in the stone wall of Colwick church. Saffron colour'd filken Stone mols.

Byssus fusco-purpuria petraea gelatinam referens. Not in the *Synopsis*.

Byssus

Byssus petreæa galatinam referens nigerrima. Not in the Synopsis.

Ulva marina tenuissima et compressa. Syn. 63.

Lichenoides crustaceum peregrinis velut literis in Scriptum. Syn. 71.

Lichenoides crustaceum nigerrimum e meris papillis conflatum. Not in the Synopsis.

Lichenoides fusco nigricans membranaceum gelatinosum majus folus latioribus Lichenis instar dispositus. Not in the Synopsis.

Bryum trichoides aurium capsulis pyriformibus nutantibus. Dr. Dillenius to whom I sent it; this Moss is mentioned by nobody that I know of; I found it in Nottingham Park, growing to the roof of one of the Rock-Holes, it bears heads in May.

Caryophyllum minor repens nostras. Syn. 335,

An Virginius Ger. Common here.

Lychnis sylvestris, alba nona Clusii. Syn. 339. Wild white Catchfly; on the wall of Nottingham castle-yard, and on the rock at Sneinton Hermitage plentifully.

Colchium commune. Syn. 373. Meadow Saffron, in Nottingham Meadows, especially on the Rye hills, and on both sides the foot-path, going to Wilford, in abundance.

Gramen tremulum medium albis glumis non discriptum. In a hollow lane between Pleasley and Mansfield.

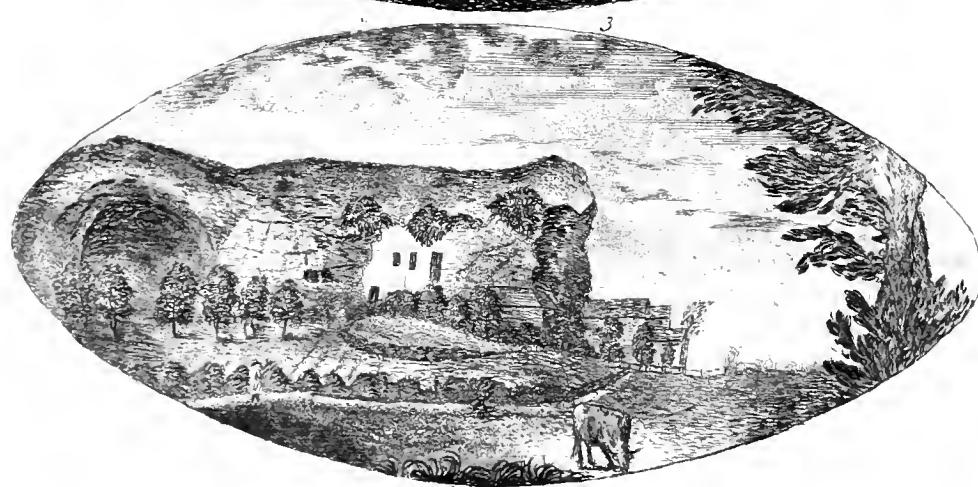
Verbascum pulverulentum flore tuteo parvo. J. B. Syn. 287. On a wall in Sheep-Lane, Nottingham, also on the outside of the garden walls on the rock of the High-pavement.

Petasites major floribus longis pediculis insidentibus. Syn. 179. In the mill-yard at Lenton, in the road to Wollaton."

Deering, pages 70 and 71, has been minute in noticing most of the articles of food, and their prices, in his time, consequently he has included the vegetables in ordinary use. The following are a part only of what he has given; enough for our purpose, to shew the difference of the prices, in about 60 years, of several of the articles of life.

| Deering. | | Average of the last 5 years. | | July 1795. |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|------------|
| Bread, Corn, London Bushel from 3s. 6d. to 4s. | — | Wheat 7s. per strike | — | 18s. |
| Barley, at a medium, 16s. per qr. | — | 36s. | — | 60s. |
| Oats 7s. to 10s. | — | 25s. | — | 40s. |
| Beans and Peas between 16s. to 32s. per qr. | — | 32s. | — | 50s. |
| Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, pr. lb. of 14lb. 3s. | — | 4s. 8d. | — | 6s. |
| Butter, 6d. per lb. | — | 8d. half-penny. | — | 9d. |
| Eggs, 16 for 4d. | — | 8d. | — | 10d. |
| Poultry, there has been but little variation in proportion to other things enumerated. | | | | |
| Vegetables in general use for tables, he says, were sold in proportion to turnips 1d. per bunch. | | | | |
| Potatoes per peck, from 6d. to 8d. | — | 5d. | — | 1s. |
| Fine and strong ale, 4d. per quart, | — | 4d. | — | 5d. |
| Rye, 14s. to 16s. per quarter, | — | 40s. | — | 60s. |
| Hay at a medium, 30s. per ton. | — | 70s. | — | 90s. |





SNEVNTON.

SNEINTON.

This Lordship, as Dr. Thoroton calls it, is a member of St. Mary's Nottingham; and now may be almost considered as making a part of that place, by its vicinity. — i he views, subjoined, are merely sketches; but which, perhaps, may convey a better idea of this place than a description alone. The rock which constitutes the hamlet, or rather its scite, is congenial with that of Nottingham, a soft sandy stone, which extends in a line nearly parallel with the Trent, several miles, as you pass towards Gedling. The chapel, figure 1, stands upon the summit of the rock; figure 2 and 3, are views below, nearly in opposite directions. Some of the inhabitants, here, dwell as it were, in dens and caves of the earth, called the Hermitage. This romantic scene, if it lay in regions, seldom explored would afford a wonderful scope for fanciful relation. The traveller might surprize his reader (as doubtless some do by exaggeration and embellishment, and, in that case, he would not fail to relate his own astonishment at what he saw) he would shew a people inhabiting the very bowels of the earth; and he might magnify, or reduce their size, with ease, to that of a giant or a dwarf. Here is a coffee house and other public buildings resorted to by the hollowday-making people of Nottingham.

From the brow of the eminence you have a fine view of the adjacent country. The most distant prospect I saw, hence, is that bold feature, the Leicestershire forest rock, the distance from some part of it is about twenty miles. Below, the seat of Mr. Musters, Colwick Hall, seated by the side of the Trent, is a pleasing object.

The dairy people here are famed for summer cheese, commonly called soft-cheese.

Sneinton fields was honoured, as a place of rendezvous, Tuesday, July 14, 1795, for the Nottinghamshire Gentlemen Yeomanry Cavalry, the day they received their standards. Therefore here let the history of that day be recorded, in memory of that respectable corps, who stept forth in the most momentuous and awful period of our history, when the Throne seemed tottering, the most glorious fabric of a Constitution mighty assailed, and our holy religion attacked by a wild and frantic philosophy, which has occasioned the butchery, some compute, of at least 50000 human victims, of all ages, and of each sex; consigned, by the most tyrannical tribunals, to perish in rivers, by the bullet, and on the scaffold; besides uncalculated numbers by the sword in battle. Thank God, that calm reason here, (and in that unhappy country where the sufferings of her people, all good men pity) has, seemingly, resumed its empire. If we cannot draw a veil over those direful events, let us charitable judge, with tempearnce, of the intentions of those who fostered principles productive of so much evil. Let us attribute, in some measure, the cause, partly to the abuse of power in former governors, and to a succession of theoretical writers, on governments, of the last and present century. By such a just and amiable opinion, the agitated minds of men, of all descriptions, may find rest after this terrible tempest, thus men may live in peace and with good will towards each other.

CEREMONY of presenting the STANDARDS. (a)

Tuesday last, according to public advertisement, the respective troops of Nottinghamshire

U

shire

^a The account is taken, with but little variation, from that in the Nottingham Journal.

shire Yeomanry Cavalry (comprising Nottingham, Newark, Retford, and Mansfield) met together at this place to receive their COLOURS. The day proving exceeding fine, it prompted an innumerable concourse of spectators, to view the novelty of the scene.

About ten o'clock, the troops took their ground in Sneinton Field, from whence they rode in regular military procession to the market-place, and, forming a square in front of the Exchange-Hall, the windows of which being filled by ladies of the first rank and fashion,—the sight became truly enchanting—every one seemed pleased—and, doubtless, admired the patriotic spirit of their countrymen. The four troops being drawn up in the front of the Exchange-Hall, in the market-place, and an escort being detached to attend the Standards, they were handed from the windows to Charles Pierrepont, Esq. M. P. and Thomas Webbe Edge, Esq. who accompanied by the Rev. Charles Eyre, as Chaplain, advanced to the centre of the regiment, where they were met by Colonel Eyre, to whom Mr. Pierrepont presented the *Royal Standard*, on the part of Mrs. Lumley Savile, with the following address:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ Next to the honour of being your Representative, I know no greater than being deputed to present you *THIS STANDARD*, which comes from the hands of beauty, and is consigned to those of Honour:—If as Englishmen, and Nottinghamshire men, the name of Savile was dear to us before, it will now be doubly so.—May your laurels be ever entwined with myrtle; and may the conduct of the corps be as irreproachable and meritorious, as that of its commander.”

To which Colonel Eyre returned an answer as follows:—

“ Sir,

“ In the name of the whole corps I must request you to return our warmest thanks to Mrs. Lumley Savile, for the particular honour she has conferred upon us in presenting us with the Royal Standard: assure her, that its Glory shall never be tarnished in our hands, that, we shall cherish and guard it, as well from affection, as duty; that, zealous in the cause in which we are engaged, and animated by the patronage of our fair country-women, we trust we shall ever bear it in the paths of victory—and we are resolved never to part with it but with our lives!”

Mr. Edge then presented the Provincial Standard, with an address to the following purport:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ In presenting you the Provincial Standard, allow me to recal to your memory, that, in the unnatural rebellion in 1745, the only county corps that served in quelling it was raised in this province;—where they served, is known to every one—how they served, is recorded in the history of their country: and I trust in its gratitude.—The Lady, in whose name I have the honour to present you this ensign, is the daughter of a General Officer of distinguished reputation, and the wife of one who is serving his country at this moment with the greatest zeal, activity, and success.

—*May the PRESENT WARREN prove the FUTURE HOWE.*”

Colonel Eyre then addressed him thus:—

“ Sir,

“ Sir,

“ In the name of the whole corps I must beg you to assure Lady Warren, that we feel most sensibly the honour she has done us in presenting us with the Provincial Standard, which allows us the enviable privilege of regarding her as our peculiar patroness:—assure her, that we will not part with it but with our last drop of our blood!—and that, as the influence of her charms has already borne the palm of victory over the seas, we feel the animating hope, that the same success will attend us wherever we march under her propitious patronage.”

The chaplain then consecrated the Standards with a suitable Prayer (a).

Colonel Eyre then delivered the Standards to the Comets of the regiment, with this short exhortation:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ It is with the greatest confidence that I trust these Standards to your hands, as I am convinced that you are sensible of the sacredness of the deposit, and that you will not deliver them up but with your lives.”

Colonel Eyre then advanced to the regiment, and in the most distinct and animated manner, addressed them thus:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ In the names of Mrs. Lumley Savile, and of Lady Warren, I have the honour to present you the Standards of the Regiment, which it is your duty to defend with your lives. I flatter myself that few exhortations will be necessary to induce you to fill this duty: when you consider the cause in which they are set up,—the cause of your King,—of your Constitution,—of your Religion,—and every thing that is dear to Man, or sacred to God.—A neighbouring Nation having torn asunder all the bounds of civil society, having trodden under foot all laws human and divine, has dared in the hour of her insolence, to threaten this country with invasion, and relying for assistance on the traitorous promises of some disaffected individuals within this realm, has ventured to hope that she might plant her destructive principles in this soil;—But I trust that the universal loyalty and attachment to the Constitution, which have been manifested through the kingdom, will convince her of the folly of her expectations, and that we shall secure to ourselves Peace and Tranquillity, by being prepared for War!

It must give the most heart-felt satisfaction to every good citizen to see the number of Volunteers, who, at this alarming crisis, have stood forwards in support of our country, and

a “ O Almighty GOD, who alone art the disposer of all human events, and who listenest to the cry of those who call upon Thee, look down, we beseech Thee, with an eye of pity and compassion upon the miseries which at this time overwhelm a great part of thy people; avert from us, O Lord, the distresses that await the profanation of thy Name, and keep us steadfastly in thy Faith.—Have mercy, O Lord, upon all those who have wandered from thy way, bring them back to the paths of truth, and establish them once more in thy true Religion.—Grant, O Lord, that these our countrymen, who are now assembled round their Standards in defence of their dearest Rights, may always act according to thy will; that, relying upon thee for support and protection, they may meet with success in their undertakings, that they may be able to defend against all Invaders, their Liberties, civil and religious, and through thy means they may become the instruments of restoring to the world the blessings of Peace and of good Order.—And this we beg, O Lord, not trusting to our merits, but to thy mercy, and through the mediation of thy beloved Son Jesus Christ, our blessed Saviour, and Redeemer. Amen.

“ In the name of our King, our Country, and our God, I consecrate these Standards, and appropriate them to you, my fellow-citizens, as banners under which you have engaged to defend your King, your Country, its Political Constitution, its Liberties, its Religion: and may God, in whose hand is all Victory, grant you success.”

and who have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings we enjoy under our present form of government, by being ready to sacrifice every thing in its defence.—With spirits such as yours my Comrades, I will be bold to say, we shall overcome all our foes, foreign and domestic,—we shall support our laws,—maintain our liberties,—and, transmit to our posterity, that excellent Constitution, which has been established by our ancestors after many hardy contest, and which has long been the envy and admiration of the World!—For this cause, Gentlemen, our Standards are now erected,—for this cause who does not feel it his duty to die in its defence?—And when you consider the fair hands from which you have received them, and that the smiles of beauty yield us their patronage, I am convinced that you will all feel what is your duty,—your delight!!!

The regiment then marched to Shirewood Forest, where these provincial soldiers went through a variety of evolutions to the satisfaction of a vast assemblage of people.

On their return to the market-place, Col. Eyre again addressed them as follows:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ I cannot dismiss you without expressing to you the satisfaction I feel at seeing the progress you have made in your military exercises; this can only have been effected by your unremitting attention and by your laudable zeal for the cause in which we are engaged.—Already your country has benefitted by your exertions;—Let us persevere, my comrades, and whatever may be the inconveniences which you now suffer, be assured that you will be amply repaid by the highest of all earthly rewards—the approbation of your own minds, and the merited thanks of your fellow-citizens.”

After which the corps dined together in Thurland-Hall, where were given many suitable and loyal toasts.—This happy day ended with a ball, and with fireworks displayed in the market-place.

Description of the Standards.

The Royal Standard was of the most superb workmanship, being crimson, very richly embroidered with the Royal Arms on both sides—devices at one corner, a white horse embroidered, at the other, N. Y. C. surrounded with the Rose and Thistle. The beautiful display of taste represented in the execution of this trophy, reflects great credit upon the fair Patroness.

The Provincial Standard was peculiarly elegant, and the devices admirably chosen.

The ground buff silk, the facing of the regiment, G. R. with a crown very richly embroidered in the centre, costly ornamented with roses, wheat ears, and the Olive branch entwined. The arms of the county at one corner, at the other, implements of husbandry, bound up with flowers; at the opposite corners martial trophies, with a bow and quiver, on which was embroidered—“ Robin Hood.”—Over the crown, on a garter blue silk label the words “ *Libertas sub Rege pio*,” (a) in letters of gold spangles; underneath a similar label, with the words “ *Conguges Liberi, et Penates.*” (b)

On the reverse an oak tree, with golden acorns, ivy creeping up the stem, and at the root of it, the word “ *Shirewood.*” On one side of the tree the arms of the county, on one point of the swallow tails, martial trophies, on the other implements of husbandry. Above the oak tree, a label, on garter blue silk, had the words, “ *Et Decus et Tremen.*” (c) and underneath a similar label, with the words “ *Nottinghamshire Volunteer Cavalry,*” the whole edged with silver fringe, and tassels richly ornamented with silver and buff silk, and was a performance of the most beautiful embroidery.

SECTION

a Liberty under a religious King. b Our wives, our children, and all that is dear to us. c Both honour and protection.

SECTION VII.

THE FOREST OF SHIREWOOD.

WE are now arrived at that portion of our history where we must tread (I had almost said classic) magic ground, where beings like fairies danced; where deer sported in groupes unnumbered, and in limits almost unbounded; where Robin Hood, and his gay followers, performed their many and long renowned exploits; where the noble and ignoble, the king and the robber have, alike, dashed through the thicket and the woodland in pursuit of their nimble game. Here the stout archer with his bow, unmolested, traversed this vast domain, discharging his deadly darts. Here the spreading oak, the ornament of forests, stood for ages a grand monument of embellished nature, a shade and covert for the birds and beasts that inhabited this.—Here the little squirrel above, sprang from spray to spray, exhibiting its playful attitudes, while the wolf below, in days of yore, made the woodlands echo with its dreadful yells; or darting on its prey satiated its voracious appetite. Time, which works such mighty changes on the face of nature, in the passing of a few centuries, where man takes up his abode, exhibits here a scene extremely different to what it has been.—No more the *woodland* songsters, whose natal hymns delightfully celebrated each return of the heavenly orb, shall here be heard. All now is divided and subdivided into stumpy fences and right lined hedge rows, intersecting each other; which to him that delights in the grand and majestic scenes of nature, upon a large and varied scale, is cold and meanless. The stranger, who has sumptuous ideas of field embellishments, and has refined his taste by reading and observation, if he expect to meet in this great forest any thing like what there has been, will be miserably disappointed. But no more, population in many instances, and avarice in others, have laid the splendour of nature in the dust: here granduer and sublimity is prostrate, degraded by culture, and lost, in that point of view, for ever.

In another light, however, we must commend what, in that instance, is unfavourably related. On the forest I observed, raising and railed, many capital farm-houses; and the adjoining fields, belonging thereto, rich in a plentiful crop of corn, which at this lamentable period, July, 1795, may soon be found beneficially useful.—The soil, is not of that nature, which may insure, at all seasons, a plentiful harvest.

vest. A hot summer is very inimical here to the growth of corn; the two preceding years, in some places, in this forest, scarcely produced the quantity of corn sown; but it may be much improved by alternately ploughing and laying down for grass, which I find is much practiced here.

The Forest it appears was anciently divided, or rather known by the names of *Thorwy-Wood*, and *High-Forest*, the first of which, although the least, contained, within its boundaries, nineteen Towns or Villages, of which Nottingham was one. The High Forest abounded with fine stately oaks, and was free from underwood.

Thoroton's account of this place, (or rather, chiefly, his father-in-law's, Serjeant Boune's) is as follows:—

The Forest of Shirewood "extends itself into the Hundreds of *Broxtow*, *Thurgarton a Lee*, and *Bassetlawe*. When this Forest of Shirewood was first made I find not; the first mention of it that I do find is in Henry the second's time, but I conceive it a Forest before, for William Peverell in the first year of Henry the second [which is mistaken for the fifth year of King Stephen] doth answer de Placitis Forestæ in this County. It seems he had the whole profit and command of this Forest for his Estate, which, after coming to the Crown, the Sheriff, 8 H. 2, in the account of his Farm prays to be discharged of 4l. in vasto Forestæ; and in the tenth year of the same King's reign he prays the like discharge of 4l. for the waste, as also allowance of 6l. 5s. paid to the Constable, eight Foresters, and a Warrener, and to the Canons of *Shirewood* for Alms 40l. which I conceive to be the Prior and Monks of *Newstede*, then newly founded by Henry the second. In the next year the Sheriff of the County Randulphus filius Engelrami answers de censu Forestæ; and in the twelfth year, Robert de Caltz Lord of *Laxton*, a Fermor, answers for it 20l. and 15 H. 2, Reginaldus de Luci answers the like sum of 20l. pro censu Forestæ, in both which years Robert Fitz-Randolph was Sheriff. In the ancient written Forest Books of this County there is the Copy of a Charter made by King John when he was Earl of *Merkyne* to Matilda de Caux, and Raph Fitz-Stephen her husband, and to her heirs, of all the Liberties and Free Customs which any of the Ancestors of the said Maud held at any time in *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*, viz. all the Forest of *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*, as their Ancestors ever held the same. It came to John Birking as heir to this Maud, so to Thomas Birking his son and heir, about 11 H. 3. and shortly after to Everingham, who thereby claimed Custodiam Forestarum Regis in Com. *Nott.* & *Derby*, which I conceive contains no more but this Forest of *Shirewood*, the rest being disafforested by Henry the third, in the sixth year of his reign, in the sum of the Statute of *Carta de Forestæ*. With this Everingham heir to Birking and Caux it continued till Edward the first's time, and then was seized as forfeited. Since the Guardian ship hath been granted by the Princes to Noblemen and Gentlemen as a Character of their especial favour, the state of this Fostership of Everinghams, and of the whole Forest appears in an Inquisition taken by Geoffrey Langley, the King's then Justice in Eyre of his Forests beyond *Trent*; for the Forest Officers of *Shirewood* there find that there be three Keepers in the Forest, First, Between *Leene* and *Doverbecke*. Secondly, The High Forest. The Third, *Rumwood*. Robert Everingham, chief Keeper of the Forest, ought to have a chief Servant sworn, going through all the Forest at the costs of Robert, to attach

tach all trespasses, and present them at the attachments before the Verderors. In the first Keeping between *Liene* and *Doverbecke* he ought to have one Forester riding with a Page and two Foresters on foot; and there be two Verderors, and two Agisters. In this Keeping there be three *Hayes*, *Beskwod Hay*, *Lindeby Hay*, and *Willay Hay*. The second Keeping is the High Forest. In this Robert Everingham is to have two Foresters riding with two Pages, and two Foresters on foot, and there be also two Verderors, and two Agisters. In this Keeping are two *Hayes*, *Birkland* and *Billabay*, and the Park of *Clipston*, and in these *Hayes* and *Parke* two Verderors, and two Agisters. In the third Keeping *Rumwoode*, Robert Everingham ought to have one Forester on foot, and there be two Woodwards, one of *Carburton*, another of *Budby*, and two Verderors, and two Agisters. Robert Everingham ought also to have a Page bearing his bow through all the Forest to gather Chiminage. The perambulation of this forest was upon the Commission of 16 H. 3, thus set forth, viz. at *Coningswath* Ford, so by the Highway towards *Wellay Haig* towards *Nottingham*, leaving out the Close of the Town of *Wellay*, from thence by that way to *Blackstone Haugk*, from thence to that place where the River of *Doverbecke* goes over that way, and so from thence as the river of *Doverbecke* goes into *Trent*. Westerley from the Ford of *Coningswath* by the water called *Mayden* to the Town of *Warksope*, and so by the same water to the *Parke* of *Plesley Haig*, so up the same river to *Otter Brigges*, from thence by the great Highway of *Nottingham* to the *Mill Ford*, from thence to *Mynneshead*, from thence betwixt the fields of *Hardwick* and *Kirkby* to the corner that is called *Nun Carre*, from thence by the assart of *Edwan Brittan* to the *Earl Stigh*, and from thence to *Stolegate*, from thence by the great Highway under the Castle of *Annesley*, from thence by the great Highway to the Town of *Linbye*, through the midst of the Town to the water of *Leine*, so to *Lenton*, and from thence by the same water, as it was wont of old time to run into the water of *Trent*, and so along the River of *Trent* to the fall of *Doverbecke*, saving *Wellay Hay*, and other the Kings Demesne Woods in the County of *Nottingham*. This I have rather done that most men may know when they are within, and when without the Forest. And although there were some deafforestatons after, yet were they resumed, so as the old Perambulation stands at this day without any remarkable alteration. There have not been many Justice Seats in this Forest of *Shirewood*; those that I have met withal I shall here observe. The first was in Henry the second's time before Hugh Bishop of *Durrham*, Robert Bishop of *Lincolne*, and Robert Earl of *Leicester*. The next I find was in Henry the third's time before Robert Nevill and his fellows Justices. The next after that was 15 E. 1. before William Vesey and his fellow; and of this Justice Seat the Rolls of are extant with the Chamberlains of the Exchequer in the *Tally Office*, as also the Rolls of the next Justice Seat of 8 E. 3. before Raph Nevill and his fellows. The next Justice Seat I can meet with is 21 H. 7. before Simon Stalworth, and John Collier, Clarks, Robert Nevill, and John Port or Porter, and before them as Deputies and Lieutenants of Sir Thomas Lovell, Guardian and Chief Forester, and the Justice of the Forest of our Lord the King of *Shirewood*. But his Seat I cannot find recorded in any place, although I made diligent enquiry for it upon a claim there for the town of *Nottingham*, and upon conference with William Noy, the late Attorney-General to his Majesty that now is, he told me it was no where to be found where he

he had seen. I have seen some claims, as the beginning of another Justice Seat for this particular Forest, 26 H. 8. before Thomas the first Earl of *Rutland*, but no further proceeding therein that I could learn. The last upon record in the Exchequer in the same *Tally Office* is a Book, wherein is entred the Claims and Commencement of a Justice Seat here before the then Lord Crumwell, the Kings then Chief Justice in *Eyre* of his Forests on the North side of *Trent*. The state of this Forest at this present consists of a Warden, his Lieutenant, and his Steward, a Bow-bearer, and a Ranger, four Verderors, twelve Regarders, so reduced to the number of twelve by an Ordinance made in Edward the first's time by William *Vescy* and his fellows, four Agisters, and twelve Keepers or Foresters in the main Forest; besides there are now four Keepers in *Thorney Woods*, where anciently there were but two, one of the North *Bayle*, another of the South, they are all reduced under the Chief Forester the Earl of *Chesterfield* and his heirs, whose father Sir John Stanhope had the same granted in fee, with liberty to destroy and kill at their pleasures, reserving an hundred Deer in the whole walk. There are also besides the Forest-Keepers three in *Beskywood Park*, that before Edward the third's time was an *Hay* or Wood uninclosed, but since it was imparked, the general Keeper of the *Park* hath had the command of the other Keepers, as I presume the general Forester of the *Hay* had before, for I find Richardus de Strelley was Forester there 2 E. 3. There is also one other Keeper of *Nottingham Parke*, one other of *Clipston Parke*. The twelve Forester-Keepers are these, one of *Maunsfeilde*, one of *Maunsfeilde Woodhouse*, one of *Annesley Hills* and *Newsteede*, one of *Papplewicke*, one of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*, one of *Rughford*, one of *Billabay*, one of *Kirkland*, one of *Calveront*, one of *Farnesfeilde*, one of *Langton Arbour* and *Blidworth*, and one of *Sutton in Ashfield*. The Castle and the *Park* of *Nottingham* was granted to the late Earl Francis of *Rutland*, and is now the inheritance of the Dukes of *Buckingham* his daughter and heir. *Clipston Park* is now the inheritance of the Earl of *Newcastle*, who is the present Warden of this Forest, and his are also the perpetual placing of the Keeper of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*. The Keepership of *Rughford* is the inheritance of Sir William Savile Lord of *Rughford*. *Annesley Hills*, *Papplewick* and *Newsteede* are granted to Sir John Byron Lord of *Newsteede*, and the rest of the walks are in the disposition of the Warden of the Forest. There are besides as members of the Forest several Woodwards for every Township within the Forest, and for every principal Wood one."

It would not be impertinent to set down how that in the beginning of the reign of King Henry the second, Ranulph the Sheriff, Hugh de Buynur, (a) Raph de Hantelin, Robert de Ferreriis, Raph de Annesley, Galfr. de le Fremunt, Raph de Heronvill, Hugh Fitz-Wlviel, Robert de Hoveringham, Alexander Fitz-Toche, Simon Fitz Richard, Robert de Kipera, Richard de Croxton, William de Herys, Walter de Amundevill, Sampson de Stereley, Gervas Fitz-Richard de Muey, Ingelram, the brother of Sheriff, Hugh Fitz-Roger, William Fitz-Reyner, Hugh Fitz-Alred, Hardewin, and Gaufr. de Staunton, swore at *Nottingham* in the presence of Robert Earl of *Leicester*, who on the part of the King commanded them that they should tell the truth concerning the Customs and Liberties which the Land of the Archbishop (of *York*) which is in *Nottinghamshire*,

hanshire, and the Archbishop himself had in the same Shire, in the time of King Henry the elder (viz. the first) and the year and day wherein that King Henry the first was alive and dead. And after they had sworne, they faid, That the whole Land of the Archbishop was without the Forest, which was contained between the bounds underwritten: As *Doverbeck* falleth into *Trent*, and on the upper part from the water of *Doverbeck* unto *Ciningefwad*, as the way of *Blyth* goes, and all that Land which is beyond *Ciningefwad*, and beyond the aforesaid way, was out of the Forest unto *Bykerfiske*, so that no Forester of the Kings could intermeddle on the Kings part concerning that land, but the Archbishop and his men did freely both esstart and do what they would with it as their own. And out of the afore-named bounds in the old Forest, the Archbishop did Hunt nine daies in the year, viz. three against Christmas, three against Easter, and three against Whitsunday, through the whole Wood of *Blythworth*, and in that Wood of *Blythworth* the Archbishop, and his Canons, and his men, had all the Attachments without waste [guasto] and had their proper Foresters, and Aieryes of Hawks, and Paunage: This was sealed by Robert Bishop of *Lincolne*, and Hugh Bishop of *Durham*. John Romanus Archbishop of *York*, 15 E. 1. by Hugh de Stapleford his Atturney, had great pleading before William de Vescy, Thomas de Normanvile, and Richard de Crepping, Justices in Eyre, concerning his holding Pleas of Vert in his Court of *Southwell*, and many other Privileges: As William de Melton, one of his succeſſours, Archbishop of *York*, by William de Southwell his Atturney, had 8 E. 3. before Raph de Nevill, Richard de Aldeburgh, and Peter de Midleton, as may be feen at large in the Rolls of both these Justice Seats in the *Tally Office*. But I shall not be further particular in exhibiting any further Collections on this ſubjeſt, because the pleafant and glorious condition of this noble Forest is now wonderfullly declined. And there is at preſent, and long hath been, a Justice Seat, which is not yet finished, and therefore cannot now be rendred a good account of, held under my Lords Grace the Duke of *Newcaſle*, Justice in Eyre of all his Majesties Forests, &c. *Trent* North, wherein it seems his Deputies or Lieutenants have allowed ſuch and ſo many claims, that there will not very ſhortly be Wood enough left to cover the Bilberries, which every ſummer were wont to be an extraordinary great profit and pleasure to poor people, who gathered them and carried them all about the country to fell: I shall therefore at this time ſay no more, May 24, 1675."

A gentleman having favoured me with a copy of the perambulation of the forest in the reign of Henry the VIII. which I have not ſeen printed, I give it here:—

A Perambulacion of the fforrest of Sheerwood made the nineth day of September in the Thirtyeth year of the Reigne of King Henry the Eighth (by the grace of God of England and ffrance King defender of the faith Lord of Ireland and Supreme head upon earth of the English Church;) By Robert Brymesley, Gabriel Berwicke, Richard Perepoint Esqr's; Alexander Merring, Christopher fitzrandole, Robert Whitemore, John Walker, Manrite Orrell, John Garnon, John Palmer Gentlemen; Robert Levett, William Mellars, Robert Rawſon, John Lofſcwe, John Bristow, and Robert North, Regarders of the ſaid fforrest of Sheerwood. Which perambulation begun at the Kings Castle of Nottingham, And paſſing from thence unto the Kings bridge meadow gate, And from thence by the Old Trent untill to the ancient Courle of the Water of

Leene ; which is the bound between the Kings Meadow and the Meadow of Wilforth and from henceforward by the said ancient course of the Water of Leene even to the Meadow called Carlam, And thence by the Comon way even to the Bridge upon Leene nigh to the Orchard of the Priory of Lenton, And from thence ascending by the said Water of Leene even unto the Bounds of the Kings Village of Bulwell ; And so about the Kings Wood of Bulwell Rife untill to the said Water of Leene so comeing up by the said water unto Lindby Mill and so through the Midle Town of Lindby unto the Crofs there, And thence from the said Crofs by the great Highway which leads to the ancient Castle of Annesfy, leaveing the said Castle on the right hand, And from thence by the said great Highway unto Stolegate which leads unto Chesterfield Iediate ; And from thence turning out of the way a very little towards the West by the Stole Stighe from the north part of Annessey field unto a certain Lane which is between Annessey Woodhouse field on the West side and a certain Assart ground of Richard Savion, heretofore of Evans de Bretton on the East side ; And so goeing down through the said Lane towards the North unto a certain Corner called Nuncarr, And from thence by the way between the Moores of Kirkby and Kirkby-fields unto the Lane between the fields of Hardewick and the ffields of Kirkby, And then by the said Lane towards the East ; And then towards the North by the housedoore of Hardewick up to Mannswell Hedde ; And from thence towards the West by Hardewick hedge, And so goeing down towards the South by the Rewarder Mere, between Kirkby ffields and Sutton ffields, up unto Holebrucke Hawe ; And from thence by the hedge of Holebrucke Hawe unto Coolegate ; And so passing away by the Coppice Wood of the Lord the King called ffullwood, And so by the whole Bounds of ffullwood round about up to Normanton Lane, And from the said Lane by the hedge of Normanton ffield, up to Hawkiswell, And from thence about the ffields of Dirty Kuckwall and Houthwell up to Milnford bridge ; And from thence turning away by the great Way from Nottingham and the water up to Heyterbridge, And by the said water goeing down to Plessey, And from thence by the water of Mayden unto the Town of Warsop, And so through the Midle Town of Warsop up unto the Ciofs there, And so directly by the way of Warsop, And by that way unto the said water of Mayden, And so by the said water towards the East up to Mugley fford ; And from thence goeing up towards the North unto the Hafelgapp, And so leaveing the Prest Crown on the right hand up unto the hedge between Rumwood and Crown ffields up to the Kings Park late of the Abbot of Welbeck, And then goeing up by the said Park unto the Owtegate fforrest ; which is between the said Park, and the Park of the Earle of Shrewsbury heretofore Lord of ffurnevall, And from the said Owtegate extending to Byards Stable, And again goeing up between the said Parks unto the Rodegate, And so goeing down towards the East by the Sand Rodegate to a certain Stone at the East of Warwood ; And so decending a little towards the South unto A certain Stone in Clumbre, And so beyond the fforsts of Clumbre even to A Stone fixed on the East part of Glemires and of the North part of the way there ; And from thence directly towards the South up to another Stone which is fixed near to the way leads from Merrill briggs to Awland, And from thence up to a certain Holyn, which is nigh to Thoresbie ffields, And goeing down through the aforesaid ffields (viz.) by the Parson Balke unto the

the Town of Thoresbie, and from thence by the water of Meadem to Coningbie soard; And from thence by the great way from Blyth to Coningswath forth, and so on the West part of the Town of Wellow, And from thence by the great way which leads from Nottingham unto Blackstone Hew, And from thence unto the little brooke of Dover beck; And so as that Brooke runns through the Micle of the Town of Cathorp thence by the said brooke of Dover beck where it was wont to runn of ancient time unto the water of Trent, And so the aforesaid water untill it come against the Abbey of Sheldord; So that the said Abbey is out of the fforrest, And afterwards by thie said River of Trent where of ancient tyme it used to runn (viz.) on the East side the new course now of Trent unto the Mannor of Colwicke, And there where the water of Trent was wont to runn, So that the Limitts there called Hekin is within the fforrest, And from thence by the said River unto Nottingham Bridge called Heathbecke Briggs and from thence by the South part of the Meadows of Nottingham unto the Castle there."

In passing over this forest, I observed, that it is now, in a great measure, enclosed between Blyth and Nottingham. As many parts of it is but thinly inhabited, at present, and in consequence of the enclosure, you meet with a great variety of roads, branching here and there; handposts would be found extremely useful to a stranger. They are at all times, in such places, the most civil things he meets with, but rarely seen here.

As to the age of the forest, it is beyond any known record. It was a royal domain long before the conquest.

Manwood, on Forest Laws, defines it thus:—

“ A Forest is a vast extensive wood; in French *lieu foretier et sauvage*: in Latin *Locus sylvestris et sa tuosus*.

“ A forest is a certain territory of woody grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide there in the safe protection of the king, for his princely delight and pleasure: which territory of ground so privileged, is meered and bounded by unremoveable marks, meers, and boundaries, either known by matter of record, or else by prescription, and also replenished with wild beasts of venery or chase; and with great coverts of *vert* (a) for the succour of the said wild beasts; for the preservation and continuance of which said place, together with the *vert* and *venison*, there are certain particular laws, privileges, and officers belonging only to the same.

The manner of making forests, as the same author informs us, is as follows:—“ The king sends out his commission, under the great seal of England, directed to certain discreet persons, for the view, perambulation, meeting and bounding of the place he mindeth to be a forest, which being returned into the chancery, proclamation is made throughout all the shire where the ground lieth, that none shall hunt or chase any manner of wild beasts in that precinct, without the king’s special licence; after which he appointeth ordinances, laws, and officers fit for the preservation of the *vert* and *venison*; and so it becometh a *forest* by matter of record.”

Kings, whose property forests were, in many instances punished those with the greatest severity

^a Vert which in the French signifies green, comprehends every thing which bears green leaves in the forest. Manwood, 51.

severity who hunted and killed beasts therein without leave. In the conqueror's time it was lawful to put out the eyes of a man who killed either a buck or a boar. (a)

Beasts of the forest are denominated to be: The hart, hind, buck, hare, boar, and wolf, legally all beasts of venery.

ROBIN HOOD.

It cannot be foreign to our purpose to notice Robin Hood, under this head, of whom much has been said, and but little known to a certainty. His story, however, has been a favorite subject for the Drama. A pastoral comedy of Robin Hood and Little John, was printed in 1594. Robin Hood's pastoral May Games, appeared in 1624.—Robin Hood, an opera, was acted in Bartholamew fair, in 1730. Robin Hood and his Crew of Soldiers, an interlude, near the same time. Robin Hood, a musical entertainment, was performed at Drury-lane Theatre in 1751; and lastly Shirewood Forest, at present a favorite opera with the public.

In Rapin's History of England, our renowned hero is noticed to this purpose:—That about the time of 1199, lived the famous Robin Hood, with his companion Little John, who were said to infest Yorkshire with their robberies. It has been said Robin Hood was of the Huntingdon family and by *necessity* was driven to the course of life he pursued.

The popular and animating story of Robin Hood, which we acknowledge to know but little of to a certainty, has been the theme of every age, since his time. The songs, in the Garland, which goes by his name, are simply and historically poetized, & have been the favorites of the lower orders of mankind for each succeeding age. Who were the authors of them nobody knows. They were, most probably, written by various hands, as some have much more the spirit of poetry than others. Their remote antiquity is not doubted; but they, most likely, have been varied agreeably to the phraseology of the different periods they have been used.

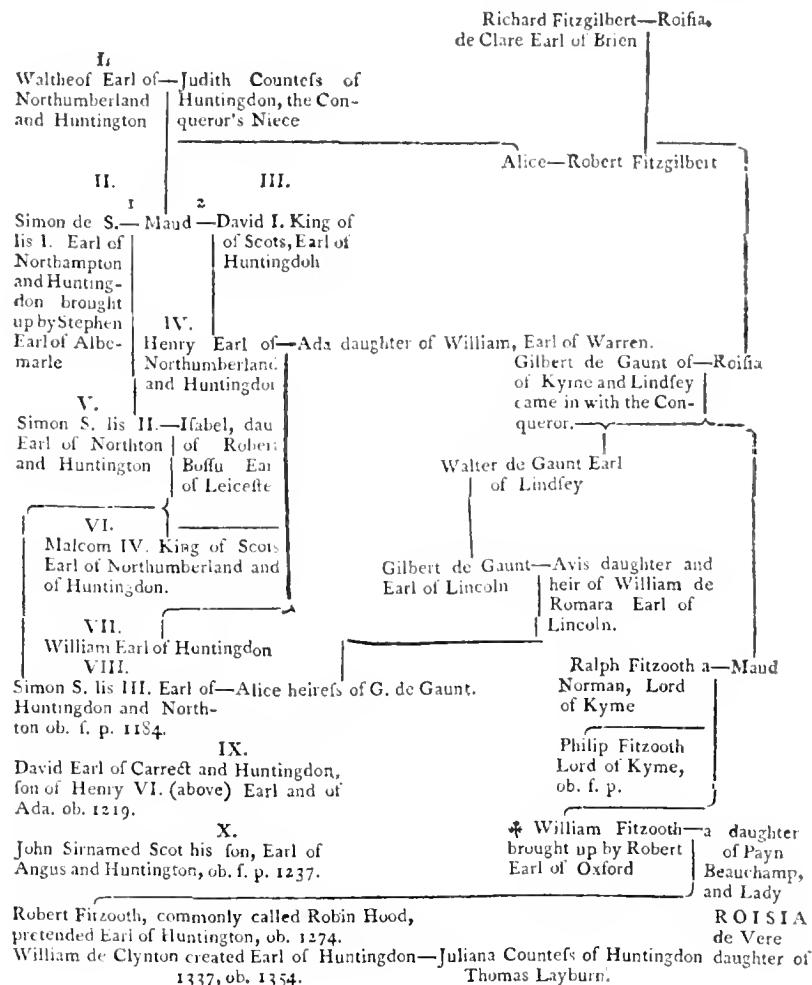
The birth place of our hero is said to be at Loxley, in Staffordshire. (b) He is made to be of honourable descent, of which the pedigree inserted from Dr. Stukeley's Palæographia Britannica, in the next page, will testify.

The true name therefore of ROBIN HOOD was ROBERT FITZ-OOTH, but agreeable with the custom of dropping the Norman addition to names, FITZ; and the two last letters TH being turned into D, he was vulgarly called OOD or Hood. The reader will discover also, that it is probable he might claim the title of Earl of Huntingdon by reason of John Scot, 10th earl of Huntingdon dying in 1237, without issue, as he was heir by the female line, as descended from Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Kyme and Lindsey. This title, it seems, lay dormant 90 years, after Robert's death, and about ten of the last days of his life. (c) His arms were gules two bends engrailed cr.

From noticing the birth and high connections of *Robin Hood*, I will notice his life.—Ingeneously it has been observed that this famed robber might be driven to this course of life on account of the attainder of himself or relatives, or on account of the intestines troubles during the reign of Henry the II. when the son of that king was in open rebellion against his father, when devastation, plunder, attainders, and confiscation were

the

The PEDIGREE of ROBIN HOOD, Earl of Huntington.



† Dugdale, vol. 1, fol. 191, calls this ward of the Earl of Oxford's William Fitz-Oates,

the fatal followers of that unnatural contention. The Ferrers being lords of Loxley, the birth place of our hero; and Robert de Ferrers manning the castles of Tutbury and Duffield, in behalf of the prince, William Fitz-oath, Robert's father, might by his connections with that family or by some such means be implicated in the guilt and consequences of that rebellion. Thus might it happen, that *Robin Hood* was possessed of no paternal estate, and deprived of the title of Earl of Huntingdon; and this might be also the cause of his taking refuge in woods and forests, to avoid the punishment of his own, or his father's crimes against the state, where he continued, during his life, in a state

of actual rebellion; where his little army contended a series of years, successfully, against the power and armies of the king.

Others have conjectured that he was a man of birth and fortune, and had spent his estate in riotous living, which was the original cause of his taking to that mode of life for existence, which his nature seemed to point out to him. Whatever might be the cause of his defection from lawful pursuits, we know not; that the untoward times which succeeded those of Henry the II. might occasion it, is probable.

This celebrated chief of English archers, it is certain, was an outlaw, with many of his followers. Historians have placed his chief residence in Yorkshire; but it is certain, that SHIREWOOD FOREST was his favorite haunt. *Stow* in his annals calls them renowned thieves. ROBIN had another favorite place near the sea, in the north-riding of Yorkshire, (a) called Robin Hood's Bay. Sir Edward Cook, in his third Institute, p. 197, speaks of *Robin Hood*, and he observes, that, men of his lawless profession were called *Roberds-men*. The statute at Winchester, 13 of Edward the I. and another the 5th of Edward the III. he observes, were made solely for the punishment of *Roberds-men*, and other felons.

Our hero, it is allowed on all hands, had great skill in archery, and much personal courage. His humanity and levelling principles are celebrated by Drayton in his *Poly-Olbion*, song XXVI.

From wealthy abbots' chests, and churche's abundant store,
What often times he took he shared amongst the poor:
No lordly bishop came in lufly Robin's way,

To him before he went but for his pafs must pay;
The widow in distret he graciously relieved,
And remedied the wrongs of many a virgin grieved.

“Hearne, in his Glossary, inserts a manuscript note out of *Hood*, containing a passage cited from *John Major*, the Scottish historian, to this purpose: that Robin Hood was indeed an arch robber, but the gentlest thief that ever was: And says, he might have added, from the Harleian MSS. of John Fordun's Scottish Chronicle, that he was, though a notorious robber, a man of great charity.” (b)

In the vision of *Pierce Plowman*, written by Robert Longland, a secular Priest and Fellow of Oriel College, and who flourished in the reign of Edward III. is this passage:

I cannot perfily my Pater Noster as the prist it singeth;
I can rimes of Robinhood and Randal of Chester.

IN ANECDOTES of ARCHERY is the following little history of this great robber:

Tutbury, and other places in the vicinity of his native town, seems to have been the scene of his juvenile frolics. We afterwards find him at the head of two hundred strong resolute men, and expert archers, ranging the woods and forests of Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and other parts of the north of England. (c)

Charton, in his history of Whitby Abbey, page 146, recites, “That in the days of Abbot Richard this freebooter, when closely pursued by the civil or military power, found

^a *Magna Britannica*. ^b *Ib.* ^c Besides many other places, the following are particularly mentioned, viz. Barnsdale, Wakefield, Plompton Park, and Fountains-Abbey.

found it necessary to leave his usual haunts, and retreating across the moors that surrounded Whitby, came to the sea coast, where he always had in readiness some small fishing vessels; and in these putting off to sea, he looked upon himself as quite secure, and held the whole power of the English nation at defiance. The chief place of his resort at these times, and where his boats were generally laid up, was about six miles from Whitby, and is still called Robin Hood's Bay." Tradition further informs us, that in one of these peregrinations he, attended by his Lieutenant, JOHN LITTLE, went to dine (a) with Abbot Richard, who having heard them often famed for their great dexterity in shooting with the long-bow, begged them after dinner to shew him a specimen thereof; when to oblige the Abbot, they went up to the top of the Abbey, whence each of them shot an arrow, which fell not far from Whitby Laths, but on the contrary side of the lane. In memory of this transaction, a pillar was set up by the Abbot in the place where each of the arrows fell, which were standing in 1779; each pillar still retaining the name of the owner of each arrow. Their distance from Whitby Abbey is more than a measured mile, which seems very far for the flight of an arrow; but when we consider the advantage a shooter must have from an elevation, so great as the top of the abbey, situated on a high cliff, the fact will not appear so very extraordinary. These very pillars are mentioned, and the fields called by the aforesaid names in the old deeds for that ground, (b) now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Watson. It appears by his Epitaph, that ROBERT FITZ-OOTH lived 59 years after this time (1188); a very long period for a life abounding with so many dangerous enterprizes, and rendered obnoxious both to church and state. Perhaps no part of English history afforded so fair an opportunity for such practices, as the turbulent reigns of Richard the I. King John, and Henry the III.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury and chief Justiciary of England, we are told, issued several proclamations for the suppreſſing of outlaws; and even set a price on the head of this hero. Several stratagems were used to apprehend him, but in vain. Force he repelled by force; nor was he less artful than his enemies. At length being closely pursued, many of his followers slain, and the rest dispersed, he took refuge in the Priory of Kirklees, about twelve miles from Leeds, in Yorkshire, the Priors at that time being his near relation. Old age, disappointment, and fatigue, brought on disease; a monk was called in to open a vein, who, either through ignorance or design, performed his part so ill, that the bleeding could not be stopped. Believing he should not recover, and wishing to point out the place where his remains might be deposited, he called for his bow and discharging two arrows, the first fell in the river Calder, the second falling in the park, marked the place of his sepulture. He died on the 24 of December, in the year 1247, (c) as appears by the following epitaph, which was once legible on his tomb, in Kirklees park; where, though the tomb remains, yet the inscription hath been long obliterated. It is, however, preserved by Dr. Gale, Dean of York, and inserted from his papers by Mr. Thoresby, in his *Ducat. Leod.* and is as follows :

HEAR,

^a Possibly without invitation. ^b That each of the arrows of these renowned shooters fell, as above described, is probable; but that they were shot from some other place than the top of the Abbey is equally probable. ^c Supposing him 21 years of age, when he visited Abbot RICHARD, at Whitby, he must at this time have been at least in his 80 year.

HEAR, UNDERNEAD DIS LATIL STEAN,
LAIZ ROBERT EARL OF HUNTINGTON;
NEA ARCIR VER AZ HIE SA GEUD,
AN PIPL KAULD IM ROBIN HEUD:
SICK UTLAZ AZ HI AN IZ MEN,
VIL ENGLAND NIVR SI AGEN.

Obit 24 Kal. Dekembris, 1247.

It appears that the inscription was long since obliterated although the stone remains broken and defaced, Mr. Gough has preserved a drawing of it in his Sepulchral Monuments, copied facing page 171. It is said at the end of Robin Hood's Garland, that the inscription was placed on his gravestone by the Priorees of Birkley, (Kirklees.)

What may be gathered, from the celebrated Robin Hood's Garland, respecting his birth, life, and family connections, are briefly as follows; by which the reader will find, who has not *condescended* to peruse those ancient songs, that this humble relation of him agrees not, in some instances, with the account above, viz.

The father of Robin was a forester, and could send an arrow two north country miles at a shoot. That his mother was niece to the famous Guy earl of Warwick whose brother was a notable squire, who lived at Gamewell Hall, in the county of Nottingham. (a)— That his uncle, whose name was George Gamewell, was desirous of having our young hero to live with him; but his attachment was riveted to field sports and unbounded freedom: he complied not with the offer, went to Tutbury to marry a Shepherdess whom he had seen in Shirewood Forest kill a buck dexterously. Her form, dress and features are thus simply poetized :

As that word was spoke, Clorinda came by,
The Queen of the Shepherds was she;
And her gown was of velvet as green as the grafts,
And her bosom did reach to her knee:
Her gait it was graceful, her body was straight,
And her countenance it was free from pride:

A bow in her hand, and a quiver of arrows,
Hung dangling by her sweet side.
Her eye-brows were black, ay, and so was her hair,
And her skin was as smooth as glass,
Her visage spoke wisdom and modesty too,
Sets with Robin Hood, such a lass?

After fifteen years of age, we find that he was expert at the use of the bow, which he used much in the forest, and, we are told, he killed fifteen foresters, who were all buried, in a row, in one of the church yards in Nottingham. By this time he had about 100 followers. His robberies, frolics, clemency, and charity to the poor, soon became the theme of all people. He robbed a bishop and the sheriff of Nottinghamshire, and sported with their persons and characters. He fought with a tinker, a shepherd, and a friar, and others, who handled him roughly. In the song which relates his great exploits before Queen Catharine, we have a picture of his dress:—

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,
It was of Lincoln green,
And sent it by this lovely page,
For a present to the Queen.
In summer time, when leaves grow green,
'Twas a seemly sight to see,
Robin Hood had dress himself,
And all his yeomandre.

He cloath'd his men in Lincoln green,
And himself in scarlet red;
Black hats, white feathers, all alike,
Now hold Robin Hood is rid.
And when he came to London court,
He fell down on his knee:
Thou art welcome Loekley, (b) said the Queen,
And all thy yeomandre.

In

^a There are Villages of the Names of GAMFELSTONE and GAMESTONE. ^b Robin Hood is here called by the name of his birth place, a thing very common in those days.

In one of these songs we have a description of Little John.

WHEN Robin Hood was about twenty years,
He happened to meet Little John,
A jolly brisk blade, right fit for the trade,
For he was a lusty young man.

Tho' he was called Little, his limbs were all large,
And his stature was seven feet high;
Wherever he came, they quak'd at his name,
For soon he would make them to fly.

After this meeting of Little John and Robin Hood, the ballad informs you that they fought, in which combat the latter was worsted; but after the fight, a little persuasion made Little John join this band of merry-making robbers. As the latter part of this ballad is particularly descriptive of the manner this little host of warriors lived; and of the changing of John Little's name to that of Little John, and as the poetry is not the most indifferent in the Garland, I give it here:

There's no one shall wrong thee, friend, be not afraid,
These bowmen upon me do wait.
There are three score and nine; if thou wilt be mine,
Thou shalt have my livery strait
And other accoutrements fitting also:
Speak up, jolly blade, never fear,
I'll teach you also the use of long bow,
To shoot at the fat fallow deer.
O here is my hand, the stranger reply'd,
I'll serve you with all my whole heart;
My name is John Little, a man of good mettle,
Ne'er doubt me for I'll play my part.
His name shall be alter'd, quoth Will Stutely,
And I will his godfather be;
Prepare then a feast, and none of the least,
For we will be merry, quoth he.
They prettily fetch'd in a brace of fat does,
With humming strong liquor likewise;
They lov'd what was good; to in the greenwood,
This pretty sweet babe they baptiz'd.
He was, I must tell you, but feven feet high,
And, may be, an ell in the waist;
He was a tweet lad, much feasting they had;
Robin Hood the christening grac'd,
With all his bowmen, which stood in a ring,
They were of the Nottingham breed;
Brave Stutely came then, with seven yoemen,
And did in his manner proceed;

This infant was called John Little, quoth he,
Which name shall be changed anon,
The words we'll transpose, to where're he goes,
His name shall be call'd Little John.
Then all with a shout made the elements ring;
So soon as the office was o'er,
To feasting they went, with true merriment,
And tipped strong liquors, gillore.
Then Robin he took the pretty tweet babe,
And cloath'd him from top to his toe
In garments of green, most gay to be seen,
And gave him a curious long bow.
Thou shalt be an archer as well as the best,
And range in the greenwood with us,
Where we'll not want gold nor silver, behold,
While bishops have aught in their purse
We live here like 'squires or lords, of renown,
Without c'er a foot of free land;
We eat on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,
And every thing at our command.
Then music and dancing did finish the day,
At length when the sun waxed low,
Then all the whole train the grove did refrain,
And into their caves they did go.
And so ever after, as long as he liv'd,
Although he was proper and tall,
Yet nevertheless, the truth to express,
Still Little John they did him call.

The last ballad speaks of his death after fighting, desperately, with a party of the king's forces, on the 30th of June, under a valiant knight, who was slain in the contest, Bold Robin being taken ill soon after.

He sent for a monk, who let him blood,
And took his life away;
Now this being done, his archers did run,
It was not a time to stay.
Some went on board, and cross'd the seas,
To Flanders, France, and Spain,

And others to Rome, for fear of their doom,
But soon returned again.—
Thus he, that never fear'd bow nor spear,
Was murder'd by letting of blood.
And so, loving friend, the story doth end
Of valiant bold Robin Hood.

From Robin Hood arose these proverbial expressions, first in the county of Nottingham, and then all over England. (a)

Many talk of Robin Hood who never shot in his bow.

This certainly alludes to people who talk of things beyond their knowledge.

To sell Robin Hood's penny-worths.—This alludes to things sold come lightly by.

Y

a Mag. Brit.

In

In a small grove, part of the cemetery belonging to Kirklees Priory, is a large flat gravestone, on which is carved the figure of a Croix de Calvary, extending the whole length of the stone, and round the margin is inscribed in Monastic characters:—

DOVCE: IHU: DE: NAZAREH: DONNE: MERCY: ELIZABETH: DE: STANTON:
PRIORES: DE: CETTE MAISON. (a)

The lady whose memory is here recorded, is said to have been related to Robin Hood, and under whose protection he took refuge sometime before his death. These being the only monuments, remaining at the place make it probable, at least, that they have been preserved on account of the supposed affinity of the persons over whose remains they were erected.

R. Hood's mother had two sisters, (b) each older than herself. The first married Roger Lord Mowbray; the other married into the family of Wake. As neither of these could be prioress of Kirklees, Eliz. Stanton might be one of their descendants. (c)

Of Little John's death, or more properly John Little, which was his true name, who was supposed to be a very tall man, and Robin Hood's prime counsellor, we have the following:—

Antiquarian Rep. Vol. 3, p. 140.

From a loose paper in Mr. Ashmoles hand-writing, Oxford Museum.

“ The famous Little John, Robin Hood's companion, lies buried in Hathersage church-yard, in the Peak of Derbyshire, with one stone at his head, another at his feet, each of which, sometime since, had some remains of the letters I. L. and part of his bow hangs up in the chancel, anno 1652.”

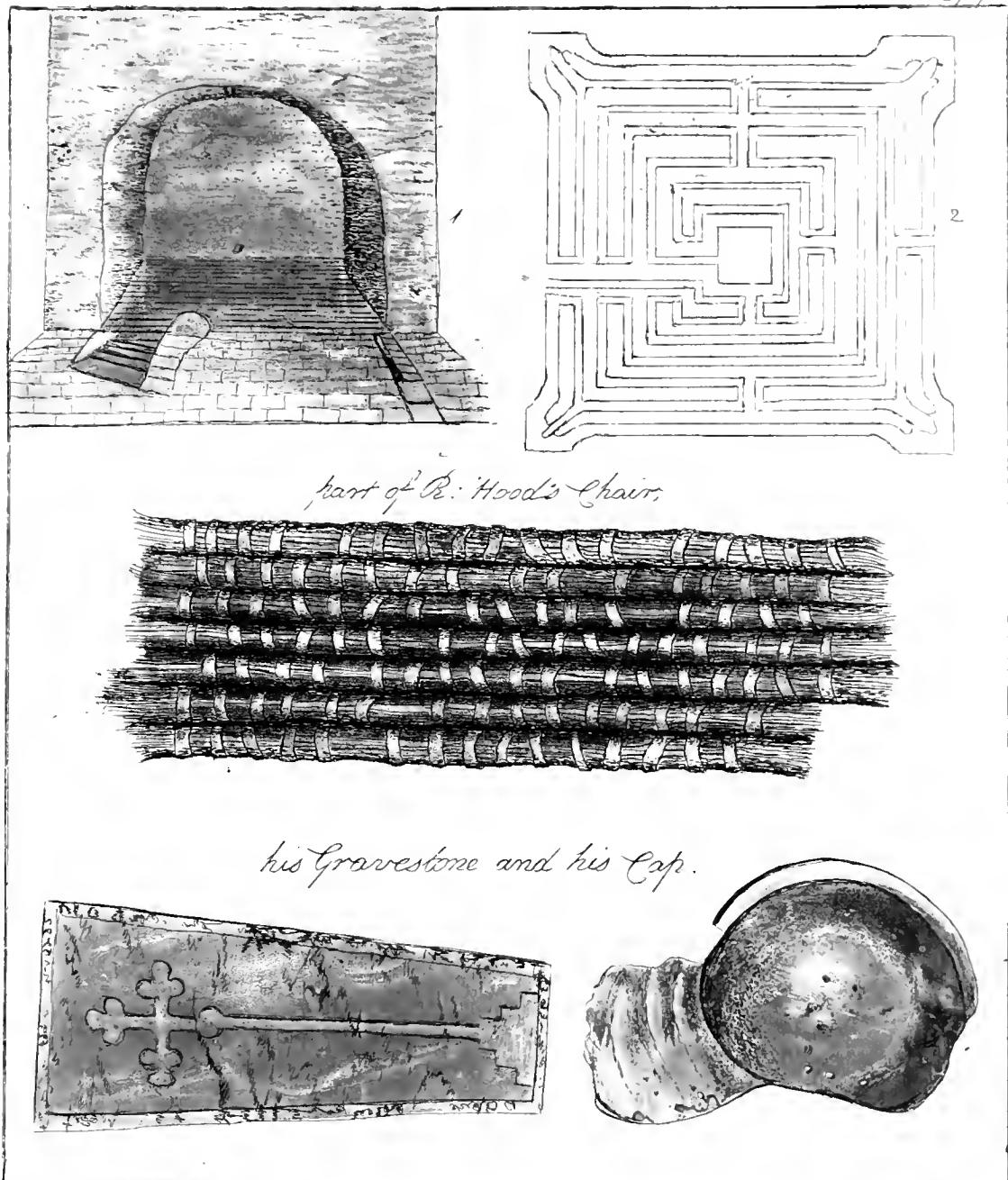
Near the Abbey, Leicester, stands an upright ponderous forest stone, which goes by the name of Little John's stone; but for what reason none can tell.

St. ANN's WELL,

Near Nottingham, was, it is said, a sequestered haunt of the famous Robin Hood, which tradition has given celebrity to for ages. It is situate within two miles North East of Nottingham, on the base of a hill, which a century ago, or less, was covered with fine ash trees and copice, as well as a great part of the adjacent fields, which are now cleared of wood, and is become good land; some portion of which still retains the name of copice and belongs to the Burghes of Nottingham. The house which is resorted to in summer time, stands near the Well, both which are shaded by firs and other trees.—Here is a large bowling-green, and a little neglected pleasure ground.

The

a This Norman inscription shews its Antiquity.—Robin Hood's ancestors were Normans, and possessed the Lordship of Kyme, in Lincolnshire. There is a market-town in that county called Stanton,
b Dr. Stukeley, c Anecdotes of Archery.



Robin Hood obiit xxv kal Decembris mcccxxxvii



The Well is under an arched stone roof, of rude workmanship, the water is very cold, it will kill a toad.—See figure 1.—It is used by those who are afflicted with rheumatic pains; and indeed, like many other popular springs, for a variety of disorders. At the house were formerly shewn several things said to have belonged to Robin Hood; but they are frittered down to what are now called his cap, or helmet, and a part of his chair. As these have passed current for many years, and perhaps ages, as things once belonging to that renowned robber, I sketched them. They are represented on the annexed plate.

A remarkable circumstance happened here about fifty years since. The story is told thus: A regiment of dragoons lay at Nottingham, at that time, and five of the men agreed to go a deer-stealing, for which purpose they traversed, in the night, over a great extent of country, in vain. Chagrined at the disappointment, in passing over an eminence called Shepherd's-Race, near St. Ann's Well, two of them agreed to go down the hill and steal some geese belonging to the people who lived at St. Ann's Well. A young man who was a servant in the family, and had been out late in company instead of going to bed layed himself down upon a table in a room, or some other ready and convenient place, where he slept sometime; but was awaked by the noise of the frightened geese, which were disturbed by the soldiers attempting to steal them. The young man being a little elevated in liquor had the temerity to go from the house with an intent to protect his master's or mistress's property, in which attempt he was shot through the head, by a piece placed so near him that his brains were seen scattered about him, were he fell, in a variety of directions.

The particulars concerning this murder did not come out till about 20 years after the transaction, when two old pensioners, from Chelsea Hospital, were taken up for the fact, and brought to Nottingham gaol; but it turned out that the principals, in the horrid deed, were dead.

SHEPHERD'S RACE,

Which I had occasion to mention in the above narrative, is a place much resorted to, and is represented, fig. 2.

It is cut on the summit of a hill near St. Ann's Well, and appears to be cut out of the turf for a place of exercise. Opinions vary about this as well as other things of this sort: where history is silent the ingenuity of man supplies the place. Dr. Stukely supposes it Roman. Deering says, "it seems to be a name of no old standing." It is on a common belonging to Sneinton, given to that village by the Pierponts, and the last author judges its name to have been given by the shepherds using it since that time as an amusement in running it. "It is evidently, he says, from the cross-crosets in the centres of the four lesser rounds; and in that there are no banks raised but circular trenches cut into the turf, and those so narrow that persons cannot run in them, but must run on the top of the turf," that it is of no Roman origin, and yet is more ancient than the reformation. He farther adds, as an opinion, "that it was made by some priests belonging

belonging to St. Ann's Chapel, who being confined so as not to venture out of sight or hearing, contrived this to give themselves a breathing for want of other exercises."

I perceived a number of the initials of names cut in the turf about the Shepherd's-race, done by those, I am told, who have run it; and I also saw two or three humble imitations of this celebrated race cut, on a small scale, out of the turf near it.

This maze or labyrinth is 17 or 18 yards square. At the angles are four oval projections facing the four cardinal points; the distance of the extremities of which are 34 yards or thereabouts.

At Clifton, also, there is one of this sort; but dissimilar in formation.

After what has been said of this ancient Forest, both with respect to its antiquity as a forest, extent, and its former splendour, and its present, with regard to appearance, degradation, it will be no unentertaining portion of this history to relate here, the discoveries of ancient things, that have been made upon this royal domain. It may shew, that in very remote times, it was a chosen spot for a tribe of the aborigines of this island, or at least, of the Romans, who subdued them. It is but justice, however, to preface this part of the seventh Section, with an acknowledgement to Hayman Rooke, Esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, in this county, for the favour of part of the materials with which the account of Shirewood Forest is concluded; a gentleman whose zeal for the furtherance of this history has been testified, to me, by the most liberal and candid behaviour.

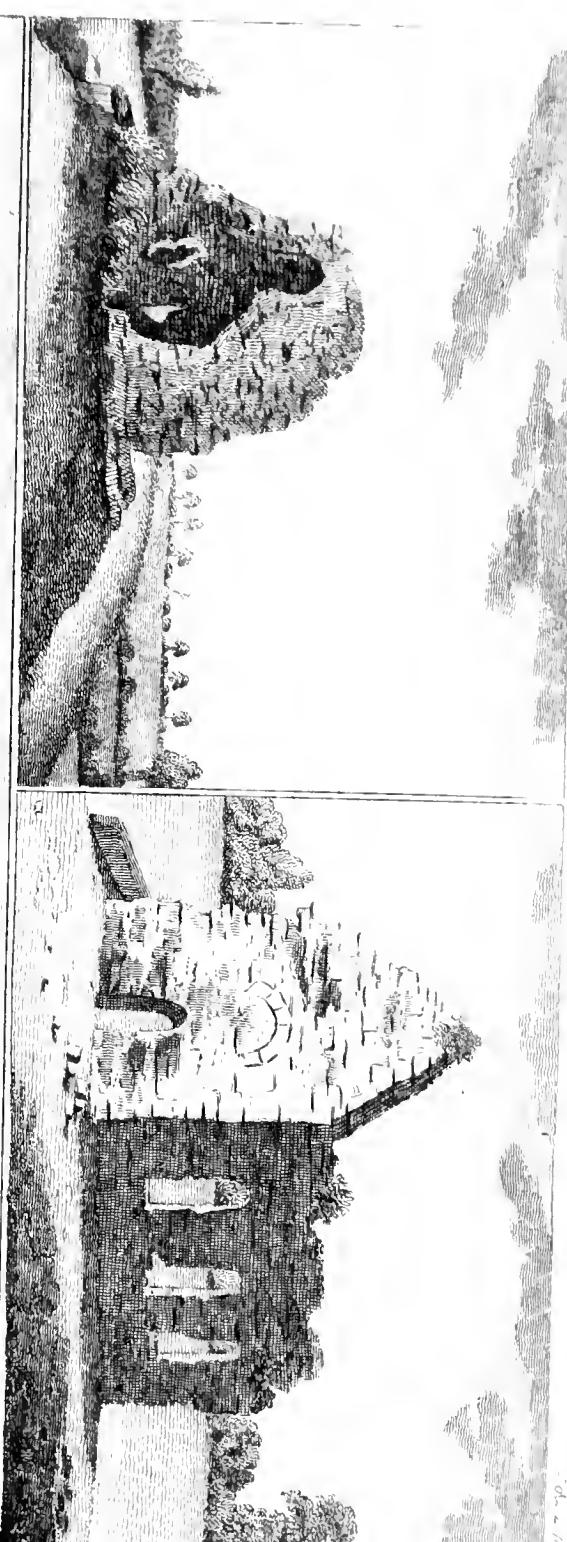
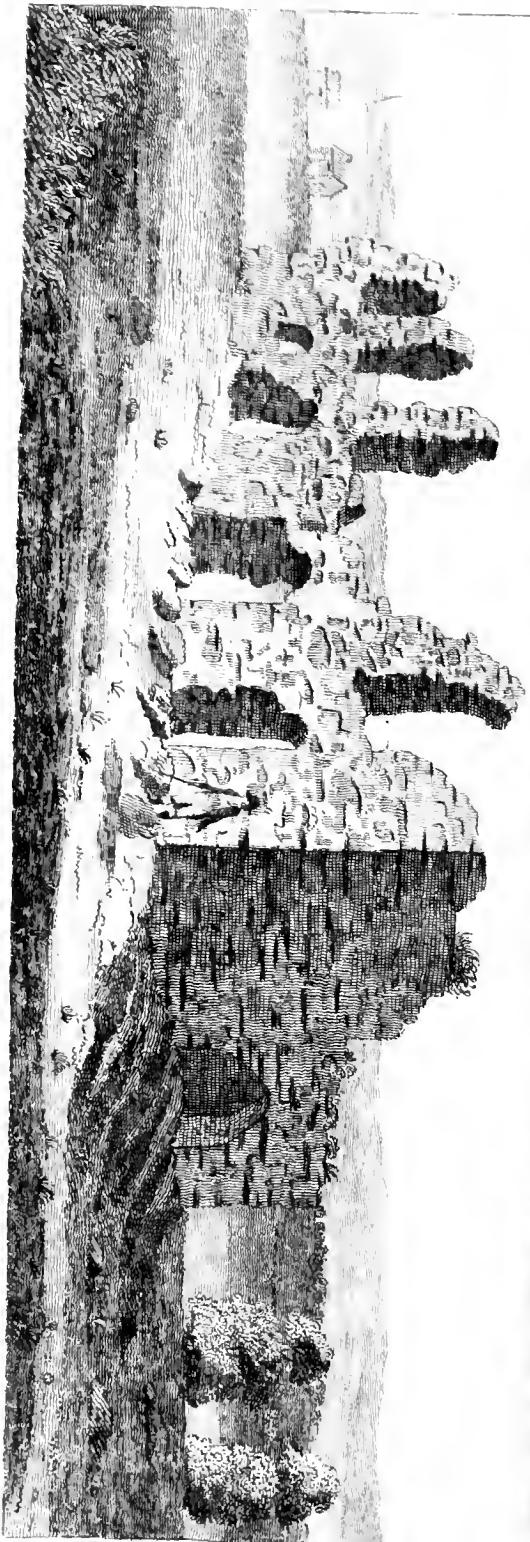
Near Blidworth, on Shirewood Forest, is a singular Rock, represented in the subjoined plate. The only account Mr. Rooke could get of it was, that it has been there time immemorial. Upon a close examination, it appears to be a kind of natural cement of gravel and sand, but whether not of art it is not easy to discern. It stands on a rock, the ground sloping on every side. Part of it is hollow, which probably might have been excavated by the ancient Britons, for some mysterious purposes. We find from the druidical monuments which have been discovered, in this island, many remarkable rocks that have evidently had the assistance of the tool in their formation, and these, we have reason to suppose were held sacred by the Druids. Mr. R. cannot help thinking, that, this very singular rock would not pass unnoticed by the superstitious Britons.

The circumference of the rock, near the bottom, is 48 feet. Height 14.

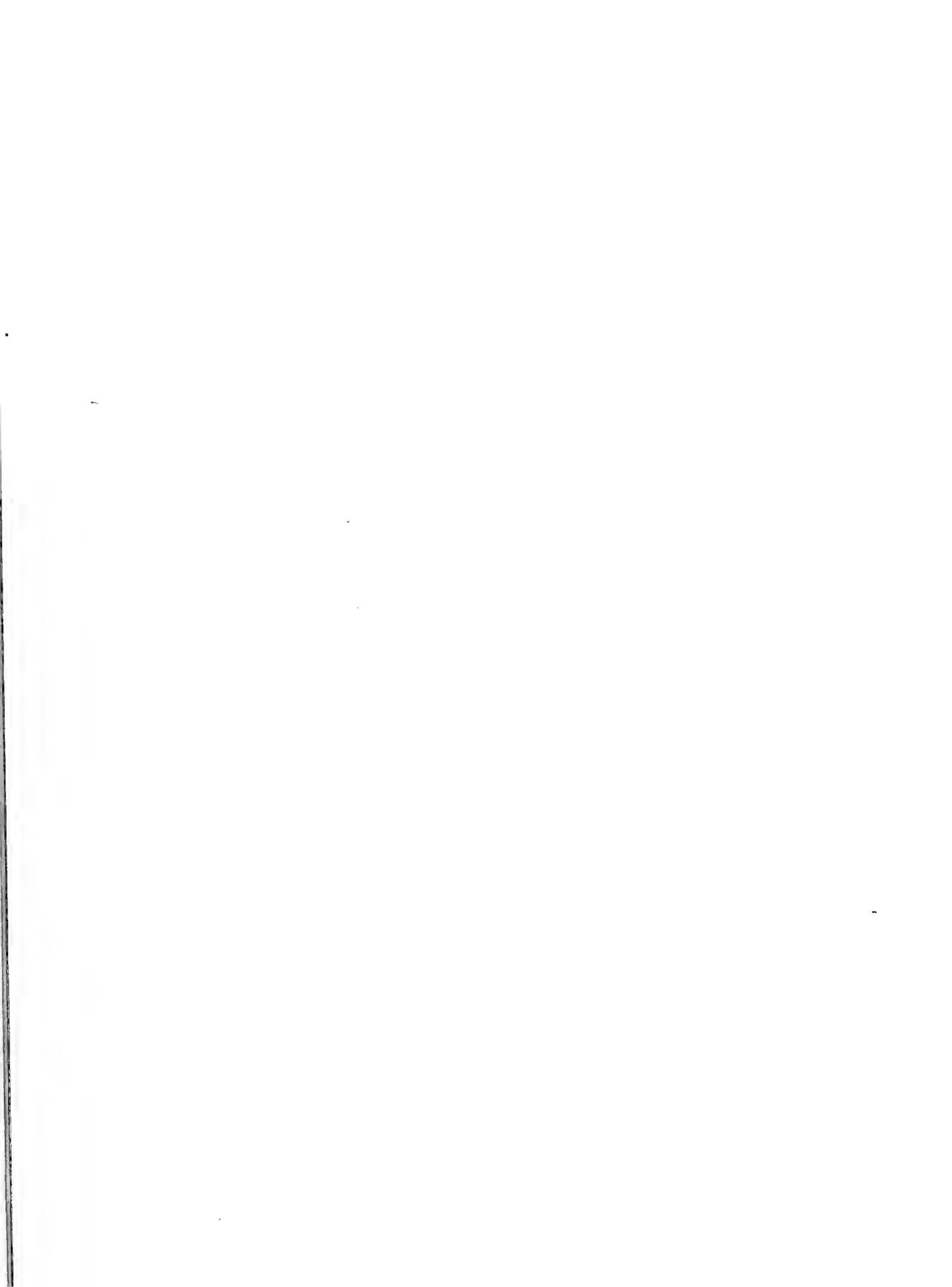
The ruined chapel of Kimberly, represented in the same plate, with the rock, has not much relationship to the Forest as a Forest; it stands without its boundaries; but was taken on an excursion into the Forest, in 1792.—It has but little about it to attract attention, and is not so much as mentioned in Thoroton's history of the village, which by his account, was but a small place about two centuries ago, now it is of considerable magnitude. It is in the parish of Greifly. The village is one of the most romantic, I have seen, in these parts. Its site is extraordinarily diversified: some of the dwellings perch upon the eminence, others sit snugly on the side, and some on the base: comparing little things with great, the travelling of an insect over a succession of ant-hills, is like that of a man over the lanes or passages through this village.

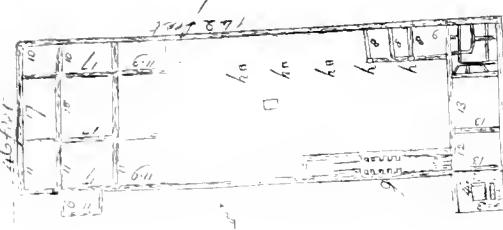
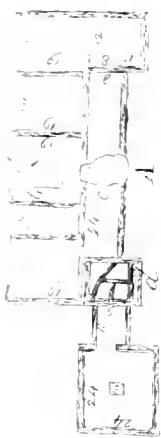
King

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— 47 —

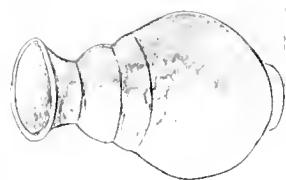




bridge

cross road

0030221



King John's Palace as a ruin, on the same plate, is scarcely noticed by Thoroton. He tells us, however, *it was burnt*; but whether he means the building here represented, or the village of Clipston, under which head he has noticed it, and near which it stands, is not certain. The view is N. W.

This ruin stands on the Forest, and was a palace for our kings, so early as the reign of Henry II. King John, before and after he was King, frequently resided here; it was considered as his favorite dwelling. Hence his charter granted to Nottingham, in the first year of his reign, is dated. A Parliament was held here by Edward I. 1290, and an old oak, at the edge of the Park, long bore the name of *Parliament Oak*.—Edward II. and III. visited this palace. Henry VI. gave it with the manor, to Edmund earl of Richmond and Jasper earl of Pembroke. In Henry the VIIIth's reign, it was granted to the then duke of Norfolk. It afterwards passed to the earl of Warwick, and Henry Sidney. By them it was forfeited, and was attached to the crown till James the First's reign, when it passed to the feoffees of Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury. It was afterwards in the Newcastle family, and now is the property of the duke of Portland. Its park is nearly eight miles in circumference, and has been famed for its fine oaks, which were partly destroyed during the troubles in the last century.

Antiquities upon Shirewood Forest, and in the Neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse.

In the year 1786, Hayman Rooke, Esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, discovered, within a mile and half of that Village, two Roman Villæ. What led to this discovery was his having seen several small Tesseræ, which the Romans used in their pavements, said to have been found in the north fields, where, in digging about a foot below the surface, the labourers came to a wall, which, by following, Mr. Rooke traced out a complete Villa Urbana; (a) consisting of nine rooms and a hypocaust. See the plan, (A) in No. 1. In clearing out the earth, which was a foot deep to the floors, the walls of most of the rooms appeared to have been stuccoed and painted in stripes of purple, red, yellow, and green. In the centre room, marked (b) in the plan, is part of a very elegant Mosaic Pavement; this room was probably the triclinium, or dining-room.

The entrance of this Villa seems to have been on the east front, into a narrow cryptoporticus, marked (c) with painted walls and a tessellated pavement; the cubes near an inch square of a light stone colour; at one end of the cryptoporticus is the hypocaust (d) to which the heat was conveyed through an arch under the wall from the other side, where the fire was made, and a quantity of ashes found.

At about fourteen feet from the north-west end of this Villa, was a building, marked (e), which he imagines was a necessary convenience.

The Villa Rustica, marked (F) in the plan, certainly belonged to the Villa Urbana,

Z z

the

a A Roman Villa, consisting of three parts, viz. Urbana, Rustica, and Fructuaria; the first of which was that part of the House set apart for the Master's use, the second was for the servants and cattle; the last consisted only of repositories for corn, &c.

the distance being only ten yards from the north-east end. This Villa consists of thirteen small rooms, two hypocausts, a cold bath, and, what Mr. Rooke then thought, a court in the centre, but as he has since discovered a fire-place in the middle, he thinks it must have been covered in; three of these rooms had painted walls, in that on the east end, near the hypocaust and cold bath, which he supposes to have been the apodyterium, or stripping room, the colours were remarkably bright. In clearing out the large hypocaust (g) several pieces of a smooth stucco floor were found, which Mr. Rooke supposes to have been the floor of the Sudatorium and calida lavatio over the hypocaust. In the inside wall of the little room were fixed two oblong bases of pillars, marked (b) in the plan. Three more of the same kind were discovered about three months after, in a line with the other two, these are marked (b) in the plan; on the tops of these stone bases are grooves, but as they are not all of the same dimensions, Mr. R. does not imagine they were intended for pillars, but rather supposes, they were bases of altars, dedicated to local deities.

At about one hundred yards south-east of the Villa Urbana, Mr. Rooke discovered two Roman sepulchres—see (i) and (k) nothing remains of (i) but the foundation; the other was more perfect. The remains of the side walls were about one foot under ground, in clearing two feet of earth, he came to a stucco floor, which covered one large flat stone and two or three small ones. These were laid over a cist or little vault, seven feet long, two wide, and one foot six inches deep: This was full of a very light kind of earth; in the bottom stood an Urn, containing ashes, which had been cracked by the weight of the earth, and fell to pieces on being removed. Two small bones of the arm, two rib bones, and four or five joints of the back bone, lay scattered in the bottom; these were what probably had escaped the fire and were afterwards deposited with the urn. Between the two sepulchres is a pavement seven feet square, marked, (l) in the centre was a kind of pedestal, part of it broken; on this probably was placed a stone with a sepulchral inscription, fragments of which were found in clearing away the earth from the pavement, but, not being able to recover them all, Mr. R. could not make out the inscription.

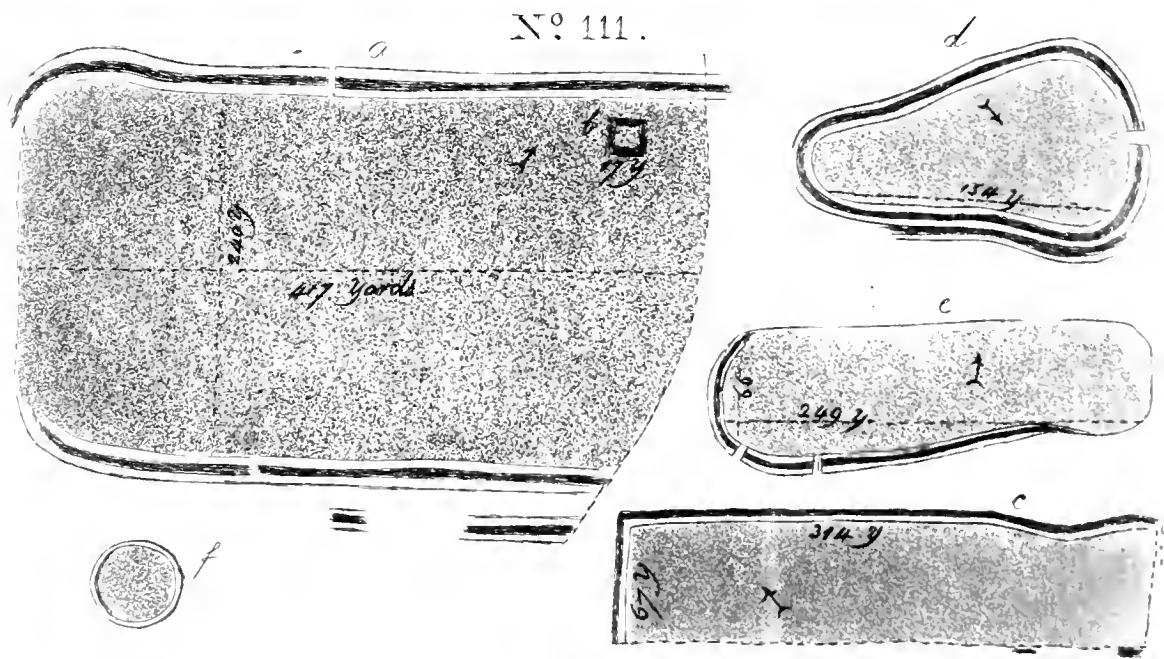
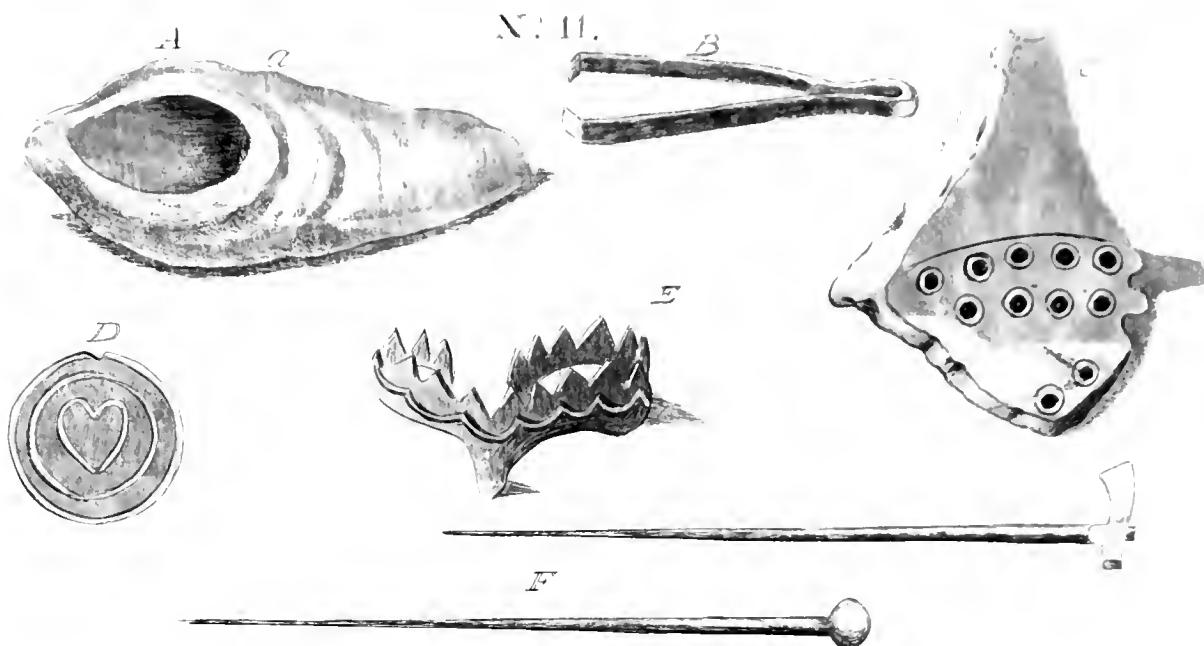
Many fragments of pateræ and pots of different kind of Roman ware, were picked up in clearing out the rooms, some of a dark colour, thin, hard, and elegantly ornamented with indented work; a small patera of the best kind of red ware had ALBVS, the maker's name, in Roman capitals, at the bottom. Several pieces of a large stag's horns were found, some had been sawed off, one piece, in particular, had been sawed and smoothed on each side, and stamped with a circular mark. Many bones of animals, boar's tusks, and some remarkable large teeth, supposed to have been horses, were found in both Villæ. (a)

Antiquities found in the Villa, see No. 2.

- A. The top of a Lamp of yellow pottery.
- B. A Brass Nipper which still retains its elasticity.

C. A Piece

a For a more particular Description of these Villæ, see Mr. Rooke's Account in the *Archæol.* Vol. 8. p. 363.



C. A piece of a Cullender.

D. Part of a circular Ornament with narrow borders of a yellow metal, within these it has the appearance of green enamel, but now much defaced.

E. Seems to have been part of a brass fibula, it was found sticking to the coulter of a plough, in a field near the villa.

F. Three Ivory Pins.

G. Part of a Brass Ornament, which has now a fine green polish.

H. Seems to have been a kind of Strigil or Rubber, which the Romans used to rub their skins with. It is of a pale grey colour, the bottom smooth; the indented rim was probably intended for fixing a cloth round it, when a more gentle friction was required.

I. An Iron Key much corroded by rust.

Several Roman Coins were found, some very small, three of Constantine very perfect, the heads of the others hardly perceptible except one of Claudius Gothicus, and one of Salonina.

Mr. Rooke thinks it probable that the Romans had a station at Mansfield, though not mentioned in any of the Itineraries; several Roman Coins have been found there, four Mr. R. has in his possession, one of Vespasian and one of Constantinus, very perfect; the other two appear to be Antoninus pius and Marcus Aurelius. There are remains of several little exploratory Camps in the neighbourhood, one is at the end of Mansfield Woodhouse, on a little eminence called Winny Hill; the double ditch and vallum are perfect in some places, but most of it has been destroyed by the road which goes to Ollerton. On the Forest, within three miles of Mansfield, are some remains of another Camp on a hill that slopes down to a little brook called Rainworth Water, which divides Mansfield and Blidworth parishes. (a)

On the South-East end of Shirewood Forest, and within two miles of the village of Arnold, is part of a very extensive Roman Camp, see the plan in (a) in No. 3. where (b) is the prætorium, or place where the General pitched his tent; this camp is situated on an elevated spot called Holly-Hill, commanding an extensive view towards Mansfield, and supposed to be the highest ground on the Forest; this Mr. Rooke thinks was the principal camp of the main body of the Roman army, in these parts. This ground has been lately enclosed, so that probably there may be now no traces of this camp to be seen. The progress of a Roman army through this part of Nottinghamshire, is strongly marked by the size and situation of this camp, which is not above five miles from Nottingham, the Cæsennæ of the Romans.

In a field called Lovely-Grange, not far from Oxton, is another Roman camp, see the plan (c) in No. 3. About a mile west of this is another small exploratory camp, see the plan: (d) It goes by the name of Oldox, which probably means old works. At the distance of one mile north-east, is a farm situated on an eminence called the Combs, where a Roman camp is plainly to be made out; see the plan, (e) here Mr. R. found several Roman bricks and tiles, which the farmers told him they frequently turned up in ploughing. At about fifty yards to the north, is a circular vallum of earth, near forty yards

^a For a further Account of these, see Mr. Rooke on the Roman Road and Camps, *Archæo*: Vol. 9. p. 198 & 202.

yards diameter, part of it has lately been destroyed by the plough, see (f) At about three miles and a half north-east of the Combs, near the village of Kirklington, is a hill called Hexgrave Park, where there are evident marks of an encampment. The ditch and vallum here and there perfect. These small camps command extensive views over the Forest towards Mansfield and are visible from the great camp on Holly-Hill, from whence intelligence might be conveyed by signals. Roman Coins have been found in and near these camps. Mr. Rooke has got three, two of the middle brafs, the heads only distinguishable; these were found near the camp at Aldox; the other in his possession, is of the larger brafs, supposed to be Antoninus Pius; on the reverse is a figure half naked, with a hasta in the right hand, and the other resting on the left knee, with the letters S. C. Senatus Consulto; the legend totally defaced. This was found near Arnold, and several others have been picked up on that part of Holly-Hill, that has been cultivated.

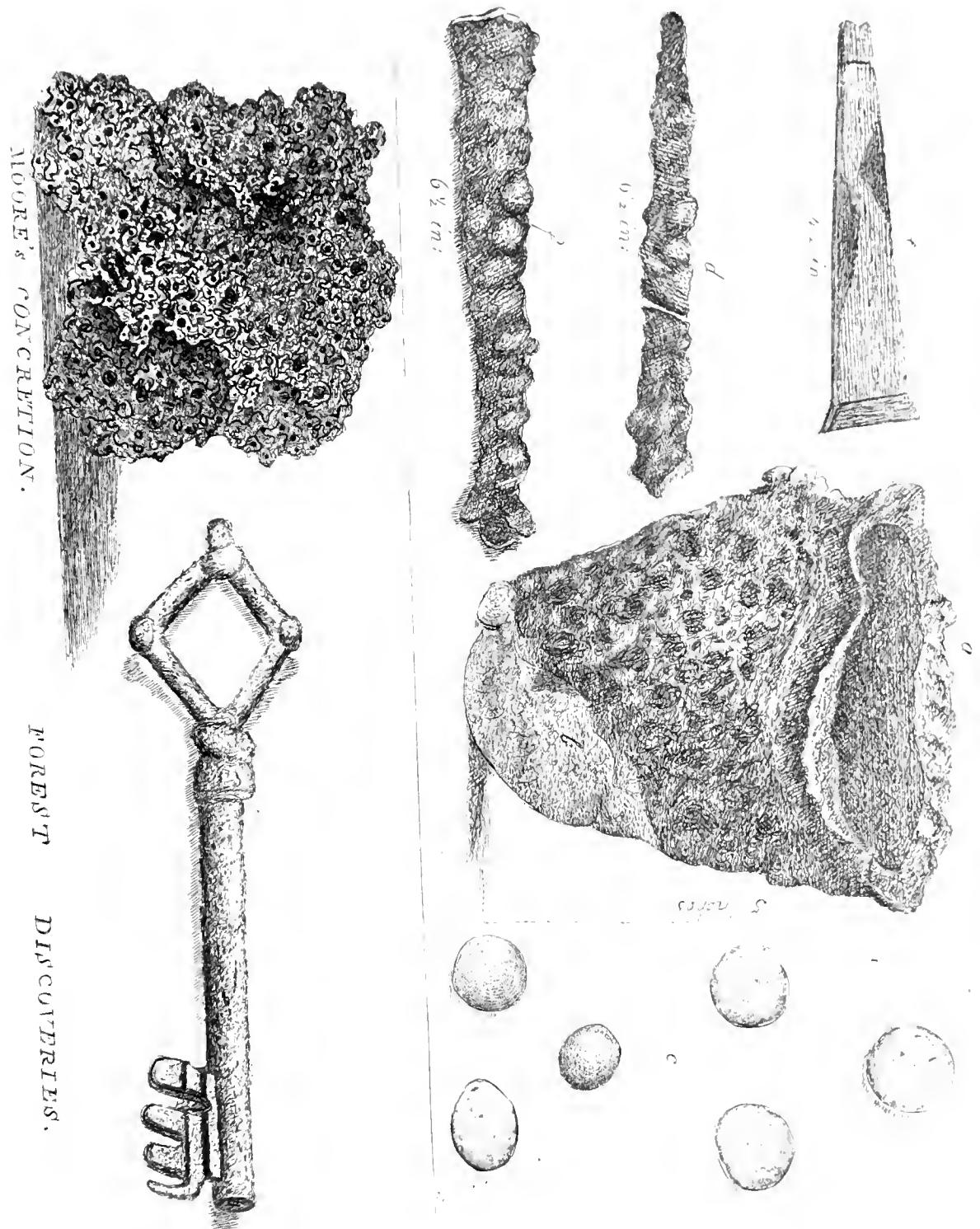
On the 20th of October, 1789, Mr. Rooke, opened a large Barrow on Shirewood Forest, near Oxton, which measured 159 feet in circumference. In digging about seven feet and a half from the top to a little below the level soil, he discovered an Urn, see (a) in the subjoined plate, half full of ashes, and covered with a piece of coarse baked earth; on examining the Urn, he found it was made of iron, and much corroded with rust; on one side, and at the bottom is a piece of wood, marked (b) which sticks to the Urn, and several small pieces were found near it. Mr. R. thinks there is great reason to suppose, that, this urn was deposited in the Barrow, in a wooden case. Near the urn was a Sword in a wooden scabbard, two feet six inches in length, and four inches broad. In taking it up, it broke into seven pieces; the wood, when pressed, mouldered into dust. Near the end of the sword, fifteen Glass Beads were picked up, some green, others clouded with yellow, and some of deep yellow. See their size marked (c) in the plate.

Mr. Rooke thinks it probable, that, these beads were deposited as amulets; not being perforated they could not be used as ornaments, and when so found, the barrow is generally thought to be the sepulchre of a woman. The finding beads and arms together, Mr. R. thinks is very remarkable, and believes, this is the only instance where they have been discovered with weapons. (a)

In the same plate, (d) is an Iron Dagger, which broke in taking up. It has been in a wooden scabbard, bits of which now adhere to the rust, and are distinguished in the drawing by the light parts. (e) Is an Iron Instrument of a singular shape; the sides are flat, the point plainly appears to have been broken off, and upon it is a thin coat of smooth yellow rust, which probably may be owing to some acid quality in that part of the earth where it was found: (f) seems to be an iron weapon, with a hole at the end for a staff, very much corroded with rust. The Bras- Key at the bottom of the plate, was found on Shirewood Forest, in making a new road from Kirkby to join that which goes from Mansfield to Nottingham. The singular shape of this key, and the green rust that it has acquired from age, make Mr. R. inclined to think it is the work of a Roman artist. In Montfaucon there is a key whose wards exactly resemble this.

BROXTOW

^a For a more particular description of these reliques, see Mr. Rooke's account in *Archæo* : Vol. 01, p. 378.



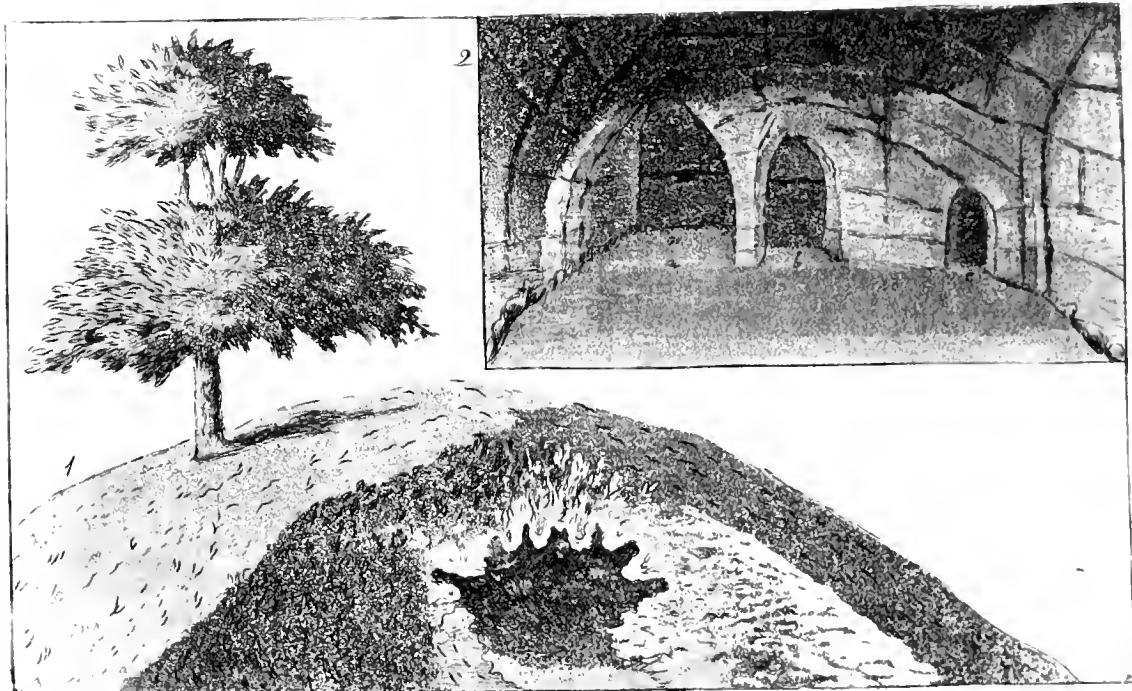
MOORE'S CONCRETION.

FOREST DISCOVERIES.

BROXTOW, Thurgarton, and Bassetlaw Hundreds, contain almost the whole of Shirewood Forest, which we have been describing; in which are many things handed down by tradition, respecting, or bearing the name of, Robin Hood. One of these, besides what we have noticed in the foregoing pages, is a curious Cave at Papplewick, in Broxtow Hundred, on the side of a little hill, on a farm, the Honourable Frederick Mountague's, near the Lodge at Papplewick-Hall, called Robin Hood's Stable, handed down as such by tradition, with which I conclude this History. Mr. Rook, who favoured me with the drawings of the entrance and internal appearances of this Cave, from which the views below are taken, thinks there is a great probability of its being used by that celebrated depredator.

No. 1, is a perspective view of the entrance before the present door was put up and the wall erected.

No. 2, is a view of the inside. This Cave evidently appears to have been cut out of the solid rock, which seems to have been excavated with judgment; the little hollows (a) (b) (c), are well contrived for holding fodder; at (a) two horses may feed together; at (b) and (c) one each.



FINIS.

E R R A T A.

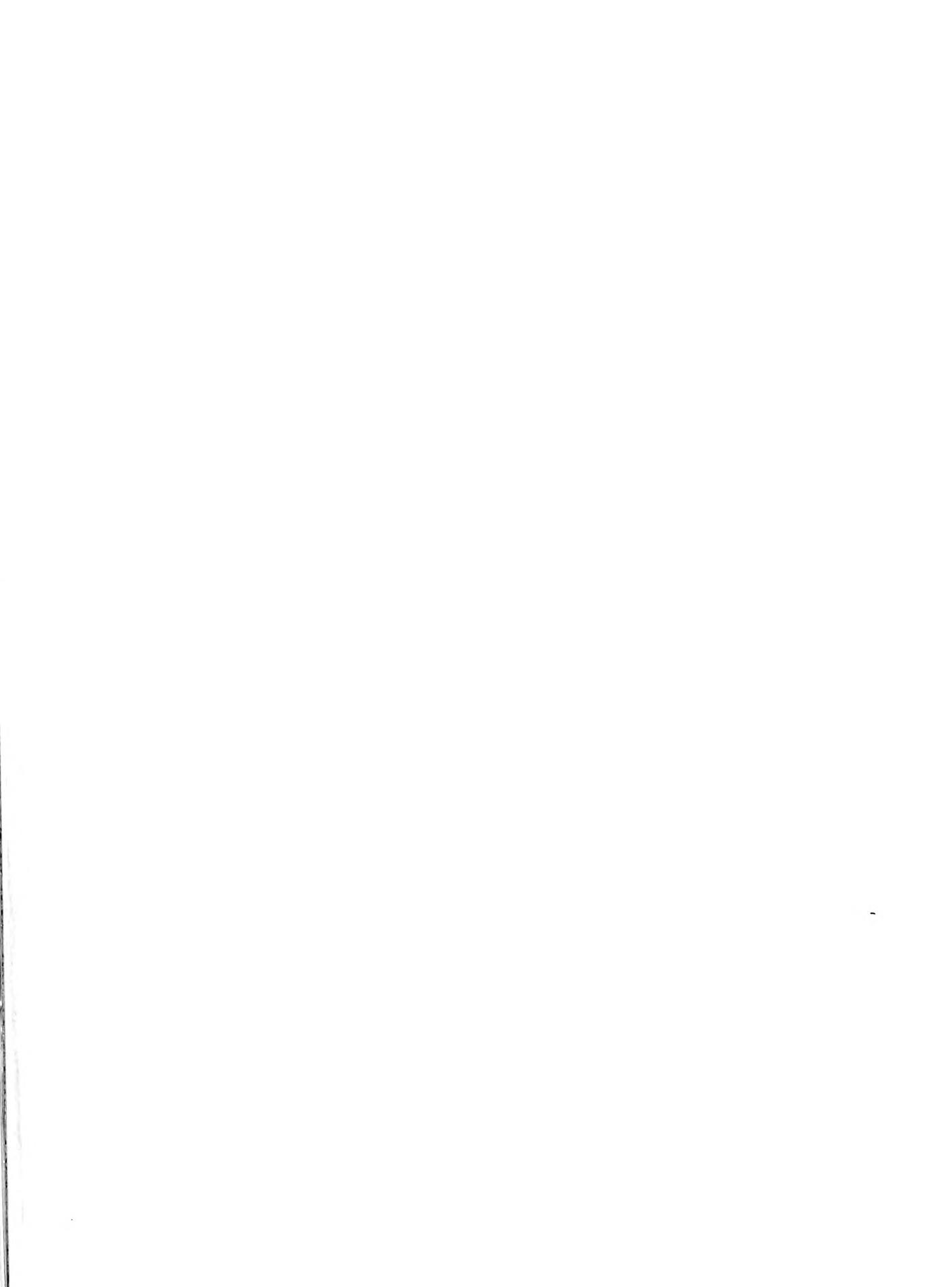
Page 4—Line 8—read LINDUM for LINDOM.
—First Line of the Note—read CAUSENNAS for CAUSENNA.
—22—Line 11—read THE PRESENT BUILDING, &c. for FROM THE PRESENT BUILDING.
—Line 15—read DEFRING'S TIME, for DEERING'S
—32—Line 29—read HAS for HAVE.
—38—Line 2, Note—read EDWARD for HENRY.
—104—List of VICARS, read RECTORS.
—129—Line 24—read without AS.

I N D E X.

| P A G E | P A G E |
|---|---|
| A CCOUNT, curious of the Appendages to the Castle 21 | Drought uncommon 49 |
| Aneckham's Gift 51 | Ducking, the suppoed Jacobins 71 |
| Act of Uniformity 60 | Earthquake 66, 70 |
| Address to Borlace Warren and John Plumptre, Esqrs. 65 | Earls of Nottingham 113 |
| Antiquity, Reasons in support of 7 | Ferrers 113 |
| Ancient possession of the Kings 57 | Plantagenet 114, 116 |
| Andrew, St. painted Glass of 82 | Mowbray 114 |
| Arms of Families of Nottingham 38 | Berkley 116 |
| Barrow opened 176 | Fitz-Roy 117 |
| , Urn found therein 1b. | Howard 1b. |
| Beare's shocking Practices 64 | Finch 119 |
| Bells, St. Mary's First 80 | Earwax Canal 129 |
| St. Peter's 99 | Epitaphs at St. Mary's 83 |
| Billy's Bead-houfe 128 | Peter's 89 |
| Bitter-bit 67 | Nicholas's 101 |
| Bildworth Rock 172 | Families of Note 37, 49 |
| Borough, French and English 63, 142 | Fire-Ball 68 |
| Bridgford 9, 11 | Flawford Church 12 |
| Bright, Surgeon his Death 70 | Floods 63, 65, 172 |
| Butler, Ald., his choice 1b. | Fols-Road 10 |
| Buildings and Manufactory 130 | Fortification, Ancient at Nottingham 16 |
| Bugge-Hall 37 | Fonth, Ancient ib. |
| Cattle, (See article Nottingham Castle | Free School 40, 43, 102 |
| Canal 71 | Frame-work-knitter's Address to Cromwell 59 |
| Cell, St. Mary's 78 | Friar's Carmelites 74, 77 |
| Charters 34, 35, 60, 124, 125 | Freeland, Old 65 |
| Chapel, St. Mary on the Bridge 37 | Friar's Minor 74, 77 |
| Charles the First erected his Standard 54 | Gaufenne of the Romans placed at Nottingham 8, 10 |
| Reviews his Horfe 55 | Goodly Riley, Old 65 |
| sends a Messenger to Parliament 1b. | Gregory, Ald. 93 |
| Chamber's Escape from Death 64 | Gregory, ditto ib. |
| Chapel-Bar 66, 131 | Gregory, Town-Clerk, his Gift ib. |
| Chapel, St. James's 74 | Gregory's Pedigree 41 |
| Church Architecture 16 | Gregory and Matham's Gift 63 |
| Church, St. Peter's 37, 75, 89 | Hamley's Gift 56 |
| it's Rectors 98 | Hail-Storm 66, 68 |
| Child taken from a Well 65 | Hall, Mail-rober executed 68 |
| Church, St. Mary's 75, 81, 83 | Handley's Almhoufe 93, 107 |
| Its Vicars, first 88 | Holloway levelled 4 |
| Church, St. Nicholas's 99 | Hollow-Stone 132 |
| burnt 100 | Hospital, St. John Baptit's 36, 78 |
| it's Rectors printed by mistake Vicars 104 | St. Leonard's 37, 78 |
| Christopher, Sir Painting of | Hospital, Plumptre's 74, 78 |
| Clare, Earl his Tomb 83 | Hospitaler's House 77 |
| Collin's Gift 63 | Houfes, thatched 43 |
| Vifion 64 | religious 43 |
| Collin, John died 68 | Hotham, Governor of Hull, Prisoner 75 |
| Collin's Hospital 108 | Horn, Andrew executed 67 |
| College, Secular 73 | Jackton's Sermon 49 |
| County or General Hospital 69, 108 | Jails or Goals 140 |
| Prifon 141 | Indemnity to Nottingham by William and Mary 62 |
| Court, Spiritual 143 | Kings at Nottingham 33, 36, 42, 50, 51 |
| Coins 148 | Kings Hall 36 |
| Cotes, his long preaching 97 | King John's Palace 173 |
| his Licence to eat Meat during Lent 1b. | Kimberley Chapel 172 |
| Cromwell's Death 59 | Knight's Religions 75 |
| Crompton died old 65 | Labourer's Building 103 |
| Danes at Nottingham 13 | Lenton, supposed a Roman Station 12 |
| Difenting Places of Worship 105 | Priority 1 |
| Doomsday Book respecting Nottingham 13 | Letter to the Knights of the Shire in 1642 51 |
| | Lest. |

I N D E X.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|--|---------|--|------------|
| Lee's Rafters | 63 | Robinson's Gift | 63 |
| Leen River 128—Leen Bridge | 129 | Rooke's Escape from Death | ib. |
| Lightning and Thunder | | Rollaton's Ditto | 65 |
| Little John, or John Little — buried | 169 | Robin Hood | 164 |
| Mavors of Nottingham, first elected | 170 | — 's Pedigree | 165 |
| — List of, Section 3, | 35 | — 's Epitaph | 166 |
| Manners, Sir Thomas | | — 's Death | 169 |
| Martin's Gift | 46 | Rupert, Prince at Nottingham | 169 |
| Man Race | 62 | — his Letter | 56 |
| Market-place | 63 | Saxons 15—Saxons Names | ib. |
| Mellon | | Samon's Pedigree | 16 |
| Meadows | | Sanderford's Gift | 39 |
| Medals and Coins | | Sections 1st, page 3—2d, 17—3rd, 34—4th, 73—5th, 113— 6th, 120—and 7th, | 63 |
| Mithra Mithra | | Shrove-Tuesday | 157 |
| Moor's Concration | | Shire-Hall | 16 |
| Monastic Life | | Skeffington Family | 50 |
| Narrative of the Civil War relative to Nottingham | | Shambles | ib. |
| New Hall | | Shirewood Forest | 135 |
| Newdigate House | | — Ancient | 157 |
| Newcastle, Duke of, his Pedigree | | — Perambulation of | 158 |
| Northern Lights | | Explanation of | 161 |
| Nottingham, origin of its Name | | Shepherd's Race | 163 |
| — destroyed | | St. Ann's Well | 171 |
| — fulterneous Structures | | St Sepulchers | 170 |
| — old Cattle | | Skeletons discovered | 78 |
| — Leland's Account of | | Sleep-walker | 69 |
| — New Cattle building | | Spencer executed for Murder | 66 |
| — Castle, Remarks on | | Small-Pox, fatal | 69 |
| — Rectory and Chapels there | | Nottingham changed to Nottingham | 65 |
| — Montimer's Hole there | | Sneynton | 14, 34 |
| — Mill | | Standard Hill | 33, 153 |
| — Wall | | Staple's Gift | 31 |
| — David of Scotland's Hole there | | Stocking-frame invented | 51 |
| — Dungeon | | Tacy, old | 47 |
| — Present State of | | Tempest at Nottingham | 65 |
| Nottingham Park | | Thorpe's Loyalty | 46 |
| — a Borough before the Conquest | | Thurland-Hall | 64 |
| — a County of itself | | Theatre | 133 |
| — Present State of | | Tower on Castle-hill | 142 |
| — its Government | | Town-Hall and Prison | 15, 26 |
| — its Officers | | Town's Money dispute about | 36, 140 |
| — its extent, Jurisdiction | | Toplis killed | 49 |
| — improved | | Trent Bridge | 63 |
| — Entrance at Leen Bridge | | Tradefmen's Tokens | 9, 36, 128 |
| — poetized | | Trent River | 56, 148 |
| — some of its new Buildings a Nuisance | | Unwin, a Poet | 127 |
| Parliaments at Nottingham | | Vegetables | 69 |
| Papists and Protestants' Dispute | | Ventriloquist and Street-Musician | 151 |
| Parker's, Ald. his Gift | | Vout-Hall | 149 |
| Parker John's Gift | | Wall of the Town | 133 |
| Patent to Sir Thomas Willoughby | | Wall of less Antiquity | 5 |
| Peverel 17, 18, 34—Peverel's Court | | Wartnaby's Gift | 6 |
| — Villages subject to | | ib. Walker's Ditto | 60, 107 |
| Peckham's Gift | | Ward, old | 63 |
| Pedigree of the Plumptrees | | Wath shot by his Son | 65 |
| Plumptree, Founder of the Hospital, his Coffin found | | Walks | 71 |
| Plague at Nottingham | | Water | 130 |
| Postern, 5, 133—Postern Bridge | | Week-day Crops | ib. |
| Port Cullise | | White, Sir Thomas's Gift | 134, 135 |
| Population | | Wiltord Coins | 48 |
| Provisions, Thoughts on the Scarcity of in 1795 | | Willoughby's Bequest | 10 |
| Race-stand | 111 | Willoughby's, William, Gift | 45 |
| Rebellion 1745 | 97 | Willoughby's Bead-house | 47 |
| Religious Houses, Exordium to | 68, 150 | Witlock, Reynolds and Barret, Ministers | 108 |
| Revolution, Translations of at Nottingham | 66 | Wilkinson, School-master | 59 |
| Riot | 73 | Workhouses | 69 |
| Rock or Papish Holes | 61 | Wolley's Bead-house | 49 |
| Roman Vilse | 71 | Yeomanry Cavalry | 107 |
| — Antiquities found therein | 4, 74 | — Standards presented | 71 |
| — Encampment | 173 | | |
| | 174 | | 155 |
| | 175 | | |







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